A healthy septic system is a quiet little miracle buried in the Drain cleaning yard. It accepts everything your household sends its way, separates solids from liquids, lets bacteria do their unglamorous banquet work, and releases treated wastewater into the drain field without demanding applause. When it works, nobody thinks about it. When it fails, it becomes the main character of your home in the worst possible genre.

Septic trouble rarely starts with a cinematic geyser in the lawn. More often, it begins with a slow drain, a strange smell near the washing machine, or a patch of grass that looks suspiciously thrilled with itself. The trick is knowing which signs are ordinary plumbing annoyances and which ones point toward a septic system service call before the backyard turns into a swamp with legal consequences.

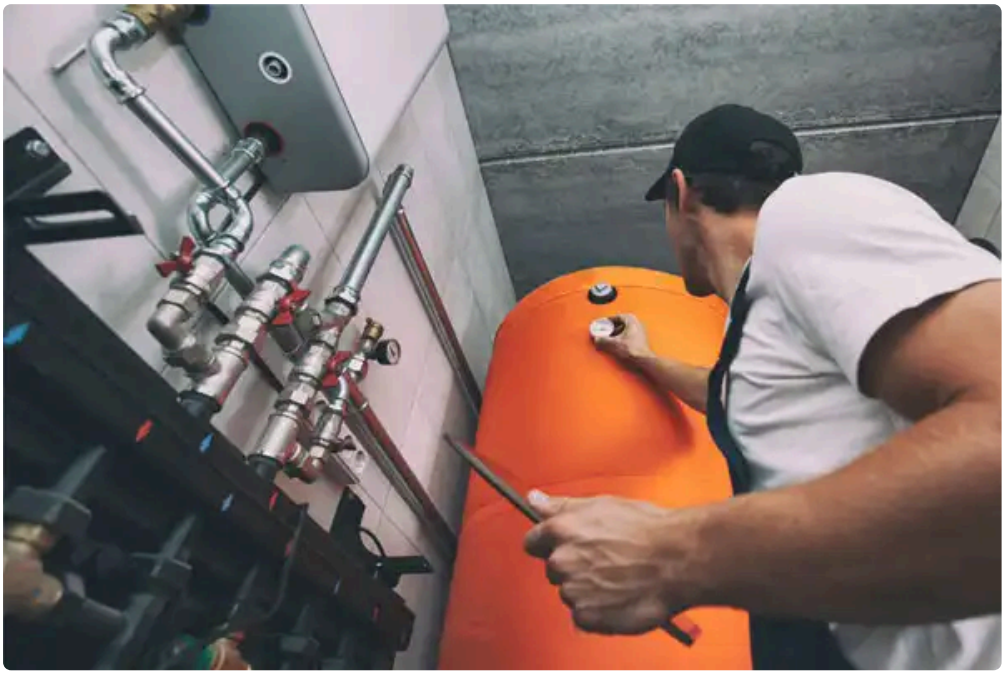
I have seen homeowners blame everything except the septic tank. “Must be the kids.” “Must be the guest bathroom.” “Must be that new low-flow toilet.” Sometimes, sure. But a septic system has a way of sending warnings before it fails completely. Ignore those warnings and it will eventually send a message you can smell from the driveway.

The septic system is not just a tank in the ground

Plenty of people talk about “the septic” as if it were one buried barrel with a lid. In reality, it is a small treatment plant made of several parts, and each can cause its own flavor of misery.

Wastewater leaves the house through the main sewer line and enters the septic tank. Inside the tank, solids settle to the bottom as sludge, oils and lighter materials float to the top as scum, and liquid effluent exits toward the drain field. The drain field, also called a leach field, disperses that liquid through soil, where natural filtering finishes the job.

That process depends on capacity, slope, soil absorption, bacteria, pipe condition, water usage, and time. It does not appreciate being treated like a garbage disposal with a mortgage.



When a system starts failing, the problem may be a clogged inlet baffle, an overfull tank, tree roots in the line, a crushed pipe, saturated soil, a damaged distribution box, or a drain field that has reached the end of its useful life. A good Plumber or septic technician does not guess based on vibes. They inspect, test, locate, and diagnose. Vibes belong in jazz, not wastewater.

Slow drains that keep coming back

Every home gets a slow drain eventually. Hair, soap scum, grease, toothpaste, and the mysterious bathroom sink sediment that appears to be made of regret can clog individual fixtures. A single slow sink usually points to a local blockage.

Septic-related slow drains feel different. They tend to affect multiple fixtures, especially low drains like tubs, showers, basement floor drains, and first-floor toilets. You may notice that the kitchen sink gurgles when the washing machine drains, or the toilet water wobbles when the shower runs. That is your plumbing system trying to speak in bubbles.

One important clue is recurrence. If you call for Drain cleaning, get temporary relief, and the slowdown returns within days or weeks, the blockage may not be in the sink trap or branch line. It may be in the main line to the septic tank, at the tank inlet, or downstream in the system. Rooter service can clear roots or debris in a line, but if the root intrusion remains active or the tank is overloaded, the same problem will come back like a raccoon at a loose trash lid.

Hydrojetting can be useful in certain septic-connected lines, especially when grease, sludge, or buildup narrows the pipe. But hydrojetting is not a magic wand to wave at every septic issue. If a pipe is cracked, collapsed, or old enough to remember rotary phones, blasting it with high-pressure water without inspection can make things worse. Camera inspection first is the grown-up move.

Gurgling fixtures are not being quirky

Gurgling drains often get dismissed because they sound more funny than threatening. A bathtub drain that burps after the toilet flushes may seem like the house is merely being dramatic. Unfortunately, drain gurgling often means air is not moving through the plumbing system the way it should.

Plumbing systems need proper venting and clear flow. When wastewater cannot move smoothly, it pulls or pushes air through traps and fixtures. In homes on septic systems, gurgling can mean the main line is restricted, the septic tank is too full, the drain field is not accepting effluent, or a vent issue is adding confusion to the party.

The location matters. Gurgling at one bathroom may mean a local clog or vent problem. Gurgling throughout the house after heavy water use points more toward the septic side. If the washing machine discharge causes toilets to bubble, do not ignore it. Washing machines release a lot of water quickly, and a struggling septic system often reveals itself when demand spikes.

A technician may check cleanouts, inspect line slope, look for root intrusion, verify tank level, and evaluate whether water is backing up from the outlet side. That last detail matters. If the tank is full because it needs pumping, that is one problem. If the tank is full because the drain field cannot take more water, pumping may buy time, but it will not solve the underlying failure.

Bad odors, indoors or out

A septic system should not make your home smell like a haunted bait shop. Occasional sewer odor from a dry floor drain or unused guest bathroom can happen when the water seal in a trap evaporates. Run water in the fixture and the smell may disappear. That is the easy version.

Persistent sewage odor is different. Inside the home, it may come from a failed wax ring under a toilet, a cracked drain pipe, a vent problem, or sewage backing up into a fixture. Outside, septic odor near the tank, drain field, or cleanouts can signal leakage, overloading, or surfacing effluent.

Odor near the drain field deserves attention. Treated effluent should move into the soil below the surface, not announce itself at ankle height. If the soil is saturated, compacted, or clogged with biomat buildup, wastewater can rise toward the surface. That creates health concerns, not just unpleasant dinner conversation.

Be cautious around strong septic odors. Hydrogen sulfide and other gases can be dangerous in confined spaces. Nobody should climb into a septic tank. Not for curiosity, not for YouTube, not because Uncle Ray says he did it in 1984 and "turned out fine." Septic tanks are confined spaces and can kill quickly.

Wet spots and suspiciously lush grass

A bright green patch over the drain field can look charming at first. The grass is thriving. The rest of the lawn looks like it gave up in July, but that one area is practically auditioning for a seed catalog.

That lush patch may be getting extra moisture and nutrients from effluent rising too close to the surface. Soft, spongy ground near the drain field is another warning. Standing water, especially when it smells foul or appears during normal household use rather than after a storm, is more concerning.

There is a difference between drainage problems and septic problems. A low spot in the yard may hold rainwater because of grading. Clay soil may stay soggy after storms. Downspouts may dump roof water near the drain field, overwhelming the area. A septic professional will look at weather patterns, water usage, drain field layout, soil conditions, and tank behavior before declaring the system doomed.

Still, if you find wet soil with sewage odor near the drain field, keep people and pets away. Do not mow through it. Do not plant a vegetable garden there. Do not tell yourself it is "probably fine" while the dog celebrates like he found a spa.

Sewage backup is the red siren

If sewage backs up into tubs, showers, toilets, or floor drains, the situation has crossed from warning sign to emergency. Stop using water immediately. That means no showers, laundry, dishwasher cycles, toilet flushing, or casual "just one quick sink rinse." Every gallon you send down the drain can make the backup worse.

Backups can come from a main line clog, a full tank, a blocked outlet, a failed pump in a mound or pressure distribution system, or a saturated drain field. The first step is to prevent further discharge. The second is to call for professional help.

A Plumbing leak repair call and a septic backup call are not the same animal, though they can overlap. A leak is usually water escaping supply piping or fixtures. A backup involves wastewater with biological hazards. Cleanup may require sanitation, removal of contaminated materials, and documentation for insurance. If sewage has reached finished flooring, drywall, or HVAC spaces, do not rely on scented cleaner and optimism.

There are times when the fix is straightforward. A rooter machine clears a root blockage in the main line. The tank is pumped and the inlet obstruction removed. A broken baffle is repaired. Other times, the backup is a symptom of drain field failure, which is more expensive and more involved. Either way, sewage in the home is not a "wait until Monday" problem unless Monday is in fifteen minutes.

When the tank keeps needing to be pumped

Most conventional septic tanks need pumping every three to five years, depending on tank size, household size, water use, garbage disposal habits, and what goes down the drain. A single person in a home with a large tank

may go longer. A family of six with teenagers, a garbage disposal, and a laundry schedule that resembles a hotel may need service more often.

Frequent pumping is not automatically bad if it matches heavy use. But if you pump the tank and problems return quickly, something else is going on. A tank should not need pumping every few months under normal conditions. If it does, the drain field may not be accepting effluent, groundwater may be infiltrating the tank, the household may be using far more water than the system can handle, or the system may be undersized for current use.

This often happens after home changes. A two-bedroom house becomes a four-bedroom house. A basement apartment gets added. A new soaking tub arrives, looking innocent and luxurious, then dumps a small pond into the system every night. Septic systems are designed around expected daily flow. Add enough water and even a well-built system can struggle.

What should never go down a septic system

Septic tanks are tough, but they are not mythical beasts that digest anything. The bacteria inside need a reasonably stable environment. Too much grease, harsh chemicals, non-biodegradable material, or water volume can throw things off.

Here is a short list worth taping inside a cabinet if your household includes children, guests, or adults who believe “flushable” means “approved by the septic gods.”

- Wipes, even the ones labeled flushable
- Grease, fats, and cooking oil
- Feminine hygiene products, cotton swabs, and dental floss
- Paint, solvents, pesticides, and harsh drain chemicals
- Coffee grounds, eggshells, and large amounts of food waste

The “flushable wipe” issue deserves special contempt. Many wipes travel through the toilet but do not break down like toilet paper. That is like saying a sofa is “front-door friendly” because you got it into the foyer and wedged it there forever.

Garbage disposals also deserve a sober look. They increase the amount of solids entering the tank. If you use one with a septic system, pump more often and avoid sending large amounts of food waste down the drain. Better yet, compost what you can and put the rest in the trash. Your septic tank is not a blender with soil privileges.

Water usage can push a weak system over the edge

Septic systems need time. When too much water enters too quickly, solids can get stirred up and carried toward the drain field. The drain field can also become hydraulically overloaded, especially in wet weather or clay-heavy soils.

Laundry is a common offender. Doing six loads back-to-back on Sunday can send a surge of water into the system. Spreading laundry through the week is kinder. So is fixing running toilets, dripping faucets, and hidden leaks. A running toilet can waste hundreds of gallons per day. That is not a leak, that is a tiny indoor river with a handle.

Water softeners also deserve mention. Water softener installation can improve water quality and protect fixtures, but the discharge cycle adds water to the drainage system. In many homes, this is manageable. In marginal septic

systems, regeneration frequency and discharge routing should be discussed with a qualified professional. Local codes vary, and soil conditions matter.

Large plumbing upgrades can change the math too. Water heater installation with a larger tank may encourage longer showers. Plumbing repiping can improve pressure, which is lovely until everyone in the house starts enjoying spa-length rinse sessions. Comfort is not the enemy, but water volume has to match the septic system's capacity.

Tree roots, old pipes, and the underground troublemakers

A septic tank and drain field may be fine while the pipe between the house and tank causes chaos. Older homes often have clay, cast iron, Orangeburg, or aging PVC lines that can crack, sag, separate, or invite roots. Roots do not need a formal invitation. They find moisture and nutrients with rude efficiency.

Root intrusion often starts small. A hairlike root enters a joint, catches paper, and gradually builds a blockage. Rooter service can cut roots out, but cutting is often temporary unless the pipe is repaired or replaced. Camera inspection helps determine whether the line is structurally sound.

Hydrojetting may clear sludge and grease from a pipe, but roots usually require mechanical cutting, jetting with proper heads, or pipe repair depending on severity. If the line has a belly, wastewater and solids collect in the low spot. That can mimic septic failure because drains slow down and backups occur, even when the tank and field are functioning.

This is where a broad-service company can be helpful. A technician who understands both drain cleaning and septic system service can avoid the old blame shuffle, where the drain person says "septic" and the septic person says "plumbing" while the homeowner stands in the yard holding a plunger like a ceremonial staff.

Electrical parts in modern septic systems

Not every septic system is purely gravity-fed. Some use pumps, floats, alarms, control panels, aerobic treatment units, or pressure distribution. That means a septic issue may involve electrical troubleshooting as much as plumbing.

If your system has an alarm, do not silence it and proceed with laundry day. An alarm usually means a high-water condition, pump failure, float problem, breaker issue, or control malfunction. Sometimes the fix is simple, such as a tripped breaker. Sometimes the pump has failed or the drain field is not accepting water fast enough.

An Electrician may be needed when wiring, breakers, panels, or outdoor electrical components are unsafe or malfunctioning. Septic pumps operate in damp, corrosive environments. The electrical work must be weather-rated, code-compliant, and properly protected. Improvised wiring near wastewater is not "handy." It is a future insurance claim wearing work gloves.

If you are already coordinating home systems, it may make sense to use a company that can handle multiple trades. Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric, for example, is the kind of outfit homeowners often call when a problem refuses to stay in one lane. A septic alarm can involve plumbing, pumping, controls, and electrical diagnostics. Houses rarely respect trade categories.

The indoor clues people miss

Not every warning sign is outside. Many start indoors and get mistaken for ordinary fixture problems.

A toilet that flushes poorly even after plunging may point to a downstream restriction. A shower drain that slows only when another fixture runs may signal a shared line problem. A basement floor drain that smells or shows dampness during heavy water use is worth investigating.

Listen to your home during high-demand moments. When the washing machine drains, does a nearby toilet bubble? When someone showers upstairs, does the downstairs tub gurgle? Does the kitchen sink drain fine in the morning but struggle after multiple loads of laundry? Patterns matter.

A skilled Plumber will ask questions that may seem oddly specific. How many people live in the home? When was the tank last pumped? Did the issue start after heavy rain? Any new appliances? Any recent landscaping? Have trees grown near the line? Did someone recently host guests? Septic diagnosis is part science, part detective work, and part politely not judging what guests flushed during Thanksgiving.

What a proper septic service visit may include

A thorough visit depends on the symptoms, but good septic diagnosis usually starts before anyone opens the tank. The technician looks at fixture behavior, cleanouts, yard conditions, tank access, system age, service records, and property layout. If the tank location is unknown, they may use a probe, locator, or records from the local health department.

Once the tank is accessible, sludge and scum levels can be checked. The technician may inspect baffles, tees, filters, liquid level, signs of backflow, and whether effluent is returning from the drain field side. If the liquid level is unusually high, the outlet or field may be restricted. If it is low, there may be leakage from the tank.

A camera inspection of the building sewer line can reveal roots, breaks, bellies, offsets, and blockages. Dye testing or flow testing may be used in some situations, though methods depend on local practice and system type. For advanced systems, pump operation, floats, alarms, and controls may be tested.

Here is a compact version of what professional evaluation often tries to answer:

- Is the problem inside the house plumbing, the main line, the tank, or the drain field?
- Is the tank due for pumping, or is pumping only a temporary relief?
- Are roots, grease, wipes, or pipe defects restricting flow?
- Is groundwater or stormwater overloading the system?
- Are pumps, floats, filters, or electrical controls working correctly?

That last question matters more than many homeowners expect. A septic system may look like a dirt-and-concrete problem, but modern systems can have enough controls to make them surprisingly fussy.

The difference between maintenance and rescue

Maintenance is boring, which is exactly why it is beautiful. Pump the tank at appropriate intervals. Keep records. Protect the drain field. Fix plumbing leaks. Use water thoughtfully. Avoid flushing nonsense. Have filters cleaned if your system uses them. That is the unglamorous recipe for fewer disasters.

Rescue is expensive, disruptive, and frequently fragrant. Rescue means backups, emergency pumping, excavation, pipe replacement, drain field investigation, and cleanup. It may also involve permitting and health department requirements if major repairs are needed.

The cost difference can be large. Pumping and inspection are modest compared with drain field replacement, which can run into many thousands of dollars depending on location, soil, design, access, and permitting. Exact

numbers vary too much to quote responsibly without context, but the principle is solid: maintenance is cheaper than excavation plus regret.

There is also a timing issue. Septic contractors get busy during wet seasons, after holidays, and following storms. If you wait until sewage appears in the tub, you are competing with everyone else who also decided the system was "probably fine." Preventive service lets you schedule like a civilized person rather than panic-calling from the laundry room.

Weather changes can expose a weak system

Heavy rain does not cause every septic problem, but it often reveals one. Saturated soil cannot absorb effluent as well. If the drain field is already marginal, a week of rain may push it over the edge. Groundwater can also infiltrate cracked tanks, risers, or pipe joints, adding volume the system was never designed to handle.

Snowmelt can do the same in colder regions. So can poor grading, roof runoff, sump pump discharge, or driveway drainage directed toward the septic area. A drain field should not receive extra water from gutters or yard drains. It already has a job. It does not need a side hustle as a stormwater basin.

Drought can create different problems. Soil shifts, tree roots search aggressively for moisture, and older pipes may move or crack. Then the first big rain arrives, the household starts using more water, and the system complains.

If septic symptoms appear mainly during wet weather, do not assume there is nothing to fix. It may mean the system lacks reserve capacity or is being overloaded by runoff. Regrading, redirecting downspouts, repairing infiltration points, or addressing the drain field may be necessary.

Septic additives: miracle bottle or expensive soup?

Septic additives are a crowded shelf of promises. Some claim to boost bacteria. Others claim to dissolve sludge. A few sound like they were named by someone wearing a lab coat in a stock photo.

A normal septic tank already contains bacteria from household waste. If the system is used properly, it generally does not need routine additives. Some additives may be harmless, but others can disturb solids and push material into the drain field, which is the opposite of helpful. Chemical drain openers can also harm bacterial balance and damage pipes.

If your system needs a bottle every month to behave, it does not need a bottle. It needs diagnosis.

The best "additive" is sensible use. Flush only human waste and septic-safe toilet paper. Keep grease out. Repair leaks. Pump when needed. Protect the drain field. It is less exciting than a magic enzyme cocktail, but it works better and has fewer cartoon claims on the label.

The air conditioning, heating, and plumbing crossover nobody talks about

Septic systems sit in the plumbing world, but whole-home comfort systems can still affect water and drainage patterns. Air conditioning maintenance, for example, often includes checking condensate drainage. A clogged condensate line from an air conditioning repair service can leak water indoors or discharge where it should not. Usually that is not a septic issue, but misrouted condensate or drainage near sensitive areas can contribute to moisture problems around the home.

Heating equipment matters too. A high-efficiency furnace produces condensate that must drain properly. A Furnace repair service or Heating contractor may deal with condensate pumps, neutralizers, and drain routing. Again, this is not the same as septic effluent, but water is water when it is headed to the wrong place.

A Heat pump installation or air conditioning tune-up will not determine septic health, yet responsible contractors pay attention to where condensate drains, how pumps operate, and whether discharge creates trouble. The same goes for a Gas installation service or Lighting contractor working outdoors. Anyone trenching, installing posts, or running lines should know where the septic tank, sewer line, and drain field are. I have seen beautiful landscape lighting installed with heroic disregard for underground utilities. The lights looked fantastic. The repair bill had less sparkle.

If you are planning major work, whether it involves an Air conditioning contractor, Electrician, Heating contractor, or Plumber, mark the septic components first. Keep heavy equipment off the drain field. Avoid trenching through lines. Do not let contractors park trucks over the tank because “it’s only for a minute.” Concrete lids and soil absorption systems do not care how charming the driver is.

When repair is possible and when replacement looms

Not every septic warning sign means the drain field is dead. Many problems are repairable. A clogged filter can be cleaned. A broken baffle can be replaced. Roots can be cleared and damaged pipe repaired. A failed pump can be swapped. A distribution box can sometimes be leveled or replaced. Excess stormwater can be redirected.

Drain field failure is more serious. Signs include persistent surfacing effluent, high tank levels caused by outlet-side backup, frequent backups after pumping, and soggy field conditions unrelated to rain alone. Soil testing, system records, and local code requirements guide next steps.

Age matters, but it is not destiny. Some systems fail in less than 20 years because of poor design, bad soil, abuse, or overloading. Others last much longer with good care. The drain field’s lifespan depends heavily on how well solids are kept out of it and how gently water is applied over time.

If replacement is needed, expect permits, site evaluation, design considerations, and inspections. The new system may not look like the old one. Regulations change, soil conditions may require a different design, and additions to the home may alter required capacity. It is inconvenient, but so is pretending wastewater can be negotiated with.

Practical habits that keep septic trouble away

A septic system rewards ordinary discipline. Spread out laundry. Fix running toilets. Pump on schedule. Keep records of service dates, tank location, repairs, and inspections. Know where the drain field is and protect it from vehicles, sheds, pools, patios, and deep-rooted trees.

Do not plant willows, poplars, or other aggressive-root trees near septic lines or the field. Grass is usually best over a drain field because it prevents erosion without invading like a botanical villain. Avoid covering the field with plastic, pavement, or heavy mulch that interferes with evaporation and oxygen exchange.

Be careful with household chemicals. Normal cleaning is fine, but dumping large quantities of bleach, antibacterial products, solvents, or old paint into drains is bad practice. Medications should not be flushed either. Use local disposal programs when available.

If you rent out a home with a septic system, educate tenants clearly. Many septic disasters begin with people who have only lived on municipal sewer and assume the toilet is a portal to another dimension. A short note about

wipes, grease, and water use can save thousands.

The moment to call for help

Call for septic system service when drains slow throughout the house, gurgling spreads across fixtures, sewage odors persist, wet spots appear near the tank or field, alarms sound, or backups occur. Also call if you cannot remember the last pumping. “Before the previous owner, probably” is not a maintenance schedule.

For mild symptoms, avoid chemical drain cleaners and do not keep forcing water through the system. For severe symptoms, stop water use and get professional service quickly. If sewage has entered the home, treat it as contaminated material.

The best calls happen early. A homeowner says, “Something seems off,” and the technician finds a clogged filter, a partial main line blockage, or a tank overdue for pumping. That is a good day. The bad day is when the homeowner says, “We thought the smell would go away,” while standing beside a drain field that has started its own wetland restoration project.

A septic system does not need much attention, but it does need the right attention at the right time. Listen to the slow drains, the gurgles, the odors, the soggy grass, and the alarm box trying to earn its keep. Those warnings are not household quirks. They are your buried treatment system raising its hand before it raises something much worse.

Name: Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric

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

Phone: (657) 337-3622

Website: https://callservicelion.com/

Email: servicerequests@callservicelion.com

Hours:
Monday: Open 24 hours
Tuesday: Open 24 hours
Wednesday: Open 24 hours
Thursday: Open 24 hours
Friday: Open 24 hours
Saturday: Open 24 hours
Sunday: Open 24 hours

Open-location code: R48R+WV Orange, California, USA

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJQU4LBWHV3IARtnABtyykSA4

Google Map:

Socials:
https://www.facebook.com/ServiceLionCA/ https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCR_L35QzsRTxYZtX8PxJvPw

Local Service Information

Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provides plumbing, drain, heating, air conditioning, and electrical services from its Orange, California location.

The company serves homeowners and properties throughout Orange and communities across Orange County and surrounding areas.

Available services include plumbing repairs, water heater work, drain and sewer services, heating and cooling service, electrical repairs, panels, lighting, outlets, and related home-system work.

Service is available for residential properties as well as light commercial needs described within the company's local service-area information.

The company's website emphasizes locally operated service, coordinated home-system support, and practical scheduling for plumbing, HVAC, and electrical needs.

The matching public business listing shows the Orange location as open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

For service information or scheduling, call (657) 337-3622 or visit https://callservicelion.com/.

The public map listing identifies the business at 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865 and can be used for location and direction information.

Popular Questions About Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric

What services does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide?
The company provides plumbing, drain and sewer, heating, air conditioning, and electrical services. Its published

services include plumbing repair, water heaters, drain clearing, sewer work, HVAC repair and installation, electrical repairs, panels, circuit breakers, lighting, outlets, and related services.

Where is Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric located?

The matching business location is 521 W Briardale Ave, Orange, CA 92865, United States.

What areas does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric serve?

The company serves Orange County and surrounding communities. Its published service-area information includes Orange, Anaheim, Brea, Yorba Linda, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa, Irvine, Lake Forest, and additional nearby cities.

Is Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric open 24 hours?

The matching public business listing shows the location as open 24 hours on Monday through Sunday.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric work on drains and sewer lines?

Yes. Published services include drain clearing, rooter service, camera inspection, hydro jetting, sewer line repair and installation, water line work, slab leak detection, and trenchless sewer line repair.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide heating and air conditioning service?

Yes. Its published HVAC services include air conditioning repair and installation, heating service, furnace work, heat pumps, air ducts, indoor air quality assessments, and thermostat installation.

Does Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric provide electrical service?

Yes. Published electrical services include repairs and installations, electrical panels, circuit breakers, safety inspections, lighting, outlets and switches, surge protection, generators, and EV charging equipment installation.

How can I contact Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric?

Call (657) 337-3622.
Email: servicerequests@callservicelion.com
Website: https://callservicelion.com/
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/ServiceLionCA/

Landmarks Near Orange, California

Old Towne Orange Historic District

A central historic district and useful geographic reference point for the Orange community.

Plaza Park

A well-known public gathering point in the center of Old Towne Orange.

Orange Public Library & History Center

A civic landmark serving residents near central Orange.

Hart Park

A major public park and recreation area south of central Orange.

Eisenhower Park

A public park serving neighborhoods in northern Orange.

Santiago Oaks Regional Park

A regional recreation and open-space landmark on the eastern side of Orange.

Irvine Regional Park

A large regional park and recognizable reference point east of the city.

Orange Park Acres

A distinctive residential community and service-area reference point in eastern Orange.

El Modena

An established Orange neighborhood that provides a practical local coverage reference.

Glassell Street

One of the city's principal north-south streets and a useful route through central Orange.

Lincoln Avenue

A major east-west roadway serving northern Orange and nearby communities.

State Route 55

A primary regional freeway connecting Orange with other parts of Orange County.