A plumbing leak is the household version of a raccoon in the attic. Sometimes it announces itself with chaos, noise, and dripping drywall. Other times it hides quietly, chews through your budget, and leaves only a suspicious stain shaped like South America on the ceiling.

The frustrating part is that leak repair costs can swing wildly. One homeowner pays a modest service call and a quick parts replacement. Another gets a quote that includes wall access, pipe replacement, drywall repair, flooring work, and a firm reminder that water has no respect for your weekend plans.



So why does one plumbing leak repair cost $175 and another cost $4,500? The short answer is location, material, severity, access, and timing. The longer answer is more useful, especially if you want to understand the estimate before nodding like you definitely know what a dielectric union is.

Let's walk through what really affects the price, what plumbers look for, and when a "small leak" deserves a little more suspicion.

The first question: what kind of leak are we dealing with?

Not all leaks are created equal. A dripping faucet and a pinhole leak behind a wall both involve water escaping where it should not, but that is where the similarity ends. One is annoying. The other may be auditioning for a home renovation show.

A leak at a visible fixture, such as under a sink or at a toilet supply line, is usually easier and cheaper to repair because the plumber can see it, touch it, test it, and replace the offending part without turning your wall into modern art. These repairs often involve shutoff valves, supply lines, trap assemblies, wax rings, faucet cartridges, or fittings.

Hidden leaks are more expensive because diagnosis becomes part detective work, part building science, part "please do not let this be under the slab." A leak behind drywall, under flooring, in a ceiling, or beneath a concrete slab requires more time to locate and more work to access. Even before the actual pipe repair begins, the plumber may need to use moisture meters, pressure testing, acoustic listening equipment, thermal imaging, or careful exploratory cuts.

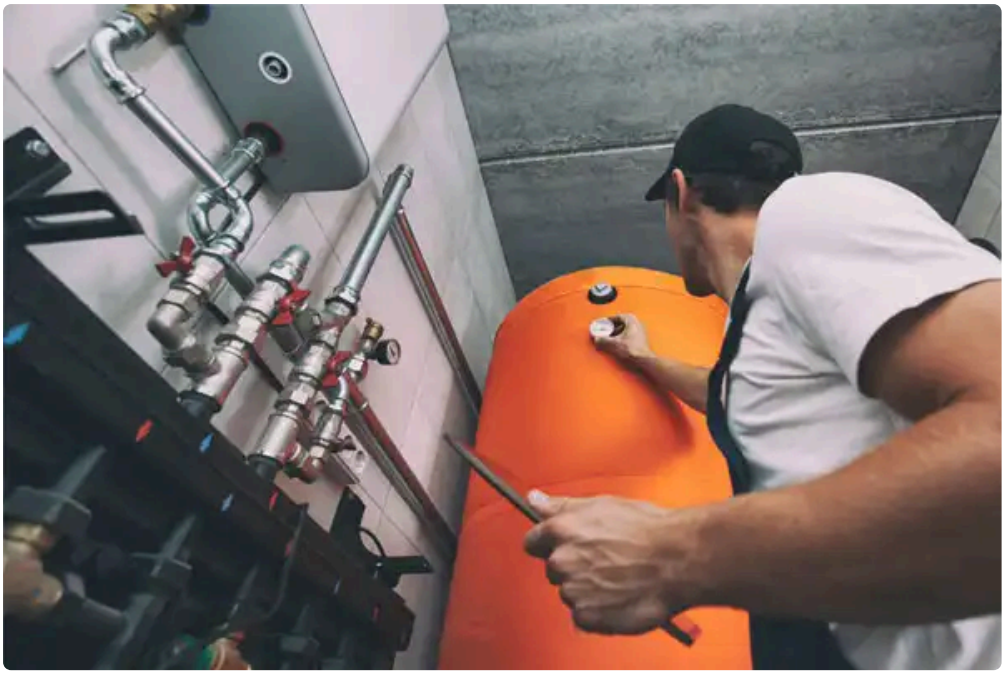
Then there are service line leaks, drain line leaks, water heater leaks, and sewer leaks. Each one comes with a different playbook. A water supply leak is pressurized, so it tends to reveal itself more aggressively. A drain leak may only show up when a sink, shower, washing machine, or tub is running. A sewer line leak is its own unpleasant opera, often involving Drain cleaning, Rooter service, camera inspection, and sometimes Hydrojetting if buildup or roots are part of the mess.

The type of leak matters because it shapes the labor, tools, materials, and urgency. A Plumber does not price a faucet drip the same way they price a slab leak, unless they are terrible at either plumbing or math.

Typical plumbing leak repair cost ranges

Costs vary by region, home age, pipe material, access, and contractor pricing. Still, homeowners like numbers, and fair enough. Nobody wants to hear “it depends” twelve times while water is dripping into a light fixture.

For many common leaks, a basic repair might fall somewhere between $150 and $500. That could include replacing a supply line, tightening or replacing a fitting, repairing a small exposed pipe section, swapping a shutoff valve, or fixing a toilet leak. More involved repairs often land in the $500 to $1,500 range, especially when the plumber must open a wall, replace sections of pipe, repair several fittings, or deal with awkward access.



Major leaks, slab leaks, main line problems, and whole sections of deteriorated pipe can climb from $1,500 to $5,000 or more. If the job turns into Plumbing repiping, involves concrete work, or requires restoration after water damage, the plumbing portion may be only one part of the total bill.

A good estimate should separate the plumbing repair from related work whenever possible. Replacing a failed pipe is one cost. Removing cabinets, drying the structure, replacing drywall, repainting, repairing flooring, or treating mold are separate costs. It is all part of the same headache, but not always the same trade.

Access: the difference between “easy fix” and “where is my saw?”

Access is one of the biggest price drivers in plumbing leak repair. If the leaking pipe is exposed in a basement ceiling, crawlspace, mechanical room, or under a sink, the plumber can work faster. Faster usually means cheaper.

If the leak sits behind tile, inside a finished wall, under a slab, above a finished ceiling, or behind built-in cabinetry, the repair gets more complicated. The plumber has to reach the pipe without causing more damage than necessary. That may mean cutting drywall, removing trim, drilling access points, pulling fixtures, or coordinating with another contractor.

Tile is especially unforgiving. Drywall forgives. Tile holds a grudge. If a shower valve leaks behind a tiled wall, the repair may involve access from the opposite side if possible. If that opposite wall is a hallway closet, wonderful. If it is another bathroom with more tile, the house is now playing defense.

Concrete slab leaks are often expensive because the pipe is buried. The plumber may need to locate the leak precisely, open the slab, repair or reroute the line, then arrange concrete patching and finish repairs. In some homes, rerouting the pipe overhead or through walls makes more sense than jackhammering through multiple rooms. That decision depends on the pipe layout, the home's construction, and how much the homeowner enjoys the sound of demolition before breakfast.

Pipe material changes the price

Pipe material affects both the repair method and the long-term advice a plumber may give. Copper, PEX, CPVC, galvanized steel, cast iron, PVC, and ABS all behave differently.

Copper is durable, but it can develop pinhole leaks from corrosion, water chemistry, poor installation, or age. Repairing copper may involve soldering, press fittings, or replacing sections with compatible materials. Soldering in tight spaces requires skill and fire safety precautions. Press fittings can reduce flame risk and speed up the job, but the tools and fittings cost more.

PEX is flexible and often easier to repair, especially if there is enough room to work. A damaged section can usually be cut out and replaced with fittings and new tubing. That said, not all PEX systems are identical. Different connection methods require the correct tools and fittings, and using the wrong ones is a lovely way to create tomorrow's leak.

CPVC is common in some homes and can become brittle with age or heat exposure. A simple-looking repair can turn into a longer section replacement if the pipe cracks during handling. This is not because the plumber has cursed hands. It is because aged CPVC sometimes behaves like dry spaghetti with a pension plan.

Galvanized steel pipes are more common in older homes and often signal a bigger issue. They corrode internally, reducing water flow and increasing leak risk. Repairing one spot may be possible, but if the system is badly deteriorated, Plumbing repiping may be the smarter long-term option.

Drain pipes bring their own cast of characters. PVC and ABS are usually straightforward to repair when accessible. Cast iron, common in older homes, can crack, corrode, or separate at joints. Repairing cast iron often costs more due to weight, cutting difficulty, and the need for proper support.

Labor time and diagnostic work

People sometimes think they are paying only for the thirty minutes of wrench-turning. In reality, leak repair often includes travel, setup, protection of the work area, diagnosis, shutoff and draining, the repair itself, testing, cleanup, and sometimes repeat testing after fixtures run.

Diagnosis can be quick if the leak is obvious. A puddle under a supply valve does not require Sherlock Holmes. But mystery leaks take time. A stain on a ceiling may originate from a bathroom above, but the source could be a toilet wax ring, tub overflow gasket, shower valve, cracked drain, loose escutcheon, failed caulk line, roof leak, or condensation from ductwork. Yes, ductwork. Plumbing is often blamed first because water is dramatic and pipes are nearby, but Air conditioning maintenance issues can create condensation that mimics a plumbing leak.

That is why a skilled technician asks questions. When does it leak? After showers? During laundry? Only when Gas installation service it rains? Does the water smell? Is it warm? Is the stain growing? Does the water meter move when all fixtures are off?

A careful Plumber charges for that judgment because guessing is expensive. Cutting three holes in the wrong wall is not a bargain just because the first hole was cheap.

Emergency calls cost more, because midnight plumbing has opinions

Leaks do not check your calendar. They show up during dinner, holidays, and the exact moment guests ask where to put their coats. Emergency service costs more because it disrupts scheduling, requires after-hours staffing, and often involves immediate risk control.

A burst pipe at 2 a.m. Is different from a slow drip under a guest bath vanity. Emergency plumbing is about stopping damage first, then planning the permanent repair. The first visit may involve shutting off water, capping a line, pumping water, or making a temporary repair. A return visit during normal hours may be needed for full replacement, wall access, or additional work.

If you are deciding whether to call immediately, focus on damage potential. Active water spraying, ceiling sagging, water near electrical fixtures, sewage backup, or a leak you cannot isolate should be treated as urgent. A slow drip into a bucket from an exposed pipe may be able to wait until morning, assuming you can shut off the fixture and the bucket is not part of a circus balancing act.

Water near electricity deserves special caution. If a leak affects outlets, switches, panel areas, or lighting, an Electrician or Lighting contractor may need to inspect the affected circuit. Water and wiring are a terrible duet. Do not test switches “just to see.” That is how small repairs become memorable family stories.

Location inside the home

The same leak can cost different amounts depending on where it happens. A pipe leak in an unfinished basement may be simple. A similar leak above a kitchen ceiling may require cabinet protection, drywall removal, texture matching, and repainting. A leak in a second-floor bathroom can damage the room below before anyone notices.

Kitchens are often expensive because plumbing hides behind cabinets, dishwashers, disposals, and finished surfaces. Bathrooms are compact, but densely packed with supply lines, drains, valves, tubs, showers, and toilets. Laundry rooms can be sneaky, especially when washing machine hoses or drain standpipes fail. Mechanical rooms can involve not only plumbing but also Water heater repair, Water heater installation considerations, heating equipment, condensate lines, and floor drains.

Outdoor leaks bring variables like depth, soil conditions, landscaping, freezing weather, and whether the pipe is a main water service. If excavation is needed, cost depends on length, depth, access for equipment, and what sits above the line. A pipe under grass is one thing. A pipe under a stamped concrete patio installed by someone’s beloved uncle is another.

The severity of damage matters, even if the hole is small

A tiny pinhole leak can cause major damage if it runs long enough. The size of the pipe opening does not tell the whole story. Duration matters. So does where the water travels.

Water follows gravity, framing, insulation, ductwork, wiring, and any tiny path it can find. It may drip five feet away from the actual leak. It may soak insulation quietly. It may run along a pipe before falling onto drywall. It may damage subflooring under tile long before the tile itself looks suspicious.

This affects cost in two ways. First, severe or widespread moisture can make access and repair more involved. Second, restoration costs may exceed plumbing costs. Drying equipment, demolition, mold remediation, drywall replacement, paint, flooring, cabinetry, and trim can add up quickly.

A plumber's job is typically to stop the leak and restore the plumbing system. Water damage restoration is usually a separate specialty. Good companies coordinate with restoration professionals when needed, but homeowners should understand which work is included in the plumbing estimate and which is not.



Repair versus replacement

Sometimes repairing a leak is the right move. Sometimes it is a bandage on a pipe system that has already sent three resignation letters.

A single failed supply line under a sink? Replace it. A leaking faucet cartridge? Repair it if the faucet is otherwise decent. A cracked P-trap? Straightforward. But repeated pinhole leaks in copper, brittle CPVC throughout the home, failing galvanized lines, or old cast iron drains may justify a broader conversation.

Plumbers look for patterns. If one section failed because it was damaged by a nail or poor installation, a localized repair may be enough. If several leaks have appeared in different areas, the system may be nearing the end of its service life. In that case, Plumbing repiping can cost more upfront but prevent repeated service calls and water damage.

This is where homeowners understandably get skeptical. Nobody wants to be upsold into a major project because one elbow fitting got moody. A reputable plumber should be able to show evidence: corrosion, pipe age, recurring failures, poor water pressure, discolored water, restricted flow, visible deterioration, or incompatible materials. If the case for replacement is strong, it will not depend on scare tactics.

Common price factors at a glance

Here is the short version, useful if you are comparing estimates and trying to decode why the numbers differ.

| Factor | Why it affects cost | |---|---| | Leak location | Hidden leaks require more diagnostic time and access work | | Pipe material | Copper, PEX, CPVC, galvanized, PVC, and cast iron require different methods | | Damage severity | More water damage can mean more labor, protection, and coordination | | Timing | Emergency and after-hours calls usually cost more | | Scope | A small part replacement differs from rerouting lines or repiping |

A table can make it look tidy. Real houses, naturally, are less tidy. They were often built by humans, remodeled by other humans, and occasionally "improved" by someone with a coupon for plumbing parts and unearned

confidence.

The role of water pressure

High water pressure feels luxurious until it starts bullying your plumbing. Residential water pressure is commonly expected to sit around 40 to 80 psi, depending on local standards and system design. When pressure runs too high, it stresses fixtures, valves, water heaters, washing machine hoses, icemaker lines, and pipe joints.

A leak repair may include checking pressure, especially if the home has recurring leaks or fixture problems. If pressure is excessive, the plumber may recommend a pressure reducing valve or expansion tank, depending on the system. That adds cost, but it addresses the cause instead of only cleaning up the aftermath.

Pressure issues can also affect Water heater repair and Water heater installation. Thermal expansion, faulty relief valves, and improperly controlled pressure can create nuisance leaks around the water heater. Sometimes the “leaking water heater” is not a failed tank at all but a valve or expansion issue. Other times the tank is indeed done, and it has chosen your utility room floor for its farewell speech.

Water quality and corrosion

Water chemistry can quietly shape leak repair costs over the life of a home. Hard water, aggressive water, high chlorine levels, low pH, and mineral content can affect pipes, fixtures, valves, and water heaters. Scale buildup can shorten fixture life and reduce flow. Corrosive conditions can contribute to pinhole leaks.

A Water softener installation may help in homes with hard water, but it is not a universal cure for every corrosion issue. Water treatment should be matched to actual water conditions. Guessing at treatment equipment is like buying shoes based only on vibes.

If a plumber sees unusual corrosion, frequent fixture failures, or recurring leaks, they may suggest water testing. That does not mean every leak requires a chemistry lesson. But if the same type of failure keeps returning, the water itself may be part of the story.

Drain leaks and sewer line surprises

Supply leaks are only half the fun. Drain and sewer leaks can be harder to notice because they are not constantly pressurized. They may leak only when fixtures drain, which means the ceiling stain appears after showers or the cabinet gets wet only when the sink runs.

Drain cleaning may be needed when clogs cause backups or overflow that mimic leaks. A slow drain can force water through weak joints, old seals, or fixture connections. Rooter service becomes relevant when tree roots invade sewer lines, a common problem in older clay or compromised pipes. Hydrojetting can clear heavy buildup in some lines, though it is not appropriate for every pipe condition. A fragile or collapsed line should be inspected before anyone blasts it with high-pressure water like they are power-washing a battleship.

Sewer camera inspection often helps when recurring clogs, floor drain backups, or outdoor wet spots suggest a deeper issue. Pricing for sewer-related work varies widely because the problem may be a simple clog, a damaged section, a belly in the line, root intrusion, or a failing septic connection. Homes with septic systems may need Septic system service rather than a standard municipal sewer fix.

Sewer leaks and backups deserve prompt attention because they involve sanitation risks, not just property damage. If the water smells foul or contains waste, skip the heroic towel routine and call a professional.

Fixture quality and replacement parts

The cost of parts can be trivial or surprisingly rude. A standard supply line, fill valve, or trap part may be inexpensive. A specialty faucet cartridge, imported fixture component, smart valve, designer trim, or obsolete part can cost more and take time to source.

Older fixtures create a judgment call. If a 20-year-old faucet needs a hard-to-find cartridge and the finish is worn, replacement may make more sense than repair. On the other hand, high-quality fixtures are often worth repairing because the body and trim may outlast cheaper replacements.

The same thinking applies to toilets, shower valves, and water heaters. A simple toilet rebuild is usually economical. A cracked tank is replacement territory. A leaking shower cartridge is repairable. A leaking valve body buried in the wall may require more invasive work.

Cheap parts can also be expensive in disguise. A bargain shutoff valve that fails early is not a bargain once you pay for the second visit and the cabinet damage. Good plumbers tend to use parts they trust because callbacks make everyone cranky.

Permits, code, and why “just patch it” is not always legal

Some leak repairs are simple maintenance and do not require permits. Larger plumbing changes, reroutes, water heater replacements, gas work, and repiping may require permits depending on local code. Permit rules vary by city and county, so a responsible contractor checks requirements instead of treating code like a suggestion box.

Code compliance can affect cost. Adding proper shutoff valves, correcting improper materials, supporting pipes correctly, installing expansion control, or replacing unsafe connections may add labor. It can feel annoying when the visible problem is just one leak, but plumbing systems work as systems. A repair that ignores safety and code can create bigger problems later.

Gas-related work deserves particular care. If a leak repair intersects with gas piping, appliance connections, or combustion equipment, a qualified Gas installation service or licensed professional should handle it. The same goes for HVAC-adjacent issues. A Heating contractor, Furnace repair service, Air conditioning contractor, or Air conditioning repair service may need to inspect equipment if water has affected condensate drains, air handlers, furnaces, or heat pumps. Heat pump installation and Air conditioning repair are not plumbing repairs, but mechanical systems share space with plumbing often enough that one problem can splash onto another, sometimes literally.

What a good estimate should include

A good leak repair estimate should leave you smarter, not merely poorer. It should explain what failed, how the plumber plans to repair it, what is included, what is excluded, and what could change once walls or floors are opened.

The estimate may be flat-rate or time-and-materials. Flat-rate pricing gives certainty for defined work. Time-and-materials can be fair for exploratory or unpredictable jobs, but it should still include a clear labor rate and material expectations. Neither model is automatically better. The key is transparency.

You should expect plain language. “Replace leaking angle stop and supply line under hall bath sink” is clear. “Perform plumbing repair as needed” is fog wearing a tool belt.

A professional may also explain risk. For instance, if old galvanized pipe may break during valve replacement, the plumber should say so before starting. If opening a wall may reveal additional damage, that should be discussed. Surprises still happen, because houses keep secrets, but there is a difference between an unavoidable discovery and poor communication.

Why estimates differ from one plumber to another

If you get three estimates, you may see three different prices. That does not always mean someone is cheating. Contractors have different overhead, warranties, staffing models, insurance, training, equipment, and service approaches.

A one-person shop may have lower overhead but limited emergency availability. A larger company may cost more but offer faster scheduling, broader capabilities, warranty support, and coordination across trades. A company like Service Lion Plumbing Heating Air Electric, for example, can be useful when a leak touches plumbing, electrical, HVAC, or water heater systems in the same home. Not every leak needs a multi-trade team, but when water drips through a ceiling fan under an air handler next to a water heater, having the right specialists under one roof can reduce the homeowner's juggling act.

Cheapest is not always best. Most expensive is not automatically best either. Look for licensing, insurance, clear communication, solid reviews, and a willingness to explain the repair without performing a dramatic reading of your doom.

Signs your leak may cost more than a quick repair

Some clues suggest a leak is more complicated than a loose nut or worn washer. These signs do not guarantee a massive bill, but they do justify quicker attention and a more thorough diagnosis.

1. Water stains keep growing even when fixtures are not being used.
2. The water meter moves when every fixture and appliance is off.
3. You hear running water inside walls or under floors.
4. Multiple leaks have appeared in different parts of the home.
5. Flooring feels soft, spongy, warm, or unusually damp.

That last one is especially important on slabs. Warm spots can indicate a hot water line leak beneath concrete. Spongy flooring may mean moisture has been present long enough to damage subflooring. Neither situation improves with optimism.

How homeowners can reduce leak repair costs

You cannot control every factor, but you can avoid making the plumber's job harder. The best savings usually come from catching leaks early and limiting damage.

Know where your main water shutoff is. Not in a vague "somewhere over there" way. Actually find it. Turn it carefully if it has not been used in years, or have it serviced if it is stuck. Label it if necessary. When a pipe bursts, the shutoff valve becomes the most important object in the house, narrowly beating your phone and dry socks.

Watch for subtle signs: musty smells, warped baseboards, peeling paint, unexplained water bills, low pressure, stains, or the sound of water when no fixtures are running. Check under sinks occasionally. Look at water heater

pans and nearby flooring. Inspect washing machine hoses. Replace old rubber hoses with braided stainless steel hoses if appropriate. Keep cabinet clutter from hiding leaks until the particleboard has become oatmeal.

Do not ignore slow drains. Clogs and backups can create leaks at weak joints and overflow fixtures. Drain cleaning done early is often cheaper than cleanup after a sink or tub overflows. Avoid chemical drain cleaners, especially repeated use, because they can damage pipes and rarely solve serious blockages. A proper auger, Rooter service, or camera inspection is usually a better path when clogs keep returning.

If you are leaving town, consider shutting off the main water supply, especially for longer trips. Some homeowners install leak detection devices or automatic shutoff systems. They add cost upfront, but one prevented flood can make them look like financial poetry.

DIY repair: when it is reasonable and when it is a trap

Some minor leak fixes are within reach for a careful homeowner. Replacing a faucet aerator, tightening a slip nut, swapping a toilet flapper, or replacing a visible supply line can be manageable if you shut off water, use the right parts, and test thoroughly.

The trouble starts when confidence outruns experience. Overtightened fittings can crack. Cross-threaded connections can leak. Mismatched materials can corrode. Poorly glued drain fittings can fail. SharkBite-style push fittings can be useful in the right setting, but they are not magic amulets. They require clean, properly cut pipe and correct installation depth.

DIY is risky when the leak is hidden, pressurized, near electrical systems, connected to a water heater, inside a wall, under a slab, or related to gas, sewer, or major drain lines. If the repair requires opening finished surfaces, soldering near combustible materials, replacing main valves, rerouting pipe, or interpreting code, hiring a Plumber is usually cheaper than paying one later to rescue the project from your enthusiasm.

A fair rule: if a failed attempt could flood the home, contaminate the space, create a fire risk, or void insurance coverage, call a professional.

Insurance and leak repair costs

Homeowners insurance may cover sudden and accidental water damage, but it often does not cover the cost of repairing the failed plumbing part itself. Policies vary, exclusions matter, and slow leaks are often treated differently from sudden bursts. If a pipe suddenly breaks and damages flooring, the resulting damage may be covered, while the pipe repair may not be. If a leak has been ongoing for months due to neglect, coverage may be denied.

Document the damage before cleanup if it is safe to do so. Take photos and videos. Save invoices. Ask the plumber for a clear description of the failure. If water damage is significant, contact your insurer promptly and follow their guidance.

Do not wait for an insurance adjuster before stopping active water. Policies generally expect homeowners to mitigate damage. Translation: turn off the water, call for help, and do not let the dining room become a koi pond while waiting for paperwork.

Why small leaks deserve respect

Small leaks are easy to dismiss because they rarely look urgent at first. A drip under the sink seems manageable with a bowl. A stain on the ceiling gets a mental note. A toilet that runs occasionally becomes background noise.

Then the water bill arrives, or the cabinet floor collapses, or the ceiling paint bubbles like a science fair volcano.

Water is patient. It does not need drama to cause damage. It only needs time.

A modest repair done early often prevents a larger repair later. Replacing a $20 supply line before it bursts is boring, which is exactly what good home maintenance should be. Nobody brags at dinner about a properly functioning shutoff valve, but they should. That little valve may save thousands.

The price is not just the pipe

When you pay for plumbing leak repair, you are paying for more than a fitting and a few feet of pipe. You are paying for diagnosis, judgment, access, tools, parts, testing, risk management, code knowledge, and the ability to make water behave again. That last one is no small feat. Water has been carving canyons for a living.

The fairest repair price is the one that matches the actual problem, not the homeowner's best hopes or the contractor's worst scare story. A good plumber will explain the cause, discuss options, warn you about risks, and fix the issue with as little disruption as practical.

If the leak is visible, isolated, and recent, the cost may be pleasantly ordinary. If it is hidden, old, widespread, or tied to failing pipes, the price will reflect that reality. Either way, the smartest move is to act early, ask clear questions, and treat every unwanted drip as a message from your house.

Sometimes the message is "tighten this fitting." Sometimes it is "we need to talk."

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.