A furnace that will not light has a special talent for making a house feel older, darker, and personally offended by your comfort. One minute you are debating whether the thermostat should be set to 68 or 69. The next, you are wearing a sweatshirt indoors and staring through the furnace access panel like you might intimidate it into cooperation.

Pilot light and ignition problems are among the most common reasons homeowners call for furnace repair service. They are also among the most misunderstood. People tend to lump every no-heat issue into one dramatic category: “the furnace is broken.” Fair enough. When the living room feels like a walk-in cooler, taxonomy loses its charm. But ignition systems have their own quirks, their own safety rules, and their own little ways of wasting your afternoon.

Whether your furnace uses an old-school standing pilot light, an intermittent pilot, a hot surface ignitor, or spark ignition, the basic job is the same: start combustion safely, prove flame, and keep the heat moving. When that chain breaks, the furnace shuts down, usually for a good reason. Modern heating equipment is not being stubborn. It is trying very hard not to turn your utility room into a cautionary tale.

The tiny flame with a very large job

A pilot light is small, but it carries responsibility like a bouncer at a very exclusive club. In older gas furnaces, the pilot burns continuously and lights the main burners when the gas valve opens. If the pilot goes out, the furnace cannot ignite the burners. More importantly, the gas valve should not continue feeding gas without proof that flame is present.

That proof usually comes from a thermocouple or thermopile on standing pilot systems. The thermocouple sits in the pilot flame and generates a small electrical signal when heated. If the flame is strong and properly positioned, the thermocouple tells the gas valve, in its quiet little electrical language, “Yes, we have fire. Proceed.” If the thermocouple is weak, dirty, misaligned, or cooled by a lazy pilot flame, the gas valve closes.

This is why a pilot light that stays lit for ten seconds and then dies is not just being theatrical. Often, the thermocouple is not producing enough voltage, or the gas valve is not receiving it properly. Sometimes the pilot flame is too weak to heat the thermocouple. Sometimes a draft blows the flame away from the sensor. Sometimes the furnace is ancient enough that every part inside looks like it was installed during the first moon landing.

Newer furnaces usually skip the standing pilot and use electronic ignition. These systems save fuel because they do not burn a pilot all day and night. They also introduce different failure points, because progress enjoys giving technicians new puzzles.

When ignition fails, the furnace usually tells a story

One of the first things a good heating contractor does during a no-heat call is listen. Not in a mystical “the furnace has feelings” way, although after twenty years in mechanical rooms a person does start assigning personalities. A furnace ignition sequence has a rhythm. The inducer motor starts. A pressure switch proves venting. The ignitor glows or sparks. The gas valve opens. Burners light. The flame sensor confirms combustion. The blower comes on after the heat exchanger warms.

When something fails in that sequence, the timing matters.

If the furnace starts humming but never tries to ignite, the issue may be in the draft proving stage. If the hot surface ignitor glows bright orange but the burners never light, the gas valve may not be opening, or the furnace may not be receiving proper gas pressure. If burners light briefly and then shut off after a few seconds, the flame sensor is a prime suspect. If nothing happens at all, we may be looking at thermostat wiring, a control board, a tripped safety switch, a power problem, or a furnace that has simply had enough of being ignored since the last presidential administration.

That is why experienced furnace repair service is not just about swapping parts. It is about following the sequence. Guessing gets expensive quickly. A homeowner may replace an ignitor because the internet said so, only to discover the pressure switch never closed. Then the ignitor becomes a $70 souvenir.

Standing pilot problems: the classics never really leave

Older furnaces with standing pilot lights have a certain charm. They are usually straightforward, mechanical, and built with parts you can actually see without crawling through a software menu. They also develop familiar problems.

A pilot flame should be steady, blue, and strong enough to engulf the thermocouple tip. A small yellow, flickering flame suggests dirt, restricted gas flow, poor combustion, or air mixture trouble. Dust and debris can partially clog the pilot orifice. I have seen pilot assemblies packed with enough lint to knit a disappointing sweater. Basements, garages, and utility closets are not sterile environments. Cat hair, dryer lint, sawdust, and general household fluff all drift toward combustion equipment like moths to a porch light.

Drafts cause another headache. A furnace near a leaky door, open crawlspace, or poorly sealed mechanical room may lose its pilot repeatedly. The flame does not need to be blasted out like a birthday candle. Sometimes it only has to lift off the thermocouple long enough for the gas valve to lose confidence and close.

Then there is the thermocouple itself. These parts wear out. They live in flame, expand and contract constantly, and eventually produce a weaker signal. Replacement is usually affordable compared with larger furnace repairs, but proper positioning matters. A brand-new thermocouple installed carelessly can act just as flaky as the failed one it replaced. Furnaces have a talent for punishing sloppy work.

Electronic ignition: cleaner, smarter, and still capable of nonsense

Most newer gas furnaces use either a hot surface ignitor or spark ignition. Hot surface ignitors are made from materials that glow intensely when powered, often silicon carbide or silicon nitride depending on the design. They get hot enough to ignite the gas as it flows across the burners. They are efficient and reliable, but fragile. The older silicon carbide styles can crack if handled roughly. Even skin oil from fingers may shorten life in some cases, which is why technicians handle them carefully and avoid touching the business end.

Spark ignition works more like a gas grill, though usually with better manners. A spark jumps at the pilot or burner assembly and lights the gas. If the spark is weak, poorly grounded, misaligned, or blocked by corrosion, ignition can fail.

Electronic systems depend heavily on flame sensing. A flame sensor is typically a small metal rod that sits in the burner flame. It confirms that combustion is present by using flame rectification, which is a fancy term for a small electrical signal passing through the flame. The control board watches for that signal. If it does not see flame within a few seconds, it shuts the gas valve. This is a safety feature, not a personal attack, although it can feel like one at 2 a.m.

Flame sensors get dirty. They develop oxidation or residue that interferes with the signal. A dirty flame sensor often causes a maddening symptom: burners light beautifully, then shut off after three to five seconds. The furnace may retry several times before locking out. Cleaning the sensor may solve it, but repeated sensor fouling can point to combustion issues, grounding problems, or poor maintenance.

What homeowners can safely check before calling

There are a few things a homeowner can inspect without becoming the main character in a fire department report. The word “safely” is doing a lot of work here. Gas appliances deserve respect. If you smell gas, leave the area and call the gas utility or emergency service from outside the home. Do not flip switches, do not relight anything, and do not conduct a brave little investigation with your phone flashlight while standing in a gas cloud.

For ordinary no-heat situations without gas odor, a quick sanity check can save a service call or at least help the technician arrive with better information.

1. Confirm the thermostat is set to heat and the temperature setting is above room temperature.
2. Check that the furnace switch and breaker are on, since many “dead furnace” calls begin with a switch that looks suspiciously like a light switch.
3. Look at the furnace filter. A severely clogged filter can cause overheating and safety shutdowns.
4. Make sure the gas shutoff valve near the furnace is open, with the handle parallel to the pipe.
5. Note any blinking error code on the control board before turning power off, because that little light is trying to confess.

That is the extent of the homeowner heroics I recommend. Removing burners, sanding sensors, adjusting gas pressure, jumping safety switches, or repeatedly forcing ignition is where the wheels come off. A furnace is not a lawn mower. If it fails to light, there is usually a safety reason.

The smell test, and when not to be clever

Natural gas and propane are odorized so people can detect leaks. That rotten egg smell is not subtle, and it should never be ignored. If the smell is strong, persistent, or near the furnace, stop. Do not attempt to relight a pilot. Do not use a lighter to “check,” which sounds absurd until you have worked in the trades long enough to know someone has absolutely tried it.

Gas installation service and furnace repair overlap in important ways. A technician working on ignition problems may need to verify gas pressure, inspect shutoff valves, check for leaks, confirm proper appliance connection, and evaluate combustion. That requires the right instruments and licensing where applicable. Guesswork around gas is how minor repairs become newspaper blurbs.

Carbon monoxide is another reason ignition trouble matters. A furnace that lights poorly, burns with yellow flames, rolls flame out of the burner area, or vents improperly may produce dangerous combustion byproducts. Carbon monoxide alarms should be installed according to local code and manufacturer instructions. They are not a substitute for professional service, but they are cheap insurance against a hazard you cannot smell, see, or negotiate with.

Why the furnace may light and then quit

Short ignition followed by shutdown is one of the most common complaints. The burners fire, hope briefly returns, then the flame disappears and the house resumes its slow transformation into a root cellar.

A dirty flame sensor is the famous culprit, but it is not the only one. Poor grounding can prevent the control board from reading the sensor properly. A reversed polarity issue in the electrical supply can cause certain furnaces to behave badly. Corroded burner carryover ports may prevent flame from spreading smoothly from one burner to the next. A weak gas valve may open inconsistently. Low inlet gas pressure can create unstable ignition, especially when multiple appliances run at once, such as a furnace, water heater, and gas range all asking for fuel like teenagers asking for rides.

Venting problems can also interrupt operation. Modern furnaces use pressure switches to prove that the inducer motor is creating proper draft before ignition. If the vent pipe is blocked by ice, leaves, bird nests, sagging PVC, or an ambitious squirrel with poor real estate judgment, the furnace may refuse to light. Condensing furnaces also produce water, and clogged condensate drains can trigger pressure switch problems or safety lockouts. This is one reason air conditioning maintenance habits translate well to heating equipment. Drainage, airflow, clean coils, clean burners, proper electrical readings, all of it matters.

The part nobody wants to hear: maintenance prevents most of this

A furnace does not need pampering. It does not need affirmations. It does need periodic maintenance. Annual service is not a conspiracy invented by people who enjoy carrying tool bags into basements. During a proper heating tune-up, a technician checks ignition components, burners, flame signal, gas pressure, safety controls, blower operation, venting, and temperature rise. On older pilot systems, the pilot assembly and thermocouple positioning get attention. On newer units, the ignitor resistance and flame sensor signal may be checked, depending on equipment design.

Skipping maintenance often works for a while, which is what makes it tempting. The furnace runs year after year, collecting dust and resentment. Then the first cold weekend arrives, the ignition system fails, and every heating contractor within thirty miles has a schedule that looks like a losing game of Tetris.

I have walked into homes where the filter was so clogged it bowed inward like it was trying to escape. I have opened burner compartments full of pet hair, drywall dust, and one memorable collection of toy beads. I have found intake pipes blocked by snowdrifts because someone shoveled the driveway directly against the sidewall vent. None of these problems required a rare factory part or a dramatic diagnosis. They required attention before the furnace was asked to sprint through winter.

Repair or replace: the uncomfortable math

Ignition repairs are often reasonable, especially when the furnace is otherwise healthy. A thermocouple, flame sensor cleaning, ignitor replacement, or pilot assembly service may restore dependable heat. But there are times when repair becomes a polite way of postponing replacement.

Age matters. Many furnaces last 15 to 20 years, sometimes longer with good maintenance and favorable operating conditions. A 22-year-old furnace with a failed ignitor is one conversation. A 22-year-old furnace with ignition failure, a noisy inducer, rust in the burner compartment, questionable venting, and a blower motor that sounds like a coffee grinder full of bolts is another.

Heat exchanger condition matters even more. If a heat exchanger is cracked or unsafe, ignition repair is not the priority. Safe operation is. A reputable furnace repair service will not patch together an unsafe appliance just to get it through one more season. That is not prudence. That is gambling with combustion.

Efficiency is part of the calculation, too. Older furnaces may operate around 80 percent AFUE or lower, while modern high-efficiency condensing furnaces can reach much higher rated efficiencies. Actual savings depend on

climate, fuel cost, ductwork, insulation, and usage patterns. Replacement is not automatically the right answer, but neither is pouring money into equipment that has become a metal subscription service.

The odd couple: furnaces and air conditioning

Heating and cooling equipment share more than a thermostat. In many homes, the furnace blower moves air for both heating and central air conditioning. That means a furnace problem can affect cooling comfort, and an air conditioning contractor may notice furnace issues during an air conditioning tune-up.

The evaporator coil for the air conditioning system often sits above or near the furnace. Restricted airflow from a dirty filter, failing blower motor, or clogged coil can cause trouble in both seasons. In summer, poor airflow can lead to coil freezing and air conditioning repair. In winter, it can make the furnace overheat and trip limit switches. The equipment may seem like separate worlds, but inside the mechanical room they are more like roommates sharing one bathroom.

Good air conditioning maintenance often includes checking blower components, electrical connections, condensate drainage, and airflow. Those same fundamentals help heating performance. A sharp air conditioning repair service will not ignore a blower wheel caked with dust just because the call came in July. Likewise, a heating contractor who sees a failing capacitor or scorched wire should think beyond the current season.

This is also where electricians sometimes enter the story. Furnaces need proper voltage, grounding, polarity, and safe wiring. A nuisance ignition failure may trace back to a bad neutral, loose connection, overloaded circuit, or improper switch. Technicians can diagnose many furnace electrical issues, but larger wiring defects belong with a qualified electrician. A furnace is only as reliable as the power feeding it.

Why ignition problems sometimes point outside the furnace

The furnace gets blamed because it is the thing not producing heat, but ignition problems can start elsewhere. Gas supply issues can affect multiple appliances. If the furnace struggles to ignite when the water heater fires, the system may have undersized piping, regulator trouble, or supply pressure concerns. Water heater repair calls sometimes reveal broader gas delivery issues, especially in homes where appliances were added over time without revisiting pipe sizing.

A recent remodel can create surprises. Maybe a contractor moved a gas line. Maybe a new tankless water heater installation increased demand. Maybe a garage conversion changed combustion air availability. Maybe someone enclosed the furnace in a closet with a door so tight the appliance now breathes like it is wearing a scarf over its face. Combustion equipment needs adequate air. Starve it, and ignition and flame quality suffer.

Even plumbing work can become relevant in roundabout ways. A condensate drain from a high-efficiency furnace may tie into a drain line. If that line clogs, the furnace may shut down. Drain cleaning, rooter service, and hydrojetting belong to the plumbing world, but blocked drains have a way of recruiting other systems into the drama. A plumber handling plumbing leak repair near a mechanical room may also spot corrosion, water damage, or unsafe venting around heating equipment. The house does not care which trade owns the problem. It only cares that water, gas, air, and electricity behave themselves.

Septic system service will not usually affect furnace ignition, unless we are talking about odors being mistaken for gas or moisture problems in a basement mechanical area. Still, a home is a collection of systems, and symptoms can be misleading. The trick is not to force every trade into every repair. The trick is knowing when one system is nudging another.

What a professional diagnostic visit should include

A proper ignition diagnosis should feel methodical, not mystical. The technician should **leak detection and repair** ask what happened, when it started, whether the furnace tries to light, whether any other gas appliances are acting strangely, and whether there have been recent changes in the home. Then comes observation of the ignition sequence and testing.

A qualified technician may inspect or measure several things during the visit:

1. Flame sensor signal, ignitor condition, pilot flame quality, or spark strength depending on furnace type.
2. Gas pressure at the inlet and manifold, using proper instruments rather than vibes.
3. Venting, combustion air, pressure switch operation, and condensate drainage on applicable equipment.
4. Electrical supply, grounding, thermostat call, safeties, and control board fault codes.
5. Burner cleanliness, flame rollout evidence, heat exchanger concerns, and airflow restrictions.

The exact process depends on the furnace. A standing pilot furnace from the 1980s and a modern condensing furnace with a variable-speed blower are not diagnosed the same way. Anyone who treats them the same is either rushing or auditioning for future callbacks.

The best technicians also explain what they found in plain language. You do not need a lecture on microamps unless you ask for one, but you should understand why the furnace failed, what repair is recommended, what safety checks were performed, and whether the issue is likely to return. A repair without explanation is just a bill with a warmer house attached.

The seductive danger of DIY relighting

Many older furnaces include relighting instructions on the access panel. If the furnace is in good condition, there is no gas smell, and the instructions are clear, relighting a standing pilot may be within a homeowner's comfort zone. The key word is "may." Some homeowners are careful and patient. Others hold the gas valve down for two full minutes while clicking a barbecue lighter and muttering threats. That second group should step away and call someone.

Repeated pilot outages mean something is wrong. Relighting once after a known interruption, such as gas service work, may be reasonable. Relighting every few days is not. That can indicate thermocouple failure, dirty pilot assembly, gas Plumber pressure trouble, draft problems, or a failing gas valve.

Electronic ignition systems generally should not require homeowner relighting. If the furnace locks out, cycling power may reset it, but repeated resets are not repair. They are the mechanical equivalent of snoozing an alarm while smoke curls under the door. The system is reporting a failure. Listen before it becomes a bigger one.

Heat pumps, hybrid systems, and ignition confusion

Not every home depends solely on a gas furnace. Heat pump installation has become more common, including dual-fuel systems that use a heat pump for milder weather and a gas furnace when temperatures drop. These setups can confuse diagnosis because the thermostat may call for different equipment depending on outdoor temperature, balance point settings, or staging controls.

A homeowner may report, "The furnace is not lighting," when the thermostat is actually calling for heat pump operation. Or the heat pump may run but auxiliary gas heat fails during colder weather. In dual-fuel systems,

controls matter. Wiring errors, outdoor sensor problems, or thermostat configuration issues can mimic furnace ignition failure.

This is where hiring a heating contractor who understands both combustion and heat pump controls pays off. A technician who only thinks in gas furnace terms may miss the control logic. A technician who only thinks in refrigeration terms may not fully evaluate combustion safety. Hybrid systems are excellent when designed and maintained well, but they do not reward guesswork.

The repair parts that fail most often

Ignition parts fail because they work in harsh conditions. Heat, vibration, dust, electrical cycling, and combustion residue all take a toll.

Hot surface ignitors are common replacement items. Some last many years; others fail sooner due to voltage issues, handling damage, short cycling, or simple wear. Flame sensors often need cleaning rather than replacement, though they can crack or degrade. Thermocouples are inexpensive and common on standing pilot systems. Pressure switches get blamed often, but they are sometimes only reporting a real venting or drainage problem. Replacing a pressure switch without checking the cause is like firing the messenger and keeping the bad news.

Control boards fail too, but they should not be the first suspect just because they look expensive and mysterious. Before condemning a board, a technician should verify inputs and outputs, safety circuits, voltage, grounding, and component operation. Control boards do fail, but they also get falsely accused by people who do not want to keep testing.

Gas valves are less common failures than homeowners assume. They can stick, fail electrically, or regulate poorly, but replacement requires care. Gas pressure must be set and checked. Leak testing is mandatory. This is squarely professional territory, not a Saturday afternoon experiment between errands.

Water, rust, and the quiet enemies of ignition

Water near a furnace is never a decorative feature. High-efficiency furnaces produce condensate, and that water must drain reliably. If tubing clogs, traps gum up, or pumps fail, water can back up and shut the furnace down. In worse cases, it can corrode components.

Nearby plumbing leaks create their own trouble. Plumbing leak repair near a furnace should not wait, because moisture accelerates rust on burners, cabinets, gas piping, electrical connectors, and vent parts. Water softener installation can help with hard water issues in plumbing systems, but softeners do not protect a furnace from a leaking humidifier pad, cracked condensate line, or sweating pipe overhead. Plumbing repiping may be necessary in older homes with chronic leaks, and while that sounds far from ignition problems, keeping mechanical spaces dry extends equipment life.

Water heater installation and furnace replacement are often discussed together when both appliances share venting. Atmospheric draft appliances, common in older homes, may vent into the same chimney. Changing one appliance can affect the other. If a new high-efficiency furnace no longer uses the chimney, the remaining water heater may be venting into an oversized flue, which can create condensation or draft problems. That is not an ignition issue by itself, but it is exactly the sort of mechanical domino effect that careful contractors watch for.

Choosing the right company without needing a decoder ring

The right repair company should be comfortable with safety, diagnostics, and honest limits. Some firms specialize narrowly. Others provide broader home services, with teams that include a plumber, electrician, air conditioning contractor, and heating contractor under one roof. Broader service can be convenient, especially when a furnace issue touches gas piping, electrical supply, drainage, or cooling airflow. Convenience still needs competence. A logo with six trades on it does not automatically make every technician a wizard.

Ask how the company approaches no-heat diagnostics. Listen for specifics. “We’ll take a look” is fine as a starting point, but a professional should be able to discuss ignition sequence, flame sensing, gas pressure, venting, and safety checks. If the only answer is “It’s probably the ignitor,” keep your wallet alert.

Price matters, of course. So does timing. During cold snaps, emergency calls cost more because technicians are working long days, parts counters are busy, and half the county suddenly remembers furnaces exist. Regular maintenance before the heating season is usually cheaper than emergency service after the house hits 54 degrees and the dog starts judging you.

A furnace that lights properly is boring, which is the goal

The best furnace ignition system is one you never think about. The thermostat calls. The inducer starts. The ignitor glows or sparks. Gas lights smoothly. Flame proves. The blower delivers warm air. Everyone continues eating dinner, folding laundry, or pretending not to adjust the thermostat again.

Pilot light and ignition problems interrupt that boring perfection. Sometimes the fix is simple. Sometimes the symptom points to deeper issues with gas supply, venting, airflow, drainage, electrical grounding, or aging equipment. The difference between a quick repair and a recurring nuisance is proper diagnosis.

If your furnace will not light, lights briefly and shuts off, loses its pilot repeatedly, or flashes a fault code like it is trying to send Morse code from the basement, do not ignore it. Check the basics if it is safe. Replace the filter if it looks like it has been filtering campfire smoke since 2017. Make sure switches and breakers are on. Then bring in a qualified furnace repair service before a small ignition problem turns into a cold house, an unsafe appliance, or an expensive guessing game.

A furnace is not asking for much. Clean air, steady gas, proper venting, reliable power, and a little professional attention now and then. Give it those, and it will repay you with the highest compliment any heating system can offer: it will be completely, wonderfully, uneventfully boring.



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.