A water heater is easy to ignore until it stops doing its quiet daily work. Then the whole property feels it at once. A cold shower before work, a restaurant dishwasher that cannot keep up, a condo unit with water staining the ceiling below, or a laundry room with a leaking tank can turn into a plumbing problem that affects comfort, safety, operations, and liability.

In Honolulu, water heater repair and replacement are not just matters of choosing a new tank or calling the first plumber who answers the phone. They sit inside a local regulatory framework. The City and County of Honolulu plumbing code governs the design, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement, addition, use, and maintenance of plumbing systems. That scope is broad on purpose. Water-heating equipment connects to the potable water system, drainage in many cases, energy systems, and sometimes gas piping or electrical components. A poor installation can create more than inconvenience. It can damage property, affect sanitation, or create unsafe conditions.

For homeowners, property managers, and business owners, the practical question is usually simple: what can be repaired, what must be replaced, who is allowed to do the work, and when does the city require a permit? The answer depends on the nature of the work, but the baseline in Honolulu is clear. Plumbing-related work, including installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing water-heating equipment, falls under city permitting and licensing rules. Electrical and plumbing work must be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii, and the local authority can verify that inspected plumbing work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor.

That may sound formal, but it matters in ordinary situations. The rules affect how quickly a job can be done, whether an inspection may be required, and whether a property owner has documentation that the work was completed properly. It also affects what happens later, when a unit is sold, leased, renovated, insured, or investigated after a leak.

Why water heater work is treated as regulated plumbing work

Water heaters occupy a gray area in many people’s minds. They are appliances, but they are not like a refrigerator that can be unplugged, removed, and replaced without connecting to a pressurized water system. A water heater is part of the plumbing system. It receives cold water, stores or heats it, delivers hot water to fixtures, and often requires connections to drainage, energy, venting, controls, or safety devices.

That is why Honolulu’s plumbing code covers water-heating equipment along with piping, fixtures, drainage, gas appliances, and water-treating equipment. The city’s permit requirements are written broadly because plumbing systems are interconnected. A small mistake near the heater can show up somewhere else. A modified connection can affect system performance. A leaking fitting can damage walls, flooring, structural materials, or neighboring spaces. In multifamily and commercial buildings, the risk can spread beyond the person who ordered the work.

The word “repair” can also be misleading. A minor service call and a substantial alteration are not the same thing in practice, yet both can involve regulated plumbing work depending on what is touched. Replacing water-heating equipment is more clearly within the permit category, but repairs, alterations, relocations, and removals are also specifically recognized in Honolulu’s rules for plumbing-related work.

A licensed plumber Honolulu property owners hire should understand this distinction. The right conversation is not only, “Can you fix it?” It is also, “Does this scope require permitting, who will handle it, and what documentation will I receive?” That question protects the owner as much as it protects the contractor.

Repair or replacement: the judgment call behind the rules

Most water heater calls begin with symptoms. The water is not hot enough. The tank is leaking. The breaker or control keeps tripping. The hot water runs out faster than it used to. The floor around the heater is damp. In a commercial setting, the complaint may be that the system cannot meet demand during peak use.

A proper diagnosis separates a repairable issue from a failing unit or a system that no longer fits the building's needs. Not every problem means the heater must be replaced. At the same time, not every heater is worth repairing simply because one part can be changed. The practical decision depends on the condition of the equipment, the nature of the failure, the accessibility of the installation, and whether repairs would leave the owner with an unreliable or noncompliant setup.

In the field, the hardest conversations often happen when a unit is still partly functioning. The owner sees hot water coming from the tap and wonders why replacement is being discussed. The plumber sees corrosion, previous unpermitted modifications, tight access, or connections that need more than a quick patch. A professional should explain the difference clearly. Repair may solve the immediate complaint, but replacement may be the better long-term answer if the equipment has reached the point where additional failures are likely.

The regulatory side does not disappear because the decision feels urgent. If work involves installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing water-heating equipment, Honolulu's permitting and licensing framework should be considered. In emergencies, the schedule may compress, but the need for qualified work does not vanish.

Permits in Honolulu: what property owners should understand

Honolulu requires permits for plumbing-related work such as installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing plumbing, drainage piping, fixtures, gas appliances, and water-heating or water-treating equipment. Water heaters are expressly part of that category. This is one of the most important facts for property owners to know because many disputes start with an assumption that replacement is a simple appliance swap.

The permit process is not just paperwork for its own sake. It creates an official record of regulated work and allows the city's authority having jurisdiction to review and inspect where applicable. The plumbing code also allows that authority to verify that inspected work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor. That detail matters if questions arise later about who performed the job.

A good plumber Oahu residents rely on should be direct about permitting. If a contractor avoids the subject, gives vague answers, or suggests that licensing and permits do not matter, that is a warning sign. The owner is the one left with the property, the record, and the potential consequences after the truck leaves.

There can be practical complications. A water heater may be located in a closet with limited access, a mechanical room shared by other equipment, a commercial back-of-house area, or a multi-unit building where work timing affects tenants. Those conditions do not cancel code requirements. They make planning more important. In some cases, the job is straightforward. In others, especially in larger commercial properties or developments, water service and system capacity questions may require coordination beyond a standard service call.

Licensing: who may perform the work

Honolulu's Department of Planning and Permitting states that electrical and plumbing work must be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii. Hawaii's professional licensing system includes a Board of Electricians and Plumbers, and the state provides an online database where license status, expiration dates, and disciplinary history can be checked.

That verification step is worth taking. It does not need to be confrontational. Reputable contractors expect it. A property manager may already have license information on file for approved vendors, while a homeowner searching for “plumber near me” may be calling companies for the first time. Either way, the goal is the same: confirm that the person or company doing regulated work is properly licensed for it.

The distinction between a handyman, a maintenance employee, and a licensed plumbing contractor can become important with water heater work. A maintenance worker may be capable of recognizing a leak, shutting off a valve, or placing a service call. That is different from performing regulated plumbing work. The city’s framework places plumbing work under licensed contractors, and inspected work may be verified as having been performed by properly licensed personnel.

For commercial properties, the stakes are often higher because downtime and documentation both matter. A commercial plumber is not only expected to restore service. The contractor should also understand permit expectations, inspection coordination, and how to work around occupied spaces or operating schedules without creating avoidable risk.

A practical way to handle a failing water heater

When a water heater starts acting up, the best response is calm and organized. Owners sometimes lose valuable time trying to decide whether the problem is serious. They also sometimes make the opposite mistake, approving a rushed replacement without asking basic questions about permitting, licensing, and scope.

A measured first response usually looks like this:

1. Make the area safe, especially if water is actively leaking or affecting electrical equipment.
2. Document the problem with photos, notes, and the time symptoms began.
3. Contact a licensed plumber and describe the heater type, location, symptoms, and urgency.
4. Ask whether the proposed repair or replacement requires a plumbing permit in Honolulu.
5. Keep copies of estimates, permit documents, invoices, and inspection records if applicable.

That short process helps in both residential and commercial settings. It gives the plumber better information, helps the owner compare recommendations, and creates a record if insurance, tenant communication, or future sale documents become relevant.

An emergency plumber may be needed when water is actively damaging the property, when a business cannot operate without hot water, or when the system presents a safety concern. Even then, the work should stay within the licensing and permit framework. Urgency is not a reason to lower standards. It is a reason to call someone qualified enough to move quickly without creating a second problem.

The role of inspection and the authority having jurisdiction

The phrase “authority having jurisdiction” may sound like code language, because it is. In practical terms, it means the official body responsible for enforcing the applicable requirements. In Honolulu, the plumbing code gives that authority the ability to verify that inspected work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor.

For a property owner, inspection should not be viewed as an adversarial step. It is part of how regulated work is confirmed. If a replacement is permitted and inspected, there is a clearer trail showing that the installation was handled under the city’s process. That can matter years later, especially in properties with multiple owners, boards, tenants, or commercial operations.

Inspection also disciplines the process before work begins. Contractors who know their work may be reviewed tend to document scope more clearly and follow the required path. Owners who know an inspection may occur are more likely to select a qualified contractor rather than the cheapest informal option.

In older buildings, inspection can also uncover the difference between replacing a heater and correcting the conditions around it. A plumber may find prior alterations, access limitations, or piping arrangements that complicate the work. The owner may have expected a simple swap, but the regulated scope may require more care. That is not a sales tactic by itself. It is often the reality of working on plumbing systems that have been modified over time.

Residential water heaters: small job, real consequences

A single-family home water heater replacement may feel routine, especially if the new equipment appears similar to the old one. The homeowner may be tempted to treat it like replacing a washer or dryer. In Honolulu, that mindset can lead to trouble because water-heating equipment is included in plumbing permit requirements.

The risk is not only code enforcement. It is also workmanship. A poorly executed replacement can leak slowly for weeks before anyone notices. In a garage or utility area, that may mean damaged stored items or finishes. In an interior closet, it may affect walls, flooring, or adjacent rooms. In a condo or townhome, the damage can spread to another unit, which turns a plumbing problem into a neighbor dispute and possibly an insurance matter.

A licensed plumber should look beyond the tank itself. The condition of nearby piping, shutoff valves, drainage arrangements, and access all affect the quality of the job. If electrical or gas-related work is involved, the proper licensed trades and permit requirements must be respected. The city specifically notes that electrical and plumbing work must be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii, so owners should not blur those lines.

Homeowners also benefit from asking for a clear scope in writing. The document does not need to be elaborate, but it should identify what is being repaired or replaced, who is responsible for permits, and what records will be provided. A verbal promise made during a stressful leak is easy to forget. Written scope protects both sides.

Condos, apartments, and shared buildings

Water heater work in shared buildings calls for extra coordination. Even if the heater serves only one unit, the building conditions may affect how the work is performed. Access routes, elevator use, shutoff procedures, working hours, and communication with building management can all matter. The plumbing rules still apply, but the logistics become more sensitive.

Property managers often care about documentation because one bad water heater job can affect common areas or other occupants. A licensed contractor, proper permitting where required, and organized records help reduce uncertainty. If water damage occurs later, the building association or manager may ask who performed the work and whether it was permitted.

There is also the issue of repeated repairs. In multifamily buildings, a plumber may see the same pattern across several units, such as aging equipment or difficult access. The owner of one unit may want the lowest-cost repair, while the building has broader concerns about water damage risk. That is where professional judgment matters. A plumber can explain what must be done now, what should be planned soon, and which parts of the work fall under regulated plumbing activity.

A search for “plumber near me” can produce many names, but shared buildings reward contractors who understand process, not just tools. The person entering the building should be licensed, insured, familiar with

permit expectations, and comfortable coordinating with managers or boards when necessary.

Commercial properties and higher-demand systems

Commercial water heater repair carries a different kind of pressure. A restaurant, clinic, salon, hotel operation, school, or office building may depend on reliable hot water for daily service, sanitation, or tenant satisfaction. Downtime has a cost. So does poor documentation.

A commercial plumber in Honolulu should approach water heater work with both code awareness and operational awareness. If equipment must be shut down, the timing matters. If hot water demand is unusually high at certain hours, the repair plan should account for it. If the system serves multiple fixtures or business functions, diagnosis should look at the plumbing system as a whole rather than one component in isolation.

Larger commercial developments may also raise water-service questions that go beyond a single heater. The Honolulu Board of Water Supply handles water-service and permitting-related matters for projects, and large commercial developments often require master plans and more complex review of water-system capacity. That does not mean every commercial water heater replacement triggers that level of review. It does mean owners should recognize when a project is no longer a simple equipment change and may need broader coordination.

For example, replacing failed equipment in an existing utility room is different from altering a commercial space, adding fixtures, changing use, or increasing hot water demand as part of a buildout. Once the project affects plumbing design, water service, drainage, or capacity, the regulatory path can become more involved. A qualified contractor should know when to bring that up instead of treating every job like a same-for-same swap.

When water heater problems point to other plumbing issues

Sometimes the water heater is blamed for symptoms caused elsewhere. Weak hot water flow may involve piping restrictions. Temperature complaints may reflect fixture issues. Water near the heater may come from another source. A drain issue in the same room may be unrelated to the heater but still urgent.

That is why good diagnosis matters. A plumber who also handles leak detection, drain cleaning, and sewer line repair may be better equipped to separate overlapping problems. The services are different, but they all fall within the broader plumbing system. Honolulu's plumbing code applies to design, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement, addition, use, and maintenance of plumbing systems, so the regulatory framework can reach several parts of a job if the scope expands.

A common field mistake is stopping at the first visible symptom. Water on the floor near a heater may lead to a quick assumption that the tank failed. Sometimes that is true. Other times, water is traveling from nearby piping, a drain problem, or a connection above the unit. Replacing the heater without confirming the source wastes money and may leave the leak untouched.

The same applies to commercial spaces. A business may report "no hot water," but the cause may involve demand, piping, controls, or distribution. Accurate diagnosis reduces unnecessary replacement and helps define the correct permitted scope.

Documentation protects the owner

Paperwork may feel secondary when the immediate goal is hot water, but documentation is one of the most valuable parts of a properly handled job. It shows who performed the work, what was done, and whether permits or inspections were part of the process. For homeowners, that can matter during a sale or insurance review. For

commercial owners and managers, it can matter during audits, tenant disputes, maintenance planning, and capital budgeting.

At minimum, owners should retain the contractor's name, license information, scope of work, invoice, permit records if applicable, and any inspection records. If the job involved emergency response, photos of the original condition and completed work can also be useful. Those records do not need to be complicated. They simply need to exist and be easy to find later.

The ability to verify a State of Hawaii license status, expiration date, and disciplinary history gives owners a practical tool before the work begins. After the work is complete, the city's permit and inspection process provides another layer of accountability where required. Together, those records help distinguish a properly managed plumbing job from an informal repair that may create questions later.

How to choose the right plumber for water heater work in Honolulu

The best contractor for water heater repair is not always the one who can arrive the fastest, although response time matters when water is leaking. The better measure is whether the plumber can diagnose correctly, explain the regulatory path, perform or coordinate licensed work, and leave the property with clear records.



When speaking with a plumber Honolulu property owners are considering, the conversation should include a few direct questions:

1. Are you licensed in the State of Hawaii for this type of plumbing work?
2. Will this repair or replacement require a Honolulu plumbing permit?
3. Who will obtain the permit and coordinate any required inspection?
4. What exactly is included in the repair or replacement scope?
5. What documents will I receive when the job is complete?

These questions are not excessive. They are normal due diligence for regulated work. A professional should answer them plainly. If the answer depends on what is found during diagnosis, the contractor should say so and explain the possible paths.

Price still matters, but a low price that excludes permits, avoids documentation, or uses unlicensed labor can become expensive later. The more urgent the problem, the more tempting it is to skip these questions. That is exactly when they matter most.

Emergencies and after-hours decisions

Water heater failures rarely choose convenient times. A tank may leak at night, a commercial system may fail before a busy service period, or a property manager may get a tenant call on a weekend. In those moments, the first goal is damage control. Shutoffs, containment, and safe access come before long discussions about equipment options.

An emergency plumber can stabilize the situation, identify whether the water heater is the source, and advise on next steps. Depending on the condition, the immediate work may be temporary stabilization followed by permitted repair or replacement during regular hours. In other cases, replacement may need to move quickly. Either way, the licensing and permit requirements remain part of the job.

Owners should be cautious with anyone who presents urgency as a reason to ignore rules. A true professional can work under pressure and still respect the process. The contractor may not have every answer during the first emergency call, especially before seeing the installation, but should be able to explain what must happen immediately and what regulatory steps follow.

For commercial properties, after-hours response should also consider business continuity. If a restaurant or other operation depends on hot water, the repair plan may need to account for opening times, sanitation needs, tenant communication, and safe restoration of service. A qualified commercial plumber will treat those operational details as part of the job, not an inconvenience.

Water heater replacement during renovations or tenant improvements

Water heater work often appears inside a larger project. A retail space changes use, a restaurant expands, a condo is renovated, or an office adds fixtures. In those cases, replacing or relocating a water heater may be only one piece of a broader plumbing design. The permitting questions then extend beyond the heater itself.

Honolulu's plumbing code applies to the design, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement, addition, use, and maintenance of plumbing systems. That language captures renovations because they often alter the system, add fixtures, or change how water and drainage are used. If the project also affects drainage piping, water treating equipment, gas appliances, or other fixtures, those elements may require permits as well.

Wastewater and sewer connection issues can also involve city review and permitting processes. Honolulu wastewater guidance emphasizes protecting sewer infrastructure, which matters when projects affect drainage or sewer connections. A water heater replacement alone may not raise sewer concerns, but a larger renovation that changes fixtures, drainage, or use can.

This is where early planning licensed plumber saves money. It is far better to identify permit and capacity issues before walls are closed, equipment is ordered, or tenants are promised an opening date. For larger commercial developments, water-service capacity review through the appropriate channels may be necessary. Waiting until installation day to ask those questions can delay the project and strain relationships between owners, contractors, and tenants.

The cost of doing it wrong

The most expensive water heater job is not always the one with the highest bid. It is often the one done twice. A rushed, undocumented, or unpermitted job can create direct and indirect costs: leaks, failed inspections, project delays, tenant complaints, insurance complications, or the need to open finished spaces to correct work.

There is also the cost of uncertainty. If nobody can prove who performed the work or whether it was permitted, every later problem becomes harder to resolve. A buyer may ask for records. A building manager may question the installation. An insurer may want documentation after water damage. A city inspector may require verification that work was performed by licensed personnel. The original savings can disappear quickly.

Experienced plumbers see these situations regularly. A heater was installed by someone “who does good work,” but there is no permit record. A commercial tenant altered plumbing during a buildout, then the owner discovers issues when the next tenant moves in. A small leak behind equipment goes unnoticed because the installation made access difficult. These are not dramatic stories. They are ordinary consequences of treating regulated plumbing work as a casual task.

A responsible path forward

Water heater repair and replacement in Honolulu should be approached with three priorities: restore reliable hot water, protect the property, and comply with the city’s plumbing and licensing requirements. Those priorities support each other. Proper licensing improves workmanship. Permitting and inspection create accountability. Clear documentation protects the owner after the work is finished.

For homeowners, the main takeaway is to treat water-heating equipment as part of the plumbing system, not as a standalone appliance. For property managers, the lesson is to standardize vendor requirements before emergencies happen. For business owners, the best practice is to involve a qualified commercial plumber early when hot water demand, renovations, or capacity questions affect operations.

A good plumber does more than replace a tank or tighten a fitting. The right professional understands the Honolulu plumbing code context, knows when permits are required, respects state licensing rules, and communicates clearly when a repair crosses into replacement or broader system work. That combination is what keeps a water heater problem from becoming a code problem, a property damage claim, or an operational disruption.

Hot water feels simple when it works. Keeping it safe, legal, and dependable in Honolulu takes qualified hands and a process that matches the rules.

Name: P&S Plumbing

Address: 1714 Homerule St Bay 1, Honolulu, HI 96819, United States

Phone: 808-842-0345

Website: https://www.psplumbinghawaii.com/locations/honolulu/

Email: info@psplumbinghawaii.com

Hours:
Sunday: Open 24 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
Time zone: Hawaii-Aleutian Time

Open-location code / Plus code: 84F8+HP Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

Map/listing URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJl_3qEMhvAHwRtgTEMKE27zE

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P&S Plumbing provides plumbing services from its Honolulu location on Homerule Street.

The official Honolulu page lists drain cleaning, plumbing repairs, water heater repair, water heater installation, sewer line repair, and 24-hour emergency plumbing services.

P&S Plumbing serves residential and commercial customers across Honolulu and Oahu, including Kalihi, Kakaako, Ala Moana, Waikiki, Moiliili, Makiki, Manoa, Aliamanu, Aiea, Pearl City, Waipahu, Ewa Beach, Kapolei, Hawaii Kai, and nearby communities.

The Honolulu shop is listed at 1714 Homerule St Bay 1, Honolulu, HI 96819, near Kalihi and local routes serving central Honolulu.

The official website lists Hawaii State License Number CT-35710 and describes the company as licensed and

insured.

Customers can contact P&S Plumbing for drain cleaning, hydro jetting, leak detection, water heater service, sewer line repair, fixture repair and installation, kitchen plumbing, bathroom plumbing, commercial plumbing, residential plumbing, and emergency plumbing needs.

For plumbing service in Honolulu and Oahu, call 808-842-0345 or visit https://www.psplumbinghawaii.com/locations/honolulu/

The public map listing uses plus code 84F8+HP Honolulu, Hawaii, USA and can help customers find P&S Plumbing near Homerule Street in Honolulu.

Popular Questions About P&S Plumbing

What does P&S Plumbing provide in Honolulu?

P&S Plumbing provides drain cleaning, plumbing repairs, water heater repair and installation, sewer line repair, hydro jetting, leak detection, fixture repair and installation, bathroom plumbing, kitchen plumbing, residential plumbing, commercial plumbing, and 24-hour emergency plumbing services.

Where is P&S Plumbing located in Honolulu?

P&S Plumbing is listed at 1714 Homerule St Bay 1, Honolulu, HI 96819, United States. The official website also lists the address as 1714 Homerule Street 1, Honolulu, HI 96819.

What phone number should Honolulu customers call?

The official Honolulu page and contact page list 808-842-0345 for Honolulu-Oahu service.

What is the email address for P&S Plumbing?

The email address is info@psplumbinghawaii.com.

What are P&S Plumbing's Honolulu hours?

The official Honolulu page and supplied listing show P&S Plumbing as open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, Hawaii-Aleutian Time.

Is P&S Plumbing licensed?

The official Honolulu page lists Hawaii State License Number CT-35710. Customers can confirm license status directly with the relevant Hawaii licensing authority before hiring.

Does P&S Plumbing offer emergency plumbing in Honolulu?

Yes. The official Honolulu page lists 24-hour emergency plumbing services for urgent plumbing issues.

Does P&S Plumbing handle water heaters?

Yes. The official Honolulu page lists water heater repair, water heater installation, tankless water heater installation, solar water heater installation, and traditional water heater installation.

Does P&S Plumbing provide commercial plumbing?

Yes. The official Honolulu page lists commercial plumbing services along with residential plumbing services.

How do I contact P&S Plumbing?

Call 808-842-0345, visit https://www.psplumbinghawaii.com/locations/honolulu/, or use the map URL: https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=Google&query_place_id=ChIJl_3qEMhvAHwRtgTEMKE27zE. Social profiles: Facebook, X, YouTube, and SoundCloud.

Landmarks Near Honolulu, HI

Homerule Street: The street listed for P&S Plumbing's Honolulu location and a practical reference point for finding the shop.

Kalihi: A central Honolulu area near Homerule Street with homes, businesses, warehouses, and local service routes.

Dillingham Boulevard: A major nearby corridor serving Kalihi, Iwilei, Honolulu Harbor, and surrounding business areas.

Nimitz Highway: A key Honolulu route connecting the airport, harbor, downtown, and central business districts.

H-1 Freeway: A major Oahu highway used to reach Honolulu neighborhoods and communities across the island.

Honolulu Harbor: A major commercial waterfront landmark near downtown and industrial service areas.

Daniel K. Inouye International Airport: A major transportation landmark west of central Honolulu and near key Oahu service routes.

Downtown Honolulu: A central business and residential district served by local plumbing contractors.

Chinatown Honolulu: A nearby historic district with restaurants, shops, apartments, and older plumbing infrastructure.

Iwilei: A nearby commercial and industrial area with warehouses, retail properties, and service businesses.

Kaka'ako: A growing residential, retail, and commercial district southeast of downtown Honolulu.

Ala Moana Center: A major Honolulu retail landmark and citywide reference point.

Waikiki: A major visitor, hotel, condo, and residential area within P&S Plumbing's broader Honolulu service area.

Moanalua: A Honolulu community listed within P&S Plumbing's broader Oahu service-area references.

Pearl Harbor area: A major Oahu landmark west of Honolulu and near residential and commercial service routes.

For drain cleaning, plumbing repairs, water heater service, sewer line repair, hydro jetting, leak detection, fixture installation, commercial plumbing, residential plumbing, or 24-hour emergency plumbing near these Honolulu and Oahu landmarks, contact P&S Plumbing at 808-842-0345 or visit https://www.psplumbinghawaii.com/locations/honolulu/