A drain clog that happens once is annoying. A drain clog that keeps coming back is your plumbing system clearing its throat and trying to tell you something.

The same goes for sewer odors. One whiff from a floor drain after a long dry spell might be a dry trap. A sour, rotten-egg, swamp-creature smell that returns every few days is not “just old pipes being old pipes.” Pipes do not get senior discounts on physics. They either carry waste and vent gas properly, or they make your kitchen smell like a raccoon opened a delicatessen in the wall.

Rooter service sits right in the middle of this messy, fascinating territory. It is not glamorous work, unless your definition of glamour includes cable machines, inspection cameras, rubber gloves, and the occasional archaeological discovery in a sewer line. But when recurring clogs or sewer odors are driving everyone in the building half-mad, a proper rooter service can separate a simple blockage from a deeper drain or sewer problem.

And that distinction matters. Snaking a drain blindly every three months is not maintenance. It is plumbing whack-a-mole.

When a clog is not really “fixed”

A lot of homeowners and property managers have the same story. The tub drains slowly. Someone buys a bottle of drain cleaner, which coughs, fumes, and maybe helps for a week. Then the sink starts gurgling. A handyman runs a small cable and pulls back a greasy wad that looks like it lost a fight with a barber shop floor. The drain improves. Everyone celebrates. Then, forty-five days later, the basement floor drain backs up during laundry.

That pattern tells a Plumber something important: the visible clog may be a symptom, not the cause.

A drain line can clog locally, such as hair and soap scum near a shower trap. It can clog farther downstream, where several fixtures join. Or the trouble can sit in the main sewer line, where the whole house funnels into one pipe before heading to the municipal sewer or septic system. Those locations behave differently. A bathroom sink that clogs by itself is usually local. A toilet that bubbles when the washing machine drains is more suspicious. A floor drain that backs up after a long shower and a dishwasher cycle is practically waving a flag.

Recurring clogs often happen because the pipe still has a restriction after the first cleaning. A cable may poke a hole through grease, roots, sludge, or scale, allowing water to pass temporarily. But if the pipe walls remain coated, debris catches again. Think of it like clearing one lane through a snowbank instead of plowing the road. Traffic moves, technically. Nobody enjoys the commute.

This is where rooter service earns its keep. A skilled technician is not just trying to “get water moving.” That is the first goal, yes, because standing wastewater is not a decorative feature. But the better question is why the clog happened, what the pipe looks like afterward, and whether another backup is likely.

The nose knows, but it does not diagnose

Sewer odors are tricky because noses are dramatic witnesses. They report danger, but they are bad at giving addresses.

The classic sewer smell comes from gases that belong inside the drainage and venting system. Plumbing is designed to keep those gases away from occupied spaces using traps, vents, seals, and proper pipe slope. The water you see sitting in the bend under a sink is not just hanging around because it has nowhere better to be. That trap water blocks sewer gas. If the trap dries out, siphons out, leaks, or gets bypassed, smells sneak in.

Odors can also come from biofilm inside drains. Kitchen sinks, garbage disposals, bathroom overflows, and laundry standpipes can grow a lovely little science project of grease, soap, hair, detergent residue, and bacteria. It may smell like sewer gas even when the sewer line itself is behaving. This is why a good Drain cleaning visit includes observation, not just brute force.

Then there are venting issues. A blocked or poorly configured plumbing vent can cause traps to gurgle, lose water, or fail to seal properly. In cold climates, frost can narrow roof vents. In leafy neighborhoods, vents sometimes collect debris. In one memorable service call, a roof vent had been plugged by a tennis ball. The family had no tennis players. The dog, however, looked deeply guilty.

Septic properties add another wrinkle. A home on a septic system does not have the same downstream conditions as a home tied to city sewer. If odors show up around drains, near the tank, or outside by the leach field, Septic system service may be needed in addition to rooter work. A clog between the house and tank is one thing. A saturated drain field or tank issue is another. Both smell bad, but only one is solved with a cable.

What rooter service actually does

The word “rooter” comes from tree roots, the old enemy of sewer lines. Roots seek water and nutrients, and sewer pipes offer both with appalling generosity. Small gaps in clay pipe, aging joints, cracked cast iron, and compromised sewer laterals can invite roots in. Once inside, roots spread into fibrous mats that catch paper and waste. The drain slows. Someone flushes one more “flushable” wipe, and the house learns humility.

Modern Rooter service covers more than root removal. It can include mechanical cable cleaning, cutting heads, augers, sewer camera inspection, locating equipment, and Hydrojetting. The right tool depends on the pipe material, clog type, access point, and condition of the line. A technician should not treat a fragile old pipe the same way they treat newer PVC. Plumbing is not a one-dance-fits-all wedding reception.

Cable machines remain common because they work well for many blockages. A rotating cable can break through obstructions and retrieve or cut material. Different heads serve different purposes. A boring head punches through soft clogs. A blade can scrape or cut roots. A retriever head can grab rags or debris. The limitation is that cable cleaning may not fully wash pipe walls clean, especially when grease or heavy sludge coats the line.

Hydrojetting uses high-pressure water to scour the inside of the pipe. It can be excellent for grease, sludge, sand, and certain root conditions after the line has been opened. But it is not always the first move. If a pipe is collapsed, badly offset, or structurally unsound, blasting water through it may be unwise. That is why camera inspection matters. Water under pressure is a tool, not a personality type.

The recurring clog investigation

When I think about recurring clogs, I picture the job like a detective story, except the detective wears boot covers and everyone hopes the culprit is not under the slab. The first clues come from timing and fixture behavior.

A kitchen sink that clogs every holiday season often points to grease and food waste. People cook more, wash more pans, and send more starch down the line. Mashed potatoes, rice, pasta, gravy, and turkey fat may look harmless in the sink, but they can turn into pipe papier-mâché. Garbage disposals are not tiny black holes. They are more like enthusiastic interns with poor judgment.

A main line that backs up after heavy rain suggests a different set of possibilities. Roots may swell into the line, groundwater may infiltrate damaged pipe, or municipal sewer conditions may play a role. If a basement floor drain backs up only during storms, a plumber may also think about storm connections, sump systems, backwater valves, and grading issues. Sometimes an Electrician enters the story too, especially if pumps, alarms, or controls

need power checked. Plumbing and electrical work cross paths more often than people expect, usually in damp rooms where nobody is thrilled about it.

A bathroom group that clogs repeatedly may have a partial blockage in the branch line, poor venting, or improper slope. Low-flow fixtures can expose old drain lines that were installed with marginal pitch. Too much slope can be a problem too, since liquids outrun solids. Plumbing has a sense of humor. It punishes both laziness and overachievement.

A good rooter technician asks questions before unloading equipment. Which fixtures are affected? How long has this been happening? Does it occur after laundry, showers, rain, or heavy use? Has anyone had Plumbing leak repair, remodeling, foundation work, or Plumbing repiping done recently? Were wipes, paper towels, feminine products, cat litter, or mop water sent down the drain? People sometimes get sheepish here. There is no need. A plumber has heard worse. A lot worse.

Camera inspection: the part where the pipe stops lying

A sewer camera inspection is one of the most useful tools for recurring clogs and sewer odors. It does not solve every problem by itself, but it changes the conversation from guesswork to evidence.

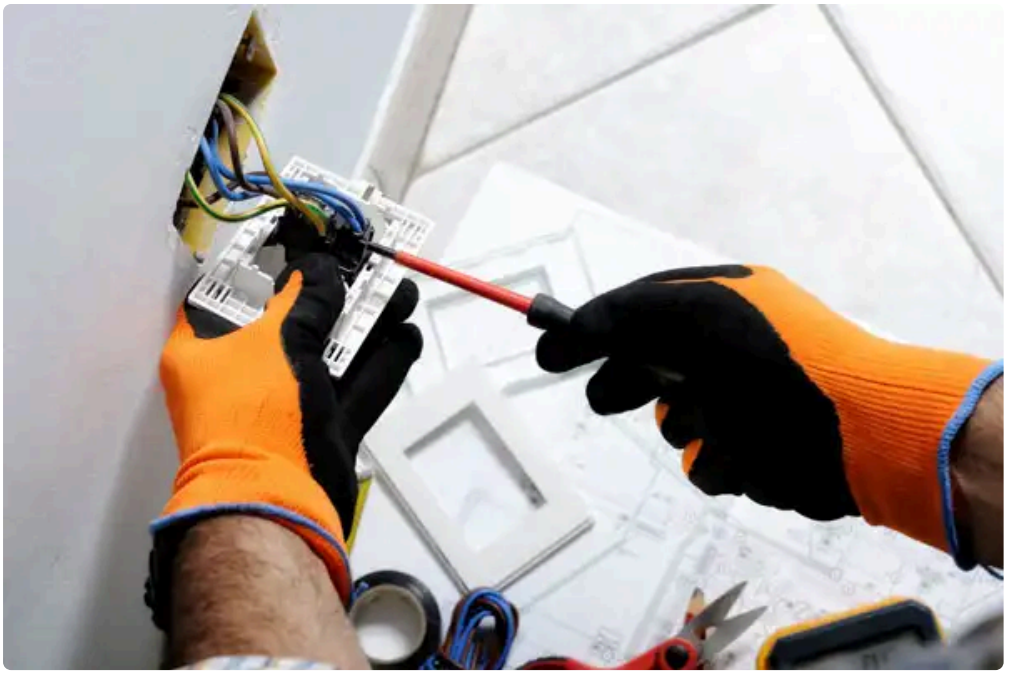
The camera can show roots, grease, bellies, offsets, cracks, sags, heavy scale, foreign objects, and standing water. It can also show whether a cleaning actually removed the obstruction. Without a camera, a drain that flows after cabling may seem fine. With a camera, you might see that the cable opened a tunnel through a root mass that still fills half the pipe.

Camera work has limits. If the line is full of murky water, the view may be poor until the blockage is cleared. If the pipe has too many turns, access may limit how far the camera can travel. Cast iron scale can obscure details. Still, for repeat trouble, it is often the difference between paying for the same emergency over and over and making a plan that holds.

Locator equipment can mark where a defect sits underground. That matters if a repair is needed. There is a large financial difference between “somewhere in the yard” and “eight feet from the cleanout, about four feet deep, just before the sidewalk.” Precision saves landscaping, concrete, time, and arguments.

Why sewer odors come and go

Odors that appear and disappear can make perfectly reasonable adults start sniffing baseboards like suspicious terriers. The intermittent nature usually has a cause.



A seldom-used guest bathroom may smell after the trap dries out. Pouring water into the drain can restore the seal. Adding a small amount of mineral oil can slow evaporation in floor drains that rarely see use. That is the easy version, the plumbing equivalent of finding your lost keys in the first pocket.

Odors after running a large fixture can point to siphoning. If a washing machine discharges quickly and a nearby trap gurgles, the rush of water may be pulling air through the trap. Proper venting should prevent that. If it does not, the system may have a blocked vent, poor layout, or an undersized drain.

Odors near a toilet often come from a failed wax ring or loose toilet. The toilet may not leak visibly every time it flushes, but sewer gas can escape at the base. If the floor around the toilet feels soft, the repair may involve more than a new seal. Water damage is a quiet tenant. It moves in before anyone sees the lease.

Odors from a mechanical room can be tied to floor drains, condensate lines, water heater drains, or HVAC equipment. An Air conditioning contractor or Heating contractor may route condensate into drains, and if that trap dries or is piped poorly, smells can travel. During Air conditioning maintenance or an Air conditioning tune-up, technicians often notice condensate drain issues, but if the odor is truly sewer gas, a Plumber should evaluate the drainage connection. The same goes for high-efficiency furnace condensate. A Furnace repair service may handle the appliance, but the drain receiving that condensate still needs to behave.

Cable cleaning versus hydrojetting

Cable cleaning and hydrojetting are often compared as if one must defeat the other in a parking lot after work. In reality, they are different tools.

Cable cleaning is usually faster to deploy and effective for opening many clogs. It can cut roots, break blockages, and restore flow. It is especially useful where access is limited or the pipe condition is uncertain. Hydrojetting is more thorough when the goal is to clean pipe walls and flush debris downstream. Restaurants, commercial kitchens, and homes with chronic grease problems often benefit from jetting, assuming the piping can handle it.

Here is the short version, without turning it into a plumbing courtroom drama:

| Situation | Often better first choice | Why | |---|---|---| | Unknown main line blockage | Cable plus camera | Opens the line and allows inspection | | Heavy grease buildup | Hydrojetting | Scours pipe walls more completely | | Tree roots in older clay pipe | Cable, then camera, sometimes jetting | Cutting opens flow, inspection reveals damage |

| Fragile or questionable pipe | Camera-guided approach | Tool choice depends on condition | | Recurring sludge in commercial drains | Hydrojetting on a schedule | Prevents buildup before a shutdown |

Even with hydrojetting, roots usually come back if the pipe has openings. Jetting may clean the line beautifully, but it does not heal cracked clay or separated joints. If roots return every six months, the question becomes whether scheduled cleaning is acceptable or whether repair makes more sense. That decision depends on budget, disruption, pipe condition, property plans, and risk tolerance. A landlord with a duplex may choose routine rooter service for a while. A family with a finished basement and a history of sewage backups may prefer repair before the next “indoor fountain event.”

The cleanout problem nobody appreciates until midnight

A cleanout is an access point for drain and sewer cleaning. It is usually capped and located in a basement, crawlspace, garage, exterior wall, yard, or near the foundation. A proper **residential heat pump installation** cleanout can make rooter service faster, cleaner, and less expensive. No cleanout can mean pulling a toilet, working through a roof vent, or fighting awkward access while everyone pretends not to notice the smell.

Older homes often lack convenient cleanouts. Some have caps buried under flooring, hidden behind finished walls, or swallowed by landscaping. I have seen cleanouts covered by decks, cabinets, concrete patches, and one heroic rosebush with thorns sharp enough to qualify as a security system.

If recurring clogs are part of your life, installing or relocating a cleanout may be one of the best upgrades you can make. It does not have the glamour of Water heater installation or Heat pump installation. Nobody invites neighbors over to admire a cleanout. But when the main line backs up on a Sunday evening, accessible cleanouts become beautiful.

What not to send down the drain, even if the label flirts with you

Drain abuse causes a surprising number of recurring clogs. Some products claim to be flushable, but “flushable” may only mean the item can leave the toilet bowl. A golf ball is flushable under the right unfortunate circumstances. That does not make it sewer-friendly.

The worst offenders are usually ordinary household items. They go down easily and cause trouble later, which is also how bad ideas work in general.

- Wipes, even many labeled flushable
- Grease, oils, and pan drippings
- Paper towels, cotton swabs, and hygiene products
- Coffee grounds, eggshells, rice, pasta, and fibrous food scraps
- Paint, grout washout, drywall mud, and construction debris

Chemical drain cleaners deserve special mention. They may help with some organic buildup near a fixture, but they can also damage piping, create safety hazards, and complicate professional service. If a technician opens a trap or cables a line full of caustic cleaner, nobody has a better day. Enzyme or bacterial maintenance products are gentler, though they are not magic. They may help keep certain drains fresher, but they will not remove roots, fix a belly, or persuade a collapsed pipe to rediscover its purpose.

Recurring clogs in kitchens, baths, laundry rooms, and basements

Kitchen drains tend to clog from grease and food residue. Even with hot water, grease cools as it moves through the pipe. It sticks to pipe walls, then catches starches and scraps. Over time, the inside diameter shrinks. A two-inch pipe can start behaving like a drinking straw with an attitude problem.

Bathroom drains have their own recipes. Hair combines with soap scum, toothpaste, shaving cream, and skin oils. Pop-up assemblies catch debris. Tub and shower drains collect hair in impressive quantities, especially in households with long hair or shedding pets. A local clog in a bathroom may be easy to clear, but repeated clogs in multiple bathroom fixtures point farther downstream.

Laundry drains see lint, detergent, fabric softener residue, and high-volume discharge. Modern washers can pump water quickly. If the standpipe, trap, or branch line is partly restricted, overflow follows. Sometimes the issue is not the drain line alone but how the washer connects, how high the standpipe is, or whether the trap and vent meet code. This is where field judgment beats guesswork.

Basement floor drains are the moody poets of plumbing. They sit quietly until they do not. They may connect to sanitary sewer, storm systems, sump discharge, or older combined arrangements depending on the property and local history. If a floor drain smells, the trap may be dry. If it backs up, the main line may be obstructed. If it backs up during rain, the plot thickens.

Sewer odors and mechanical systems

A home’s plumbing system does not live in isolation. HVAC equipment, water heaters, gas appliances, electrical systems, and lighting all share rooms, chases, penetrations, and drains. That is why broad home-service experience can help, even when the main problem is drainage.

An Air conditioning repair service might find a clogged condensate line causing water near a drain. An Air conditioning repair call may reveal that condensate is tied into a drain without proper trap protection. A Heating contractor working on a high-efficiency furnace may notice acidic condensate draining into a questionable floor drain. A Gas installation service may be involved when appliances are moved and drain or vent routing changes nearby. A Lighting contractor opening a ceiling could expose a hidden leak stain that turns out to be connected to a drain line above.

None of that means your air conditioner caused your sewer smell. Machines get blamed for many things they did not do, much like teenagers. But mechanical rooms concentrate systems. When odors appear near equipment, it pays to look at floor drains, condensate tubing, trap primers, venting, and nearby plumbing penetrations.

Water heaters enter the story too. During Water heater repair, a technician may discharge water to a floor drain. If that drain is slow, dry, or smelly, the event exposes a problem that already existed. During Water heater installation, the area around the drain is often disturbed or tested. If sewer odor shows up afterward, the issue might be a dry trap, a disturbed seal, or simply the first time anyone has paid attention to that corner in years.

Water softeners can also affect drains. Water softener installation typically includes a discharge line for regeneration. That discharge needs an approved air gap and proper drain connection. If it is piped incorrectly, odors or cross-connection concerns can follow. Again, not dramatic, just important.

When recurring clogs mean repair, not more cleaning

Rooter service can solve many problems, but it should not become a subscription plan for a pipe that is clearly failing. At some point, repeated cleaning costs more than repair, especially if backups damage flooring, cabinets, drywall, or belongings.

A camera inspection may reveal a belly in the line, which is a low spot where water and solids collect. Small bellies can sometimes be managed, but significant ones tend to clog repeatedly. Offset joints catch paper and waste. Cracked pipe invites roots. Cast iron can corrode and scale until the inside becomes rough and narrow. Orangeburg pipe, found in some older properties, can deform and collapse. Clay pipe can last a long time, but joints are vulnerable to roots and shifting soil.

Repair options vary. A spot repair may fix one defect. Trenchless lining or bursting may be possible in some cases. Full replacement may be necessary if the line has multiple failures or poor grade. Under-slab repairs are more disruptive and require careful planning. Local codes, soil conditions, depth, access, and utility conflicts all matter.

This is where a trustworthy plumber earns your repeat business by not selling the same answer to every homeowner. Some lines should be cleaned and monitored. Some should be jetted annually. Some should be repaired soon. Some should be repaired yesterday, preferably before someone does laundry.

What a proper rooter visit should feel like

A professional rooter service visit is not mysterious. It should involve questions, protection of the work area, safe access, appropriate equipment, and a clear explanation of what was found. If the technician cannot explain whether the clog was local, branch-line, or main-line, you are not getting the full value of the visit.

A strong service process usually includes a few practical steps:

- Identify affected fixtures and determine whether the issue is local or system-wide
- Choose the safest access point, ideally a cleanout
- Clear the blockage using the appropriate cable, auger, or jetting method
- Test flow with real water volume, not a ceremonial trickle
- Recommend camera inspection when clogs recur, roots appear, or pipe condition is unknown

Testing matters more than people think. Running a sink for thirty seconds proves very little. A washing machine discharge, tub dump, or multiple fixture test gives a better sense of whether the line can handle normal use. If a floor drain backed up during laundry, then laundry-volume water should be part of the test if conditions allow.

The technician should also tell you what came back on the cable or what appeared during jetting. Roots, grease, wipes, scale, mud, and gravel all suggest different problems. Mud or gravel can indicate a broken line. Roots suggest pipe openings. Grease points to use patterns or insufficient cleaning. Wipes point to the household meeting nobody wants to chair.

The cost question, asked carefully

Rooter service pricing varies by region, access, severity, time of day, equipment, and whether camera inspection or hydrojetting is included. Emergency calls cost more than scheduled visits. Pulling a toilet usually adds labor. Working through a difficult crawlspace is not the same as opening a cleanout at waist height in a dry garage.

It is tempting to shop only by the cheapest drain cleaning price. Sometimes that works fine for a simple clog. For recurring problems, cheap can get expensive if nobody identifies the cause. Three bargain cleanings and one ruined basement carpet can make a proper diagnostic visit look like a financial hug.

Ask what the service includes. Will they clear the line only, or also test fixtures? Is camera inspection available? Do they provide footage or findings? Can they locate defects? Are hydrojetting and repair options handled in-house, or referred out? A company that also provides related services such as Plumbing leak repair, Plumbing repiping,

Water heater repair, Air conditioning maintenance, or electrical work may be useful for complex homes, but the main qualification here is drain and sewer competence. A fancy truck wrap does not unclog a sewer. The person operating the machine does.

Prevention that actually helps

Prevention is less exciting than an emergency call, which is one of its better qualities. For homes with normal drains and no structural defects, simple habits reduce clogs. Keep grease out of the kitchen sink. Use hair catchers in showers. Flush only toilet paper and human waste. Run plenty of cold water when using a disposal, and avoid treating it like a wood chipper for leftovers.

For known root intrusion, scheduled maintenance may make sense. Some homeowners clean a main line every year or two, especially if the pipe is old and replacement is not yet planned. Commercial properties may need hydrojetting on a more regular schedule, particularly food-service drains. The right interval depends on history. If a restaurant line clogs every nine months, annual cleaning is optimism wearing a fake mustache.

Odor prevention includes keeping traps wet, cleaning drain openings and overflows, checking toilet seals, and making sure mechanical equipment drains properly. Floor drains in utility rooms should not be ignored for years. Pour water into them periodically. If they have trap primers, make sure those work. If they smell immediately after adding water, the issue may be biofilm, venting, or a deeper drainage problem.

The moment to call instead of tinkering

A slow drain invites tinkering. That is fair. A hair clog near a tub stopper does not require a municipal response team. But certain signs deserve prompt professional attention.

Multiple fixtures backing up at once, sewage in a tub or floor drain, persistent sewer gas odor, gurgling toilets, recurring clogs after prior cleaning, or wet spots in the yard near the sewer line all justify calling a Plumber. If you are on septic and drains slow throughout the house, stop heavy water use and arrange evaluation. If wastewater is entering living space, treat it as a sanitation issue, not just a nuisance. Gloves, disinfection, and sometimes professional cleanup are appropriate.

Do not keep flushing “to see what happens.” What happens is usually gravity, and gravity has no customer service department.

A cleaner line and a calmer house

Recurring clogs and sewer odors are not problems to perfume, ignore, or repeatedly stab with a bargain cable until everyone loses patience. They are clues. Sometimes the fix is simple: clear a trap, clean a branch line, restore water to a floor drain, replace a toilet seal. Sometimes the fix involves rooter service, camera inspection, hydrojetting, or sewer repair. The trick is matching the solution to the actual cause.

Good drain work combines muscle and judgment. The machine matters, but so does the technician listening to the house. When does it clog? Which fixture talks first? What came back on the cable? Does the camera show roots, grease, a belly, or broken pipe? Those answers turn a smelly mystery into a practical plan.

A plumbing system is happiest when nobody thinks about it. No odors. No gurgles. No basement surprises. Just water going where it should, waste leaving politely, and drains acting like responsible members of society. That may not sound thrilling, but after one sewer backup, boring plumbing feels like luxury.

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.