A water leak in Honolulu is rarely just a wet cabinet or a higher utility bill. It can become a code issue, a permitting question, a building maintenance problem, and in commercial settings, a disruption that affects tenants, customers, and operations. The practical question for an owner is not only “Where is the leak?” It is also “Who is allowed to investigate it, who is allowed to repair it, and when does the work need city review?”

Honolulu treats plumbing systems as regulated building systems. The City and County of Honolulu plumbing code applies broadly to the design, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement, addition, use, and maintenance of plumbing systems. That broad scope matters for leak detection because the first visit may begin as troubleshooting, but the work can quickly move into repair, replacement, drain cleaning, sewer line repair, water heater repair, fixture work, or piping changes. Once the work touches those regulated activities, the rules are no longer background paperwork. They affect how the job should be handled.

For homeowners and property managers searching for a plumber near me during an urgent leak, the fastest option is not always the safest or most compliant option. Honolulu’s Department of Planning and Permitting states that electrical and plumbing work must be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii. The Honolulu plumbing code also allows the authority having jurisdiction to verify that inspected work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor. In plain language, the city expects plumbing work to be done by properly licensed people, and it reserves the right to check.

That does not mean every small observation requires a full construction process. Looking at a stain, checking a valve, or listening for running water is different from replacing drainage piping or installing water-heating equipment. The judgment point is where investigation ends and regulated plumbing work begins. A qualified plumber Honolulu property owners rely on should understand that line and explain it clearly before opening walls, replacing pipe, changing fixtures, or making a repair that may require a permit.

Why leak detection sits inside a larger plumbing framework

Leak detection sounds narrow, but it is connected to nearly every part of a plumbing system. A leak may come from a pressurized supply line, a drain line, a fixture, a water heater, a water-treating unit, or a sewer-related condition. Some leaks are visible. Many are not. A damp baseboard can be the final clue from a problem several feet away. A ceiling stain in a multi-story building can originate from a fixture, a drain connection, a water line, or a maintenance issue above.

Honolulu’s plumbing rules matter because the city regulates more than new construction. The code reaches repair, replacement, alteration, maintenance, and use of plumbing systems. That language is important for older buildings, condominium units, restaurants, small offices, retail spaces, and facilities with repeated service calls. A leak may seem like routine maintenance, but the corrective work may still fall under regulated plumbing activity.

The city also 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. Those categories cover many of the follow-up tasks that happen after leak detection. If a plumber opens a cabinet and finds a failed fixture connection, the repair may be straightforward. If the leak requires replacement of piping, alteration of drainage, or work on a water heater, the regulatory side becomes more significant.

This is where experience shows. A careful plumber does not treat leak detection as a guessing game. The work should proceed in stages: identify evidence, isolate the likely system, determine whether the condition is active, decide whether immediate protection is needed, then define the repair. The code question belongs in that same

early conversation. If a repair will require licensed plumbing work or a permit, the owner should hear that before the job expands.

The difference between locating a leak and repairing one

Leak detection can include visual inspection, system evaluation, and practical troubleshooting. The goal is to find the source without causing unnecessary damage. But leak detection is often only the first half of the service call. Once the source is confirmed, the plumber may need to repair or replace part of the plumbing system.

That distinction matters under Honolulu rules. A property owner might call for leak detection because water is appearing under flooring. The plumber may determine that a fixture, drainage line, water-heating component, or section of piping is involved. If the solution requires installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing regulated plumbing components, Honolulu's permit and licensing requirements may apply.

The same issue arises in commercial buildings. A commercial plumber may be called to trace moisture behind a restroom wall, under a service sink, near a water heater, or around drainage piping. The tenant may want the problem fixed immediately because business is being affected. Speed matters, but the work still sits inside the code framework. Licensed contractors and proper permitting are part of reducing risk, not red tape for its own sake.

A good service conversation is direct. The plumber should be able to say, "We can investigate the source today. If it turns out to involve replacement or alteration of piping, fixtures, drainage, water-heating equipment, or related components, the next step may require permit handling and licensed trade work." That kind of explanation helps owners make decisions without being surprised halfway through the job.

Licensing is not a formality in Honolulu

Honolulu's Department of Planning and Permitting makes the licensing expectation clear: electrical and plumbing work must be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii. Hawaii maintains a professional licensing system through a board structure that includes electricians and plumbers, and the state provides an online way to verify license status, expiration dates, and disciplinary history.

For a property owner, this is practical information. If someone advertises as a plumber Oahu residents can call for leak detection, the owner has a way to confirm whether the person or company is properly licensed. That matters when the work could affect building safety, water service, drainage, wastewater systems, or later inspections.

There is also an inspection angle. Honolulu's plumbing code allows the authority having jurisdiction to verify that inspected work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor. If work must be inspected, the city can ask whether it was done by the right people. Unlicensed work can create trouble during property sales, insurance review, tenant disputes, or future permitted improvements.

The license issue becomes especially important during emergency calls. When water is actively damaging a property, an owner may feel pressured to hire whoever can arrive first. An emergency plumber still needs to be a properly licensed contractor when performing plumbing work covered by the rules. Emergency conditions may change the timing and urgency of decisions, but they do not erase the basic requirement that plumbing work be performed by qualified licensed people.

When permits enter the picture

Permits can feel confusing because leak detection begins with diagnosis, not construction. The key is to focus on the actual work performed. Honolulu requires permits for a wide range of plumbing-related work, including installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing plumbing, drainage piping, fixtures, gas appliances, and water-heating or water-treating equipment.

That list captures the common path from detection to repair. A leak behind a wall may require replacing a section of pipe. A drain leak may involve drainage piping. A water heater leak may lead to water heater repair or replacement work. A fixture leak may require fixture work. A water-treating unit can also fall into the regulated category if it is installed, removed, altered, repaired, or replaced.

Not every service call looks the same. Tightening an accessible connection is not the same as altering plumbing. Observing a stain is not the same as replacing drainage piping. The important point is that owners should not assume leak detection is automatically outside the permit system. The moment the work shifts into regulated repair or replacement, permit requirements may need to be addressed.

A short owner checklist can keep the conversation organized before approving work:

1. Ask whether the proposed work involves installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing plumbing components.
2. Ask whether the job affects drainage piping, fixtures, water-heating equipment, gas appliances, or water-treating equipment.
3. Confirm that the contractor is licensed by the State of Hawaii for plumbing work.
4. Ask whether a permit is required for the specific repair being proposed.
5. Keep written records of the diagnosis, scope, permit discussion, and completed work.

That simple exchange often prevents misunderstanding. It also creates a record for property managers, condominium boards, building engineers, and commercial tenants who need to document why a repair was handled a certain way.

Leak detection in homes, condos, and apartments

Residential leaks tend to create stress because they invade private space. A homeowner may see swelling flooring, a stain under a sink, moisture near a water heater, or water appearing where it should not. In a condominium or apartment setting, the pressure is higher because one unit’s plumbing condition can affect another unit. Even when the source is not yet known, the consequences can spread.

Honolulu’s plumbing rules do not disappear because the property is residential. The code applies to plumbing systems, and permit requirements can attach to repair or replacement work. A licensed plumber should know how to investigate without overstating certainty. Water travels. A stain directly below a bathroom does not prove the toilet is the cause. Moisture near a cabinet does not always prove the pipe inside the cabinet is leaking. The job is to narrow the possibilities carefully before recommending invasive work.



This is where professional judgment matters. The least expensive first step may be to inspect accessible fixtures, valves, supply connections, drains, and water-heating equipment. If those checks do not explain the condition, the plumber may need to discuss more involved investigation. Any step that moves into repair, replacement, or alteration should be weighed against the code and permit requirements.

Owners sometimes ask whether they can do the work themselves to save money. The safer answer is to separate observation from plumbing work. Noticing water, shutting off a valve if it is safe to do so, moving belongings, and documenting damage are owner actions. Performing regulated plumbing work is different. Honolulu expects plumbing work to be handled by State of Hawaii licensed contractors, and inspected work may be verified for proper licensed performance.

Commercial leak detection requires more coordination

Commercial properties bring different pressures. A leak in a restaurant, hotel, office building, medical space, retail store, warehouse, or mixed-use building can disrupt business operations. It may also involve more stakeholders: owners, tenants, property managers, facility staff, maintenance contractors, insurers, and city reviewers.

A commercial plumber has to think beyond the immediate drip. The repair may affect fixtures, drainage piping, water-heating equipment, water-treating equipment, gas appliances, or other parts of the plumbing system. In some cases, the work may overlap with broader water-service or wastewater considerations. Honolulu's Board of Water Supply handles water-service and permitting-related matters for projects, and large commercial developments can require master plans and more complex review of water-system capacity. Wastewater guidance also emphasizes protecting sewer infrastructure, and sewer connection or wastewater issues can involve city review and permitting processes.

That does not mean every commercial leak becomes a major project. Many are contained and routine. But commercial settings demand better documentation because repairs often sit within lease responsibilities, maintenance standards, tenant improvement histories, and future inspections. If a leak detection visit leads to drainage work, sewer line repair, fixture replacement, or changes to water-heating equipment, the owner should expect the contractor to address licensing and permit obligations.

The best commercial service calls start with scope control. The plumber identifies what can be inspected immediately, what areas require access permission, what systems may be involved, and whether temporary measures are appropriate while permit questions are resolved. A rushed repair that ignores the code can become more expensive than a planned repair done correctly.

Drain, sewer, and wastewater issues are not just plumbing problems

A leak associated with drainage or sewer infrastructure deserves careful handling. Drain cleaning may begin as a service to restore flow, but if the underlying issue involves damaged drainage piping or sewer-related repair, the work can move into regulated territory. Honolulu's wastewater guidance emphasizes the protection of sewer infrastructure, and sewer connection or related wastewater issues involve city review and permitting processes.

The distinction between cleaning and repair matters. Clearing a blockage is different from altering or replacing drainage piping. Sewer line repair is different again because it may implicate Click here for more wastewater systems and city review. A property owner should be cautious when a "simple clog" becomes a recommendation for pipe work. The recommendation may be valid, but it should come with a clear explanation of scope, licensing, and permits.

In the field, drainage leaks can be deceptive. A pipe may leak only when a fixture is used. A ceiling stain may appear hours after the original use. Moisture near a drain line may be intermittent. That makes documentation important. A plumber should explain what evidence supports the diagnosis and what uncertainty remains. Responsible leak detection acknowledges limits. It is better to say, "This is the likely source based on the tests we performed," than to pretend every hidden condition can be known before access is opened.

Water heaters, water-treating equipment, and gas appliance connections

Water heater repair often enters the conversation after a leak is found near the equipment. A pan may contain water, a nearby floor may be damp, or piping connected to the unit may show signs of failure. Honolulu's permit requirements include work involving water-heating equipment, and they also include water-treating equipment and gas appliances.

This is another area where the owner should avoid shortcuts. Water-heating equipment is part of the regulated plumbing environment. If repair or replacement is needed, the work should be handled by appropriately licensed

contractors, and permit requirements should be considered. The same careful approach applies when the leak appears to involve connected piping or related equipment rather than the heater itself.

Commercial water-heating equipment can raise added coordination issues because businesses may depend on hot water for operations. The temptation is to authorize whatever gets service restored fastest. A qualified plumber should help the owner separate emergency stabilization from permanent repair. Temporary control of water damage is one thing. Regulated repair or replacement is another.

What a responsible leak detection visit should feel like

A professional leak detection visit should not feel like a sales pitch. It should feel like a structured investigation. The plumber should ask when the water appeared, whether it is constant or intermittent, what fixtures were used before the leak was noticed, whether any recent work occurred, and whether the building has had similar issues. Those questions are not small talk. They help distinguish supply leaks, drain leaks, fixture failures, water heater issues, and conditions that may not be plumbing-related at all.

The best plumbers also explain what they cannot determine without further access. Hidden piping, concealed drainage, and shared building systems create uncertainty. Experienced tradespeople do not guess casually because a wrong diagnosis can lead to unnecessary demolition, repeated leaks, or code problems.

A practical leak detection process often includes these decision points:

1. Confirm whether the condition is active, intermittent, or historical staining.
2. Identify which plumbing system is most likely involved, such as supply, drainage, fixture, water heater, or sewer-related components.
3. Determine whether immediate water control is needed to limit damage.
4. Explain the repair options and whether the work may require a permit.
5. Document who performed the work, what was found, and what was repaired or deferred.

This is not bureaucracy. It is risk control. A well-documented service call helps everyone involved understand why a wall was opened, why a repair was delayed for permitting, why a licensed contractor was required, or why additional review was recommended.

Choosing a plumber in Honolulu or on Oahu

Search terms like plumber near me, plumber Honolulu, and plumber Oahu can return a long list of companies. The selection process should go beyond proximity. For leak detection, the right contractor needs local code awareness, proper licensing, practical diagnostic skill, and the discipline to explain permit issues before work proceeds.

A property owner can verify license status through the State of Hawaii’s professional licensing resources. That verification can show license status, expiration dates, and disciplinary history. It is reasonable to ask a company for its licensing information before authorizing plumbing work. A reputable contractor should not be offended by the question.

The owner should also listen for how the plumber talks about permits. A dismissive answer is a warning sign. So is a blanket claim that no leak-related work ever needs a permit. Honolulu’s rules require permits for many categories of plumbing work, including repair and replacement of plumbing, drainage piping, fixtures, gas appliances, water-heating equipment, and water-treating equipment. The correct answer depends on the work being done.

An emergency plumber should still communicate clearly, even when time is tight. In an active leak, the first priority may be protecting the property and stopping water where safe and practical. After that, the contractor should identify the permanent repair path and explain any licensing, permit, or inspection considerations. Emergency service should not become an excuse for undocumented work.

The role of city review, inspections, and the authority having jurisdiction

Honolulu's plumbing code gives the authority having jurisdiction a meaningful role in enforcing the rules. The code allows verification that inspected work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor. That provision matters because plumbing systems are not merely private conveniences. They interact with public water, drainage, sewer, sanitation, and building safety concerns.

Owners sometimes see inspection as a delay. In reality, inspection can protect the owner. It creates an official check that the work met applicable requirements. It also reduces the chance that future buyers, tenants, boards, insurers, or city reviewers will question whether the repair was done properly.

Large or complex projects may involve more than a basic plumbing permit. Water-service matters may involve the Board of Water Supply. Large commercial developments can require more complex review of water-system capacity. Wastewater or sewer-related matters may involve city review and permitting processes. A leak repair inside a small unit will not necessarily trigger those broader reviews, but a larger project, commercial development, sewer connection issue, or capacity-related matter may.

The important habit is to ask early. If the work touches water service, drainage, wastewater, sewer connection, or commercial capacity issues, the project team should identify which agencies and permits are involved before construction decisions are locked in.

Common mistakes that create larger problems

The first mistake is treating leak detection as separate from plumbing regulation. It may start separately, but it often leads directly to regulated repair. If a contractor locates a leak and immediately replaces piping without discussing permits, the owner may inherit the compliance risk.

The second mistake is assuming that because a leak is small, the rules do not matter. Small leaks can involve regulated components. A minor drip from a fixture connection may be simple. A small amount of moisture from concealed drainage piping can require repair or replacement work subject to permit requirements.

The third mistake is failing to verify licensing. Honolulu expects plumbing work to be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii. The city can verify licensed performance for inspected work. Owners should take that seriously, especially in condominiums and commercial buildings where documentation tends to resurface later.

The fourth mistake is overlooking wastewater and sewer implications. Drain cleaning is not the same as sewer line repair. Once the issue involves sewer connection, wastewater infrastructure, or related city review, the owner should proceed carefully and expect a more formal process.

The fifth mistake is poor recordkeeping. Leak events often involve insurance, tenant claims, maintenance histories, or future inspections. A clear record of who diagnosed the leak, what was found, what work was performed, whether permits were discussed, and whether inspections occurred can save time and money later.

How property managers should handle repeat leaks

Property managers in Honolulu and across Oahu often deal with the same leak more than once, not because anyone is careless, but because intermittent plumbing problems can be hard to reproduce. A drain may leak only under heavy use. A fixture may fail only when operated a certain way. A water heater area may show moisture that appears and disappears. Shared walls and stacked units make diagnosis more complicated.

The right response is to build a service history. Each call should identify the area inspected, the likely system involved, the action taken, and whether additional regulated plumbing work was recommended. If the condition repeats, that history helps the next plumber avoid starting from zero.

Managers should also set expectations with tenants and owners. Leak detection may require staged access. A first visit may identify the probable source, while a later repair may require a permit, licensed plumbing work, or coordination with building rules. Rushing every leak into immediate invasive repair can create unnecessary cost. Delaying a confirmed repair can create damage. The balance depends on evidence, urgency, and code requirements.

For commercial properties, repeat leaks may suggest the need for broader planning. If plumbing repairs begin to affect water service, capacity, wastewater, drainage, or sewer systems, the owner may need more than service calls. Depending on the project, the Board of Water Supply or city wastewater processes may become relevant. That is especially true for larger commercial developments, where water-system capacity review can be more complex.

Practical expectations for owners during an active leak

When water is actively present, the owner's first concern is damage control. That may include stopping water if a safe and accessible shutoff is known, protecting belongings, notifying building management, and calling a licensed plumber. The owner should not feel pressured to diagnose the system before help arrives. Good information helps, but guessing can send the repair in the wrong direction.

Once the plumber arrives, the owner should expect a clear explanation of immediate findings. If the work can be resolved with a limited action, the plumber should say so. If the leak points toward repair or replacement of plumbing, drainage piping, fixtures, gas appliances, water-heating equipment, or water-treating equipment, the plumber should discuss permit implications.

For larger jobs, especially commercial ones, the permanent repair may not happen in a single visit. That can frustrate owners, but it is sometimes the correct path. Proper licensing, permits, inspections, and coordination with city or water-service processes protect the building and the owner. A fast improper repair may look cheaper on the invoice and cost more later.

The standard to aim for

Leak detection under Honolulu plumbing rules is not just about finding water. It is about moving from uncertainty to a lawful, documented, durable repair. The city regulates the design, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement, addition, use, and maintenance of plumbing systems. It requires permits for many plumbing-related activities. It expects plumbing work to be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii. It allows verification that inspected work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor.

Those rules give owners a practical framework. Hire a licensed plumber. Ask whether the work needs a permit. Treat drain, sewer, water heater, gas appliance, and water-treating equipment issues with care. Keep records. For commercial properties, recognize when a leak repair may connect to broader water-service, wastewater, or capacity review.

A competent plumber Honolulu owners can trust should not make the process mysterious. The right professional will identify the leak as accurately as the conditions allow, explain the limits of the diagnosis, recommend the proper repair, and address the code side before the work creates a compliance problem. That is the difference between a quick patch and a responsible plumbing service.

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/