Plumbing in Honolulu is not treated as a casual building component. The City and County of Honolulu plumbing code reaches broadly across the design, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement, addition, use, and maintenance of plumbing systems. That scope matters because many jobs that look simple from the outside can touch regulated systems once the wall is opened, the fixture is disconnected, or the piping is changed.

For a property owner, manager, or tenant, the practical question is usually straightforward: does this plumbing work need a permit, and who is allowed to do it? The answer depends on the type of work, the system involved, and whether the job includes installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing plumbing, drainage piping, fixtures, gas appliances, water-heating equipment, or water-treating equipment.

That covers a lot of real-world service calls. A leaking pipe under a sink, a failing water heater, a clogged building drain, a sewer connection issue, a tenant improvement in a restaurant, or a water-service change for a commercial project may all sit somewhere inside Honolulu's plumbing code and permitting framework. Some work is minor in practical effort, while other work triggers more review because it affects drainage, potable water, gas, wastewater, or public infrastructure.

The safest habit is to ask about permits before work begins, not after a problem appears during a sale, insurance claim, inspection, or enforcement visit. A licensed plumber Honolulu property owners trust should be able to explain whether a permit is likely required, whether another city or water agency review is involved, and how the work will be documented.

Why Honolulu treats plumbing permits seriously

Plumbing systems are tied to health, sanitation, fire risk, water quality, and building safety. That is why the Honolulu plumbing code applies not only to brand-new construction but also to alterations, repairs, relocations, replacements, additions, use, and maintenance. A plumbing system is not just a collection of pipes behind walls. It is part of a larger public and private network that includes potable water, drainage, wastewater, water heating, gas appliances, and fixtures used every day.

A permit process gives the authority having jurisdiction a way to review regulated work and inspect it. It also helps establish who performed the work. 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. That point is easy to overlook, but it is central to how plumbing work is controlled. The permit is not only about the pipe or the fixture. It is also about accountability.

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 also maintains a professional licensing system with a Board of Electricians and Plumbers, and license status can be checked through the state's online database. For owners hiring a plumber Oahu wide, that licensing check is not just administrative housekeeping. It helps confirm that the person or company is properly credentialed before regulated work begins.

Permits can feel inconvenient, especially when a leak has already damaged cabinets or a business cannot use a restroom. Still, the alternative can be worse. Unpermitted work can create questions later about code compliance, inspection history, and whether the work was performed by the proper license holder. In commercial spaces, those questions can delay openings, complicate tenant improvements, or cause friction between landlords, tenants, contractors, and inspectors.

The broad rule: installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing plumbing often matters

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. The exact words are important because they cover more than new construction. A replacement can matter. A repair can matter. Removing an old fixture can matter. Altering a drain line by a few feet can matter.

A homeowner may think of a “permit job” as a large remodel, such as adding a bathroom or building an accessory structure. Those projects certainly raise permit questions, but the code language is broader. If work changes regulated plumbing, drainage, fixtures, gas appliances, water heating, or water treating, it should be evaluated before anyone assumes it is exempt.

This is where judgment from a licensed plumber becomes valuable. The issue is not whether a task looks small. The issue is whether the work falls inside a category the city regulates. Disconnecting and replacing water-heating equipment is not the same as plunging a toilet. Opening a wall to replace damaged piping is not the same as wiping condensation from a supply line. Changing drainage piping is not the same as clearing a soft blockage from a fixture trap.

A good plumber will separate diagnosis from authorized work. On a leak detection call, for example, the first visit may involve locating the source, isolating a fixture, or determining whether a pipe is involved. If the next step is repairing or replacing piping, the permitting question becomes more serious. On a drain cleaning call, clearing a line may be one matter, while replacing a section of drainage piping or addressing sewer line repair may be another.

Common Honolulu plumbing jobs that should trigger a permit discussion

Not every phone call to a plumber automatically means a permit will be pulled, but certain categories should prompt a direct conversation. The following are common examples where Honolulu property owners should slow down and ask how the code applies.

1. Replacing or relocating plumbing fixtures, especially when piping or drainage is changed.
2. Installing, repairing, replacing, or removing water-heating or water-treating equipment.
3. Altering, repairing, replacing, or relocating plumbing or drainage piping.
4. Work involving gas appliances connected to plumbing-related systems.
5. Sewer connection, wastewater-related, or larger water-service work that may require city or water-agency review.

This list is intentionally practical rather than exhaustive. Honolulu’s code language is broader than any short checklist. If the work involves installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing regulated plumbing components, it belongs in a permit conversation.

Water heater repair and replacement

Water heaters sit at the intersection of plumbing, energy use, safety, and daily comfort. In Honolulu, permits are required for plumbing-related work that includes water-heating equipment when it is installed, removed, altered, repaired, or replaced. That does not mean every service call produces the same paperwork, but it does mean water heater repair and replacement should not be treated casually.

The distinction between repair and replacement can become important. A technician may inspect a water heater, identify a visible leak, test related components, or determine whether the unit has failed. Once the work moves into repairing or replacing regulated water-heating equipment, the permit issue should be addressed. If gas appliances are involved, that adds another regulated category under the city's plumbing-related permit requirements.

For property owners, the temptation is to ask for the fastest possible swap. That is understandable. A family without hot water wants showers back. A food-service tenant may not be able to operate normally. A condominium manager may be fielding complaints from residents. Speed matters, but it does not erase the need to follow the proper process.

When calling a plumber near me for a water heater problem, ask direct questions. Is this diagnostic work only, or does the proposed repair or replacement require a permit? Who will perform the work? Is the contractor licensed by the State of Hawaii? How will the work be documented? Clear answers at the start reduce the chance of a dispute later.

Drain cleaning versus drainage piping work

Drain cleaning is one of the most common reasons people call an emergency plumber. A shower backs up, a kitchen sink stops draining, or a restroom in a commercial space becomes unusable. The immediate goal is to restore flow and prevent damage. In many cases, the first step is investigation and clearing the blockage.

The permit question changes when the work goes beyond clearing and into drainage piping. Honolulu requires permits for work that includes installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing drainage piping. That means a clogged drain call can begin as service work but later reveal a regulated repair. If the line is broken, deteriorated, improperly sloped, or otherwise requires alteration or replacement, the job has moved into different territory.

This distinction is especially important in older properties, restaurants, multi-tenant buildings, and places where repeated clogs suggest a deeper issue. A one-time blockage may be resolved through cleaning. A repeated backup may point toward piping trouble. A licensed plumber should explain when drain cleaning ends and drainage repair begins.

For owners and managers, documentation helps. If a plumber clears a line and recommends further work, ask what was found and what category the recommended work falls into. If the next step involves repairing or replacing drainage piping, ask about permitting before approving the work.

Leak detection and hidden pipe repairs

Leak detection often starts with uncertainty. Water appears on flooring, stains a ceiling, collects under a cabinet, or causes a meter concern. The source may be a fixture, a supply line, a drain, an appliance connection, or a pipe hidden in a wall or slab. A skilled plumber can narrow the cause without immediately tearing apart the building.

The permitting issue usually depends on what happens after the source is found. Locating a leak and advising on next steps is different from altering, repairing, replacing, or relocating plumbing. Once the solution requires work on regulated piping, the permit question should be considered.

This is where homeowners sometimes get caught off guard. They call for leak detection because they want an answer. The answer may be that a pipe repair is needed. At that point, time pressure rises because water damage may continue. Still, the work should be handled by the proper licensed contractor, and the permitting requirements should not be ignored.

In a condominium or commercial property, the situation can involve more parties. A leak may affect another unit, a common area, or a tenant space. The owner may need to coordinate with a resident manager, association, landlord, insurer, or maintenance team. Permitting and licensing become part of the record that shows the repair was handled correctly.

Sewer line repair and wastewater connections

Sewer work deserves special caution because it can affect private property and public wastewater infrastructure. Honolulu wastewater guidance emphasizes protecting sewer infrastructure, and sewer connection and related wastewater issues involve city review and permitting processes. That does not make every slow drain a sewer project, but it does mean sewer line repair and connection work should be approached carefully.

A sewer issue may begin as a backup. The first call might look like drain cleaning. If investigation shows that the work involves sewer connection, wastewater-related infrastructure, or repair or replacement of drainage piping, permitting and city review may become part of the path forward.

The stakes are higher than convenience. Sewer systems are part of public health infrastructure. Improper work can create sanitary problems, damage infrastructure, or cause repeated failures. For commercial properties, sewer capacity and wastewater concerns may also intersect with broader project review, especially when a tenant change or development increases demand on existing systems.

A responsible plumber Oahu property owners hire for sewer concerns should be careful about language. “We can clear it” is different from “we need to repair or replace the line.” “This is a private line issue” is different from “this may involve a sewer connection or city review.” The owner does not need to become a code expert, but the owner should insist on a clear explanation of what system is being touched.

Commercial plumbing work and larger project review

Commercial plumbing is often more complex than residential service because the plumbing work may be tied to occupancy, tenant improvements, food service, restrooms, equipment, grease-producing operations, water demand, or wastewater impact. A commercial plumber working in Honolulu needs to understand not only pipes and fixtures but also the permitting environment around the building.

The Honolulu Board of Water Supply handles water-service and permitting-related matters for projects. Large commercial developments often require master plans and more complex review of water-system capacity. That point matters for owners and developers because the plumbing scope inside a building may not be the only concern. A project can raise questions about whether the water system has adequate capacity or whether additional review is needed.

A small repair in an existing tenant space is not the same as a large commercial development, but both exist within a regulated framework. Replacing a failed fixture, modifying a restroom layout, adding water-using equipment, or changing drainage can all raise code and permit issues depending on the scope. Larger developments may require more coordination with water-service requirements and city review.

Commercial scheduling also creates pressure. A restaurant may be waiting to open. A retail tenant may have a lease commencement date. A medical or office space may have contractors stacked back to back. Plumbing permits and inspections can affect sequencing. Treating them as an afterthought is one of the easiest ways to create delays.

Emergency plumbing does not make licensing irrelevant

Emergency conditions change the urgency, not the basic need for proper licensing and code compliance. A burst pipe, severe leak, clogged sewer, failed water heater, or unusable restroom can require immediate response. Property owners should act quickly to limit damage and protect health and safety. Even then, the person performing plumbing work should be properly licensed where required, and any permit requirements for the regulated work should be addressed.

Emergency plumbing often unfolds in phases. The first phase is stabilization. That may mean stopping water, reducing active damage, identifying the affected system, or restoring minimum use where possible. The second phase is repair or replacement. That is where permit questions commonly become unavoidable.

A practical example is a leaking pipe discovered late at night. An emergency plumber may stop the leak and make the area safe. If permanent repair involves repairing or replacing plumbing piping, the job should be evaluated under Honolulu's permit requirements. The same pattern can apply to a failed water heater. The emergency is real, but replacing water-heating equipment is still the kind of work that belongs in a permit discussion.

Owners sometimes fear that asking about permits will slow everything down. In practice, avoiding the question often causes more trouble. A licensed plumber who regularly works in Honolulu should be accustomed to explaining what can be done immediately, what must be permitted, and what documentation the owner should expect.

Licensing: what property owners should verify

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

For the customer, this verification is not an insult to the contractor. It is a normal part of hiring for regulated work. Reputable contractors understand why owners ask. If the authority having jurisdiction can verify that inspected work was performed by a licensed plumbing journey worker and/or contractor, then the owner has good reason to know who is doing the work before the job starts.

Before hiring, ask for the contractor's license information, confirm the business name, and make sure the scope being proposed matches plumbing work the contractor is qualified to perform. If a person avoids the licensing question, offers to do regulated work "without paperwork," or says a permit is never needed without discussing the scope, treat that as a warning sign.

A search for plumber near me may return many names, but proximity is not the same as qualification. For plumbing work in Honolulu, local experience, proper licensing, and permit familiarity matter more than a fast advertisement.

Homeowner assumptions that lead to trouble

The most common mistake is assuming that replacement work is automatically minor. A fixture swap, water heater replacement, or pipe repair may feel routine because plumbers perform those jobs often. Routine does not mean unregulated. Honolulu's permit requirement language includes installing, removing, altering, repairing, and replacing plumbing-related systems and equipment.

Another mistake is assuming that hidden work matters less because nobody will see it. In reality, concealed plumbing can be more important because defects may not show up until damage occurs. An improperly repaired

pipe behind a wall, a poorly altered drain, or an undocumented water-heating installation can create expensive problems later.

A third mistake is treating drain cleaning and sewer line repair as the same thing. Clearing a blockage and repairing or replacing drainage piping are different scopes. A service call can evolve from one to the other, but the permit discussion should evolve with it.

Owners also underestimate the importance of records. When a property is sold, refinanced, renovated, insured, or inspected, the history of work can matter. Permits, inspections, invoices, and license information create a paper trail. Without that trail, a future owner, manager, or inspector may have to reconstruct what happened.



A practical way to talk with your plumber

A clear conversation at the beginning can prevent confusion later. Most good plumbers appreciate customers who ask specific questions because it helps define the scope and expectations.

Ask the plumber to separate diagnosis, temporary stabilization, and permanent repair. Ask whether the proposed work involves installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing plumbing, drainage piping, fixtures, gas appliances, or water-heating or water-treating equipment. Ask whether a permit is required or likely required. Ask who will pull it, who will perform the work, and what inspection or documentation should follow.

If the plumber says no permit is needed, ask why. The answer may be reasonable, especially if the work is limited to diagnosis or a service activity that does not alter regulated components. But the explanation should make sense in relation to the scope. If the work includes replacement of water-heating equipment, alteration of drainage piping, or sewer connection issues, a casual “no need” deserves closer scrutiny.

For commercial projects, bring the plumbing contractor into planning early. A commercial plumber can help identify whether the job is a simple repair, a fixture or piping alteration, or part of a larger project that may involve water-service review, wastewater considerations, or city permitting. Early coordination is far cheaper than redesigning after a permit issue appears.

How permits interact with water service and wastewater review

Some plumbing work stays within the building or property. Other work connects to broader systems. Honolulu's Board of Water Supply handles water-service and permitting-related matters for projects, and larger commercial developments can require master plans and more complex review of water-system capacity. Wastewater-related issues, including sewer connection matters, can involve city review and permitting processes.

That means the word "permit" may not refer to just one office or one step in every situation. A bathroom repair in a home, a water heater replacement, a tenant improvement, a sewer connection, and a large commercial development can involve different levels of review. The larger and more infrastructure-related the project becomes, the more coordination may be required.

Owners should avoid assuming that a plumbing permit, if needed, is the only approval that could matter. Water-service capacity, sewer connection issues, and wastewater review may enter the picture depending on the project. This is especially relevant for commercial developments, larger renovations, or projects that increase demand on water and wastewater systems.

A seasoned plumber Honolulu businesses rely on should know when to raise these issues rather than waiting for another reviewer to flag them. No contractor can responsibly promise outcomes outside their control, but they can help identify likely review points and prevent obvious omissions.

When the answer is not obvious

Some plumbing situations are genuinely gray from the owner's perspective. The code language is broad, but real jobs arrive with messy facts. A plumber may uncover conditions that change the scope. A leak may turn out to involve a fixture, then piping. A drain cleaning job may reveal damaged drainage. A water heater service call may become a replacement. A commercial repair may expose old work that no longer matches the planned use.

When the answer is not obvious, the best approach is to pause before permanent regulated work begins. That does not mean ignoring an emergency or allowing water to continue damaging the property. It means distinguishing temporary protection from the final scope of work.

The authority having jurisdiction has the role of interpreting and enforcing the code. A contractor's experience is valuable, but it does not replace the city's authority. If a job appears to fall into a regulated category, the plumber and owner should handle it accordingly.

This is also why vague proposals create risk. "Fix plumbing" is not enough detail. A useful proposal describes the system, the work to be performed, and whether it includes repair, replacement, alteration, installation, or removal. Those words matter because they connect directly to permit requirements.

What property owners should keep after the work

Once plumbing work is complete, keep the records in a place that will survive staff turnover, tenant changes, or a future sale. For a homeowner, that may be a digital folder with invoices, permit information, inspection records, and product documentation. For a commercial property, the records should be part of the building file.

The most useful records usually include the contractor's name and license information, a description of the work performed, permit documents if applicable, inspection results if applicable, and equipment information for items such as water-heating or water-treating systems. These records help later if there is a warranty question, another repair, an insurance claim, or a due diligence review.

Good recordkeeping also protects the next plumber. If someone returns years later for leak detection, drain cleaning, water heater repair, or sewer line repair, prior records can shorten the diagnostic process. Plumbing systems are often changed over decades. A clear history can prevent unnecessary opening of walls or repeated troubleshooting.

Choosing a plumber in Honolulu with permitting in mind

Hiring a plumber is not just about finding someone available. It is about finding someone qualified to work within Honolulu's code environment. The best service experience combines practical field skill with an understanding of permits, licensing, inspections, and city expectations.

Look for a contractor who answers permitting questions without defensiveness. Ask whether they are licensed by the State of Hawaii. Verify license status when appropriate. Discuss the scope in plain language before work starts. If the job is urgent, ask what can be done immediately and what must follow through the proper process.

A good plumber Oahu customers can rely on will not turn every small conversation into a lecture, but they will know when a job touches regulated systems. They will also recognize that commercial plumbing, sewer work, water heaters, drainage piping, and water-service issues often require more care than a quick visual estimate.

Price matters, but a low price that skips permits or licensing can become expensive. The owner may save money on the front end and lose it later through corrections, delays, reinspections, property damage, or disputes. Professional plumbing work should leave the building safer and the owner better documented, not merely patched for the moment.

The practical takeaway for Honolulu owners and managers

If plumbing work in Honolulu involves installing, removing, altering, repairing, or replacing plumbing, drainage piping, fixtures, gas appliances, water-heating equipment, or water-treating equipment, assume the permit question is real until a qualified professional confirms otherwise. The city's plumbing code is broad, and plumbing work must be performed by contractors licensed by the State of Hawaii.

For emergency calls, act quickly but keep the distinction between immediate stabilization and permanent regulated work. For water heater repair or replacement, ask about permits before approving the job. For drain **emergency plumber Honolulu** cleaning, pay attention if the work turns into drainage piping repair. For sewer line repair, expect the possibility of city review and wastewater-related permitting. For commercial projects, involve a commercial plumber early enough to identify water-service, wastewater, and capacity issues before they slow the project.

The best time to handle permits is before the work disappears behind a wall, under a floor, or into the next tenant's problem file. A clear scope, a licensed contractor, and proper permitting protect the property, the public systems connected to it, and everyone who depends on the plumbing to work safely every day.

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/