

Business Name: Tank It Easy Colorado Springs

Address: Colorado Springs, CO 80917

Phone: (719) 359-8832

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs

Tank It Easy – Colorado Springs provides fast, reliable septic tank cleaning for homes and businesses across the region. We handle routine pumping, maintenance, and inspections with honest pricing and friendly service. Whether you're dealing with backups, odors, or just need regular service, our licensed and insured team gets the job done right. Family-owned and operated, we're committed to keeping your septic system running smoothly. Call today and let Tank It Easy do the dirty work—so you don't have to!

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Colorado Springs, CO 80917

Business Hours

- Monday: 24 Hours
- Tuesday: 24 Hours
- Wednesday: 24 Hours
- Thursday: 24 Hours
- Friday: 24 Hours
- Saturday: 24 Hours
- Sunday: 24 Hours

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A healthy septic system isn't a luxury. It quietly protects your home, your yard, and your wallet. When it stops working, the expenses are instant and messy, and generally greater than a steady habit of preventative care. I have actually stood in yards where an easy service call could have been a \$350 invoice six months earlier, and rather it became a \$12,000 drainfield replacement. The distinction usually boils down to timing, a few smart upgrades, and dealing with the right crew.

This guide steps through what actually matters: trustworthy septic tank pumping, wise septic system maintenance, and when a new installation makes good sense. Anticipate plain numbers, trade-offs, and on-the-ground information you can use.

What a septic system in fact does

If you want to keep expenses in check, start with a clear photo of how the system works. Wastewater leaves your home and gets in the tank, where solids settle to the bottom as sludge and fats drift to the top as residue. The

middle layer, the clarified effluent, drains to the drainfield. Soil microorganisms in the drainfield do the majority of the last treatment.

Two parts of the tank matter more than property owners recognize. The inlet and outlet baffles keep residue and portions from leaving. The outlet baffle deals with an effluent filter to protect the drainfield. If that filter blockages or a baffle fails, solids can travel downstream. That is how a \$400 pump-out becomes a \$10,000 replacement.

A standard system counts on gravity. In locations with high groundwater, clay soils, or hills, you'll see pump tanks, pressure circulation, or crafted mounds. Those styles cost more in advance, but they solve site truths you can't change.

Pumping, cleaning, and emptying - what the terms mean

Contractors use these words in slightly different methods, and the distinctions affect cost and quality.

Septic tank pumping normally indicates getting rid of liquid and suspended solids using a vacuum truck. Septic tank emptying is used interchangeably, though some operators use it to emphasize a complete removal to the bottom layer. Septic system cleaning typically means a more comprehensive service: upsetting settled sludge, rinsing the walls and baffles, and making certain the tank is as near bare as practical without harmful fragile elements. Correct cleaning takes more time, and you'll pay a bit more, however you begin with a really reset system.

If your technician says they can't get the last foot of compacted sludge, you likely need agitation or a return visit. Leaving heavy sludge behind reduces your period to the next pump and dangers pushing solids to the field. The best method depends on for how long it has actually been given that the last service and the density of sludge. I have actually had tanks that needed just 40 minutes of pumping, and others that took two hours of careful work to release a choked outlet.

How frequently to schedule septic system pumping

You'll hear the basic three to five years, which's a good beginning range for a normal 1,000 gallon tank serving a household of 4. The genuine response depends on how much you utilize waste disposal unit, for how long showers run, and whether a home business or multigenerational household includes tenancy. A simple way to decide is to have your professional procedure sludge and scum thickness during service. When the combined layers reach about one third of the tank volume, it's time.

Useful standards:



- A household of 4 with a 1,000 gallon tank and modest water usage typically pumps every 3 to 4 years.
- Add a waste disposal unit and the interval can drop to 2 years. A disposal increases solids, in some cases by 50 percent or more.
- A leasing or vacation home with seasonal usage might extend to 5 and even 6 years, however step layers, do not guess.

If your covers are buried and every visit needs digging, you will be tempted to delay pumping. That is false economy. Install risers as soon as and make future work more affordable and faster.

What a professional pump-out need to include

Several property owners have actually told me they thought pumping was simply a quick pipe job. A correct service goes to the full system and leaves you with proof that it was done right. If you have never ever seen a comprehensive approach, here is a basic walkthrough to set expectations.

- Locate and expose both the inlet and outlet gain access to points, not simply the center lid.
- Measure and record the sludge and scum layers before pumping, however after, so you have a baseline.
- Pump with enough agitation to get rid of settled solids, without damaging baffles or tees. Rinse if compacted.
- Inspect the inlet and outlet baffles, and the effluent filter if present. Clean or replace the filter.
- Verify the totally free circulation to the drainfield and keep in mind any signs of backflow or root invasion. Offer photos and a composed report.

You'll observe this checklist touches more than the tank. A service call is the best opportunity to capture loose baffles, broken covers, or a failing filter. If your company can not show you the outlet baffle and filter, they are thinking about the health of the most crucial part of the system.

Typical residential pumping fees run between \$250 and \$600 for an available 1,000 to 1,500 gallon tank, depending on your region and just how much digging is needed. Include \$100 to \$250 for riser installation per cover, \$50 to \$150 for a brand-new effluent filter, and a bit more time if the tank is packed with solids.

Is a sluggish drain actually a plumbing issue?

Homeowners typically call a plumbing for sluggish drains pipes or gurgling. Often times the fix is inside your house, however consider the pattern. Several fixtures sluggish at once, or a basement toilet burps when the washer drains pipes, and the sewage-disposal tank is a suspect. When the tank's outlet is clogged, indoor symptoms can look like pipeline clogs. Get the cover open before you snake the whole home. I when traced a "stubborn obstruction" to a filter packed with dryer lint. A five minute cleaning saved a weekend of pipes charges.

The small upgrades that conserve big

A few modest additions produce long-term cost savings and make septic tank maintenance easier.



Effluent filter. This sits on the outlet baffle and stress out roaming solids. It requires cleaning one or two times a year, and it can obstruct if ignored, so install an alarm float or get in the practice of seasonal checks. A filter can extend a drainfield's life by years for a small in advance cost.

Risers. Bring covers to grade. If I could mandate one upgrade, this would be it. Every service ends up being easy and less expensive. It also makes emergency gain access to quick when you need it.

Alarms. Pump tanks and advanced treatment units take advantage of high-water alarms. A couple of hundred dollars prevents silent overflows into the backyard or home.

Distribution box tune-up. Old concrete D-boxes settle and favor one trench, overwhelming it. Re-leveling or replacing the box with adjustable plastic weirs balances flow and lengthens the field.

Backflow examine pump systems. Avoids reverse siphon when the pump shuts down, avoiding surges.

Septic-safe habits that really matter

A lot of recommendations about septic system maintenance spins on brand and additives. Many tanks do great with no additive. They currently bristle with the best germs from your waste. What matters more is what you send

out down the pipe, and how much.

Limit grease and food solids. Scrape plates into the garbage. Cooler bacon grease cakes into a heavy mat that can plug the filter and travel to the field.

Mind water use patterns. Laundry marathons dump numerous gallons in a day. That rise stirs solids and presses them out. Spread loads through the week.

Choose paper sensibly. Requirement, single or double ply bathroom tissue that breaks down quickly is fine. Flushable wipes frequently aren't. They tangle in filters and lodge in baffles.

Keep chemicals moderate. Occasional bleach is not a catastrophe, but a stable diet plan of severe cleaners kills the tank's biology. Go easy on disinfectant dumps.

Protect the field. Do not drive or park on it. Roots from willows, poplars, and maples like a moist leach bed. Keep thirsty trees well away.

When repairs become replacement

A tank with a split cover is repairable. A tank with a falling apart wall or a missing outlet baffle might be repairable too, however weigh the cost against the tank's age and condition. Drainfields are trickier. Lush green stripes over trenches, soggy or spongy soil, or effluent appearing suggests the soil is saturated or the biomat is choking flow. Jetting or aeration devices promise wonders. In my experience, those methods at best buy time when the underlying issue is hydraulics or soil failure. Rerouting water loads, stabilizing the D-box, and replacing or restoring laterals properly resolve the issue, not a bubbler.

What a new setup actually costs

Numbers differ by area, soil, and design. There is no truthful one-size price. Here is a practical frame:

- Conventional gravity system with a concrete or poly tank and basic trench field: approximately \$6,000 to \$12,000 in lots of states.
- Pumped or pressure-dosed system, or a shallow trench due to high water table: typically \$10,000 to \$18,000.
- Engineered mound, aerobic treatment system, or tight sites with innovative controls: \$15,000 to \$30,000, in some cases higher for complicated lots.

Permits, perc testing, design work, and inspections include predictable actions and charges. Expect a percolation and soil assessment first, then a design tailored to your website's filling rate and setbacks. Lots of counties need 50 to 100 feet of separation from wells and water functions, and vertical separation from groundwater. Your installer should understand local ranges cold.

Timelines depend upon style review. A simple replacement can move from test to final cover in two to four weeks if the county is responsive and weather cooperates. Hectic seasons or engineered systems can stretch to two months.

Picking tank materials and sizes that fit

Concrete, fiberglass, and polyethylene tanks all work when set up properly. Concrete tanks are heavy, stable, and long lived, specifically where soils are buoyant or permanent groundwater is an issue. Fiberglass and poly are lighter, simpler to set in tight access yards, and resist deterioration. They should be bedded and anchored properly to prevent drifting or warping in wet soils.

Most 3 bedroom homes receive a 1,000 to 1,250 gallon tank. 4 bed rooms push to 1,250 to 1,500 gallons. If you host big gatherings or run a day care, err on the bigger side. A bigger tank does not fix a failing field, but it does give more settling volume and buffer for peak days.

Ask for two compartments or a two-tank series. Compartmentalization enhances solids separation and offers redundancy if a baffle fails.

Trench design and soil realities

Good installers read soils like a map. Sand accepts effluent differently than silty loam or clay. Trenches in fast-draining sands might need bigger footprints to guarantee treatment time. Heavy clays need shallow, larger circulation to keep effluent near aerobic zones where microbes work best. Pressurized circulation evens circulation and prevents the very first couple of feet from taking all the load.

Do not chase after the most affordable square footage by tucking trenches into tight corners or cutting setbacks thin. It makes future upkeep and expansions harder, and inspectors are [hydro-jetting](#) unlikely to approve styles that flirt with wells or residential or commercial property lines. A clever layout also leaves space for a future replacement location if the very first field eventually uses out.

Real numbers from the field

Consider 2 surrounding homes I serviced last fall. Exact same age, same floor plan, both on 1,000 gallon tanks. Home A pumped every 3 to 4 years, had risers and a filter, and used a mesh sink strainer instead of the disposal 90 percent of the time. The filter needed a fast rinse two times a year. Their total five-year invest: about \$1,000, including an initial \$350 riser install.

House B never ever pumped for seven years. The scum layer was so thick it folded into the outlet. The first trench in the field went anaerobic and stopped up. That task ended up being a partial field replacement at \$8,700, plus a new filter and baffle. The majority of that expense might have been avoided with 2 regular pump-outs and a filter clean.

Additives: when they help, when they do n't

I get asked about enzymes and bacterial ingredients numerous times a month. In a healthy tank, they seldom include worth. The tank's native microorganisms deal with food digestion well. Enzyme products that melt sludge can push solids toward the field, which is the last thing you desire. There are narrow cases, such as a seasonal cabin that sits unused for long stretches, where a starter product after a deep clean may stabilize biology. Deal with these as optional, not a replacement for pumping.

Foaming root killers can slow root intrusion in pipelines, however they won't treat a root-invaded drainfield. Mechanical cutting and rerouting lines, paired with removing issue trees, is a more sincere answer.

Cold climate and storm considerations

Winter service is harder when covers are buried under frost. This is another reason to install risers to grade. If your drainfield forms ice lenses or you see surfacing water throughout deep cold, decrease water use temporarily. Jacuzzis and long showers can overload a field when the topsoil is frozen.

Heavy rains tell stories too. If your tank's outlet backs up after storms, groundwater may be infiltrating laterals or the tank. Request for a color test or camera inspection after pumping, and think about a tight tank or repairs where seepage is apparent. Downspouts and sump pumps should never connect into the septic. I have found more than one mystery failure triggered by a hidden sump line sending out numerous gallons a day to the field.



What to do in a believed backup

If toilets gurgle and tubs drain gradually, stop laundry and dish-washing. Raise the tank cover if you can do so securely. Examine the effluent filter. If it is clogged, clean it with a gentle hose stream directed back into the tank, not downstream. If the tank level is above the outlet pipe, call a pumper. Keep traffic off the drainfield while the system is distressed.

When you capture the problem early, a simple septic tank cleaning gets you back to normal. Wait too long, and you remain in drainfield territory.

Choosing the right contractor

The least expensive quote is not always the best value. Two crews may both own vacuum trucks, yet the difference in training and thoroughness changes your result. Utilize this list to differentiate pros from pretenders.

- They open both inlet and outlet lids, and they determine sludge and scum.
- They reveal you the outlet baffle and filter, and they clean or replace the filter.
- They provide images and a written service note with measured layers and any defects.
- They carry the best licenses and proof of insurance, and they pull authorizations when required.
- They go over long-lasting preparation, like risers, filters, and field defense, not just today's pump.

If you are installing or changing a system, ask to see previous as-builts, referrals from the previous year, and a plan for safeguarding soil structure throughout excavation. Great installers will hold off a task a day rather than trench a waterlogged site. That perseverance conserves you cash later.

Paperwork worth keeping

Keep a folder with diagrams, permit numbers, tank size, and pictures of the tank and field layout. Embed service dates and layer measurements. When you offer, this is gold for buyers and appraisers. Throughout emergencies, your next technician can find lids and field lines without exploratory digging. I mark risers with GPS pins on my phone. It saves time 5 years later on when a new landscape bed hides every clue.

The case for spending a little more on day one

When you install a brand-new tank or field, a few incremental choices settle for decades. Two-compartment tanks, pressure circulation, and cleanouts on long drain runs expense a bit more on the invoice. They save you repeat sees, irregular trenches, and mystical clogs down the road. Effluent filters and risers alter the culture around the system. Property owners examine delicately two times a year, and little concerns remain small.

If your lot is tight or soils are tricky, an aerobic treatment unit or media filter can cut the drainfield footprint and enhance effluent quality. These systems need more upkeep, typically 2 to 4 service visits a year, and an electrical supply. Run the mathematics on operating expenses versus your site restraints. On small or waterside lots, they typically are the only defensible option.

Budgeting for a calm decade

Think about septic care like vehicle upkeep. Strategy a baseline expense each year, even when you do not call anyone. If you balance \$400 every 3 years for septic tank pumping and \$50 a year for filter cleansing or replacement, your annualized cost is under \$200. That is a small line item compared to a full field replacement. Add a reserve for eventual upgrades. When you can, knock out risers and filters early. The next owner will thank you, and you'll pocket the savings from faster service calls.

On the setup side, budget plan ranges are wide. Get at least two quotes from licensed installers who strolled the website and examined soil tests. Be careful of quotes that omit remediation, risers, filters, or permit charges. If you live where winter closes down trenching, schedule early. Last minute, pre-freeze installs hurry critical steps, like bed linen pipelines or compacting backfill.

A quick word on safety

Open sewage-disposal tanks are hazardous. Covers are heavy, drops are deep, and gases in badly ventilated tanks can be hazardous. Keep kids and animals away during service. If a lid is split or loose, change it instantly. Secure riser lids with screws or locks. I likewise recommend labeling the electric circuit for any pump tank and including a devoted outlet to streamline service.

Bringing all of it together

Septic health boils down to three practices. Comprehend your system all right to find trouble early. Schedule septic tank emptying on a rhythm that matches your household, and deal with sewage-disposal tank cleaning as a reset, not a luxury. Finally, invest in small upgrades and a reliable specialist. Those options keep your drains peaceful, your yard dry, and your budget steady.

The best part is that none of this needs uncertainty. You can determine layers, picture baffles, and log dates. That simple record turns septic tank maintenance into a positive routine instead of an anxious task. And if the day comes when you require a brand-new system, you'll understand precisely what you are purchasing and why it will last.

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides septic tank pumping

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs offers septic tank cleaning

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides septic system maintenance

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs serves Colorado Springs Colorado

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs serves El Paso County Colorado

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs supports residential septic systems

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs supports commercial septic systems

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs offers hydro jetting services

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs's hydro jetting removes debris from septic pipes

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs's septic tank pumping prevents septic system backups

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs's routine septic maintenance extends septic system lifespan

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs helps homeowners maintain septic systems

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides preventative septic maintenance

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs's septic tank cleaning improves septic system performance

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs operates in Colorado Springs Colorado

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Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides septic system tune ups

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs's septic maintenance prevents costly septic repairs

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs focuses on reliable septic services

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Tank It Easy Colorado Springs won Top Septic Tank Pumping Company 2025

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs earned Best Customer Service Septic Tank Cleaning Award 2024

People Also Ask about Tank It Easy Colorado Springs

How often should I get my septic tank pumped

Most households should have their septic tank pumped every three to five years. The exact schedule depends on factors such as household size water usage habits tank size and the amount of solids that accumulate in the tank.

What factors affect how often a septic tank should be pumped

The frequency of septic tank pumping can vary depending on household size daily water usage the size of the septic tank and how quickly solid waste builds up inside the system.

What are signs that my septic tank needs pumping

Common warning signs include slow draining sinks or toilets sewage backing up into drains foul odors near the tank or drain field standing water near the drain field and visible sewage on the ground.

Should I use septic tank additives

Most experts recommend avoiding septic tank additives because they can disrupt the natural bacteria that help break down waste inside the septic system.

What should I do before getting my septic tank pumped

Before pumping locate the septic tank access lid clear the area around the lid and inform your septic service provider about any issues you may have noticed with your system.

What should I do after my septic tank is pumped

After pumping continue normal water usage but avoid flushing grease chemicals or non biodegradable materials down your drains to keep the septic system functioning properly.

How can I extend the life of my septic system

You can prolong the life of your septic system by conserving water avoiding flushing non biodegradable items limiting garbage disposal use and scheduling regular inspections and pumping services.

Can I pump my septic tank myself

Although it may be technically possible it is strongly recommended to hire a professional septic service to ensure safe pumping proper waste disposal and a complete system inspection.

Why is regular septic tank pumping important

Routine septic pumping removes accumulated solids from the tank which helps prevent system backups protects the drain field and avoids expensive repairs.

What happens if a septic tank is not pumped regularly

If a septic tank is not pumped regularly solid waste can build up and clog the system leading to sewage backups drain field damage unpleasant odors and costly system failures.

Why should I choose Tank It Easy Colorado Springs for septic tank pumping

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides reliable septic tank pumping and maintenance services for homeowners in Colorado. Tank It Easy Colorado Springs focuses on preventative maintenance professional service and helping customers keep their septic systems working properly.

How often does Tank It Easy Colorado Springs recommend pumping a septic tank

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs generally recommends septic tank pumping every three to five years depending on household size tank capacity and water usage. Tank It Easy Colorado Springs can inspect your system and recommend the best pumping schedule for your property.

What septic services does Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provide

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides septic tank pumping septic tank cleaning septic system maintenance and hydro jetting services. Tank It Easy Colorado Springs helps homeowners maintain efficient septic systems and prevent costly repairs.

Does Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provide septic services for residential properties

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides septic services for residential septic systems throughout Colorado Springs and surrounding areas. Tank It Easy Colorado Springs helps homeowners maintain healthy septic systems through pumping cleaning and preventative maintenance.

How does Tank It Easy Colorado Springs help prevent septic system problems

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs helps prevent septic system problems by providing routine septic pumping inspections and maintenance. Tank It Easy Colorado Springs also educates homeowners on proper septic system care to reduce the risk of backups and system failure.

Where is Tank It Easy Colorado Springs located?

The Tank It Easy Colorado Springs is conveniently located in Colorado Springs, CO 80917. You can easily find directions on [Google Maps](#) or call at [\(719\) 359-8832](tel:(719)359-8832) Monday through Sunday 24-Hours a day

How can I contact Tank It Easy Colorado Springs?

You can contact Tank It Easy Colorado Springs by phone at: [\(719\) 359-8832](tel:(719)359-8832), visit their website at <https://tankiteasykosprings.com/> or connect on social media via [Facebook](#) or on [YouTube](#)

After a scenic visit to [Seven Falls](#) homeowners frequently plan septic tank cleaning to prevent buildup and system backups.