

Business Name: Tank It Easy Colorado Springs

Address: Colorado Springs, CO 80917

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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
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A healthy septic system isn't a high-end. It quietly safeguards your home, your backyard, and your wallet. When it stops working, the costs are instant and untidy, and usually higher than a constant habit of preventative care. I've stood in backyards where a basic service call might have been a \$350 invoice six months previously, and instead it turned into a \$12,000 drainfield replacement. The distinction typically comes down to timing, a few wise upgrades, and working with the best crew.

This guide actions through what actually matters: reliable septic tank pumping, smart septic system maintenance, and when a new setup makes good sense. Anticipate plain numbers, trade-offs, and on-the-ground details you can use.

What a septic system in fact does

If you want to keep costs in check, begin with a clear photo of how the system works. Wastewater leaves your house and gets in the tank, where solids settle to the bottom as sludge and fats drift to the leading as residue.

The middle layer, the clarified effluent, drains to the drainfield. Soil microbes in the drainfield do most of the last treatment.

Two parts of the tank matter more than property owners recognize. The inlet and outlet baffles keep scum and pieces from escaping. The outlet baffle deals with an effluent filter to safeguard the drainfield. If that filter clogs or a baffle stops working, solids can travel downstream. That is how a \$400 pump-out turns into a \$10,000 replacement.

A standard system depends on gravity. In areas with high groundwater, clay soils, or hills, you'll see pump tanks, pressure distribution, or engineered mounds. Those designs cost more in advance, however they fix website truths you can't change.

Pumping, cleaning, and emptying - what the terms mean

Contractors use these words in somewhat various ways, and the differences affect cost and quality.

Septic tank pumping usually implies removing liquid and suspended solids using a vacuum truck. Sewage-disposal tank emptying is used interchangeably, though some operators utilize it to emphasize a complete removal to the bottom layer. Septic tank cleaning generally means a more thorough service: upsetting settled sludge, washing the walls and baffles, and ensuring the tank is as close to bare as practical without damaging delicate components. Appropriate cleaning takes more time, and you'll pay a bit more, but you start with a really reset system.

If your specialist states they can't get the last foot of compacted sludge, you likely need agitation or a return check out. Leaving heavy sludge behind reduces your period to the next pump and threats pushing solids to the field. The right technique depends on how long it has actually been because the last service and the density of sludge. I have actually had tanks that required only 40 minutes of pumping, and others that took two hours of cautious work to release a choked outlet.

How often to set up sewage-disposal tank pumping

You'll hear the basic three to 5 years, and that's an excellent starting variety for a common 1,000 gallon tank serving a household of four. The real answer depends on just how much you utilize waste disposal unit, for how long showers run, and whether a home business or multigenerational family adds tenancy. A straightforward method to choose is to have your professional measure sludge and scum thickness throughout service. When the combined layers reach about one third of the tank volume, it's time.



Useful criteria:



- A household of 4 with a 1,000 gallon tank and modest water usage frequently pumps every 3 to 4 years.
- Add a garbage disposal and the interval can drop to 2 years. A disposal increases solids, sometimes by half or more.
- A rental or vacation home with seasonal use may extend to 5 or perhaps 6 years, but procedure layers, do not guess.

If your covers are buried and every see needs digging, you will be lured to postpone pumping. That is false economy. Install risers when and make future work more affordable and faster.

What an expert pump-out should include

Several property owners have told me they believed pumping was just a fast hose job. An appropriate service goes to the complete system and leaves you with proof that it was done right. If you have never ever seen a comprehensive approach, here is a simple walkthrough to set expectations.

- Locate and expose both the inlet and outlet gain access to points, not just the center lid.
- Measure and record the sludge and scum layers before pumping, however after, so you have a baseline.

- Pump with adequate agitation to get rid of settled solids, without destructive baffles or tees. Wash if compacted.
- Inspect the inlet and outlet baffles, and the effluent filter if present. Clean or change the filter.
- Verify the complimentary circulation to the drainfield and note any signs of backflow or root invasion. Provide pictures and a written report.

You'll see this checklist touches more than the tank. A service call is the very best possibility to catch loose baffles, broken lids, or a failing filter. If your supplier can not show you the outlet baffle and filter, they are thinking about the health of the most critical part of the system.

Typical residential pumping costs run between \$250 and \$600 for an available 1,000 to 1,500 gallon tank, depending on your area and how much digging is required. Include \$100 to \$250 for riser setup per cover, \$50 to \$150 for a new effluent filter, and a bit more time if the tank is loaded with solids.

Is a slow drain really a pipes issue?

Homeowners often call a plumbing for slow drains pipes or gurgling. Many times the fix is inside your home, however think about the pattern. Multiple fixtures sluggish at once, or a basement toilet burps when the washer drains, and the sewage-disposal tank is a suspect. When the tank's outlet is blocked, indoor symptoms can appear like pipe blockages. Get the lid open before you snake the entire home. I once traced a "persistent blockage" to a filter packed with dryer lint. A 5 minute cleansing saved a weekend of pipes charges.

The small upgrades that conserve big

A few modest additions create long-lasting savings and make septic tank maintenance easier.

Effluent filter. This rests on the outlet baffle and stress out stray solids. It requires cleaning once or twice a year, and it can block if overlooked, 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 little upfront cost.

Risers. Bring covers to grade. If I might mandate one upgrade, this would be it. Every service becomes easy and cheaper. It likewise makes emergency situation gain access to fast when you need it.

Alarms. Pump tanks and sophisticated 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 prefer one trench, overwhelming it. Re-leveling or changing package with adjustable plastic weirs balances flow and lengthens the field.

Backflow check on pump systems. Prevents reverse siphon when the pump shuts down, preventing surges.

Septic-safe routines that in fact matter

A great deal of guidance about septic system maintenance spins on trademark name and ingredients. A lot of tanks do fine with no additive. They already teem with the right bacteria 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 utilize patterns. Laundry marathons dispose numerous gallons in a day. That rise stirs solids and pushes them out. Spread loads through the week.

Choose paper carefully. Standard, single or double ply toilet tissue that breaks down quickly is great. Flushable wipes often aren't. They tangle in filters and lodge in baffles.

Keep chemicals moderate. Periodic bleach is not a catastrophe, however a steady diet plan of extreme cleaners eliminates 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 enjoy a moist leach bed. Keep thirsty trees well away.

When repairs develop into replacement

A tank with a split cover is repairable. A tank with a crumbling wall or a missing outlet baffle may be repairable too, but weigh the cost against the tank's age and condition. Drainfields are trickier. Lush green stripes over trenches, soaked or spongy soil, or effluent surfacing indicates the soil is saturated or [septic tank emptying](#) the biomat is choking circulation. Jetting or aeration gizmos promise miracles. In my experience, those techniques at finest purchase time when the underlying concern is hydraulics or soil failure. Redirecting water loads, balancing the D-box, and replacing or rehabilitating laterals the proper way resolve the issue, not a bubbler.

What a brand-new setup really costs

Numbers vary by area, soil, and design. There is no honest one-size cost. Here is a convenient frame:

- Conventional gravity system with a concrete or poly tank and basic trench field: roughly \$6,000 to \$12,000 in lots of states.
- Pumped or pressure-dosed system, or a shallow trench due to high water table: often \$10,000 to \$18,000.
- Engineered mound, aerobic treatment system, or tight websites with innovative controls: \$15,000 to \$30,000, sometimes greater for complex lots.

Permits, perc testing, design work, and evaluations add predictable actions and costs. Expect a percolation and soil assessment initially, then a style tailored to your site's filling rate and setbacks. Many counties require 50 to 100 feet of separation from wells and water features, and vertical separation from groundwater. Your installer needs to know local distances cold.

Timelines depend on design review. An uncomplicated replacement can move from test to last cover in two to four weeks if the county is responsive and weather cooperates. Hectic seasons or crafted systems can extend to 2 months.

Picking tank materials and sizes that fit

Concrete, fiberglass, and polyethylene tanks all work when installed properly. Concrete tanks are heavy, stable, and long lived, specifically where soils are buoyant or long-term groundwater is a concern. Fiberglass and poly are lighter, simpler to set in tight access backyards, and resist corrosion. They need to be bedded and anchored properly to prevent floating or warping in damp soils.

Most 3 bed room homes receive a 1,000 to 1,250 gallon tank. 4 bedrooms push to 1,250 to 1,500 gallons. If you host large events or run a daycare, err on the bigger side. A larger tank does not repair a stopping working field, but it does provide more settling volume and buffer for peak days.

Ask for 2 compartments or a two-tank series. Compartmentalization improves solids separation and offers redundancy if a baffle fails.

Trench design and soil realities

Good installers check out soils like a map. Sand accepts effluent in a different way than silty loam or clay. Trenches in fast-draining sands might require larger footprints to ensure treatment time. Heavy clays require shallow, larger circulation to keep effluent near aerobic zones where microorganisms work best. Pressurized distribution evens circulation and prevents the first couple of feet from taking all the load.

Do not chase after the most affordable square video footage by tucking trenches into tight corners or cutting problems thin. It makes future maintenance and growths harder, and inspectors are not likely to approve styles that flirt with wells or property lines. A clever design likewise leaves space for a future replacement location if the first field ultimately wears out.

Real numbers from the field

Consider two neighboring homes I serviced last fall. Very 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 utilized 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 spend: about \$1,000, consisting of a preliminary \$350 riser install.

House B never pumped for seven years. The residue layer was so thick it folded into the outlet. The first trench in the field went anaerobic and clogged up. That job became a partial field replacement at \$8,700, plus a new filter and baffle. The majority of that bill might have been prevented with 2 routine pump-outs and a filter clean.

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

I get inquired about enzymes and bacterial additives numerous times a month. In a healthy tank, they rarely add worth. The tank's native microbes handle digestion well. Enzyme items that liquefy sludge can push solids toward the field, which is the last thing you want. There are narrow cases, such as a seasonal cabin that sits unused for long stretches, where a starter item after a deep clean might support biology. Deal with these as optional, not an alternative to pumping.

Foaming root killers can slow root intrusion in pipelines, however they will not treat a root-invaded drainfield. Mechanical cutting and rerouting lines, coupled with removing issue trees, is a more honest answer.

Cold climate and storm considerations

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

Heavy rains inform stories too. If your tank's outlet supports after storms, groundwater may be penetrating laterals or the tank. Request for a color test or camera examination after pumping, and consider a tight tank or repairs where infiltration is obvious. Downspouts and sump pumps should never ever tie into the septic. I have actually found more than one secret failure triggered by a concealed sump line sending out numerous gallons a day to the field.

What to do in a suspected backup

If toilets gurgle and tubs drain pipes gradually, stop laundry and dish-washing. Lift the tank lid if you can do so safely. Inspect the effluent filter. If it is obstructed, clean it with a gentle pipe stream directed back into the tank, not downstream. If the tank level is above the outlet pipeline, 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 typical. Wait too long, and you remain in drainfield territory.

Choosing the right contractor

The most inexpensive quote is not always the very best worth. Two teams might both own vacuum trucks, yet the distinction in training and thoroughness changes your result. Use this list to separate pros from pretenders.

- They open both inlet and outlet covers, and they determine sludge and scum.
- They show you the outlet baffle and filter, and they clean or change the filter.
- They provide photos and a written service note with measured layers and any defects.
- They carry the right licenses and proof of insurance coverage, and they pull permits when required.
- They discuss long-term preparation, like risers, filters, and field protection, not simply today's pump.

If you are setting up or replacing a system, ask to see previous as-builts, referrals from the past year, and a prepare for protecting soil structure throughout excavation. Great installers will hold off a task a day instead of trench a waterlogged site. That persistence saves you money later.

Paperwork worth keeping

Keep a folder with diagrams, allow numbers, tank size, and photos of the tank and field design. Tuck in service dates and layer measurements. When you sell, this is gold for buyers and appraisers. During emergencies, your next technician can find lids and field lines without exploratory digging. I mark risers with GPS pins on my phone. It conserves time 5 years later on when a brand-new landscape bed hides every clue.

The case for spending a bit more on day one

When you install a brand-new tank or field, a couple of incremental options settle for decades. Two-compartment tanks, pressure distribution, and cleanouts on long sewer runs expense a bit more on the invoice. They save you duplicate check outs, irregular trenches, and mystical clogs down the roadway. Effluent filters and risers alter the culture around the system. Property owners check casually two times a year, and little concerns stay small.

If your lot is tight or soils are tricky, an aerobic treatment system or media filter can cut the drainfield footprint and enhance effluent quality. These systems need more upkeep, normally two to 4 service gos to a year, and an electrical supply. Run the mathematics on operating costs versus your website restrictions. On little or waterfront lots, they typically are the only defensible option.

Budgeting for a calm decade

Think about septic care like car upkeep. Strategy a standard cost each year, even when you don't call anyone. If you balance \$400 every three years for septic tank pumping and \$50 a year for filter cleansing or replacement, your annualized expense is under \$200. That is a tiny line item compared to a complete field replacement. Add a reserve for ultimate 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 ranges are wide. Get at least two quotes from certified installers who walked the site and reviewed soil tests. Beware of quotes that omit restoration, risers, filters, or permit costs. If you live where winter season shuts down trenching, schedule early. Last minute, pre-freeze installs rush critical steps, like bedding pipelines or condensing backfill.

A quick word on safety

Open sewage-disposal tanks are hazardous. Lids are heavy, drops are deep, and gases in badly aerated tanks can be harmful. Keep kids and animals away during service. If a cover is broken or loose, replace it right away. Protected riser lids with screws or locks. I likewise advise identifying the electrical circuit for any pump tank and including a dedicated outlet to simplify service.



Bringing all of it together

Septic health boils down to 3 habits. Comprehend your system all right to find problem early. Set up septic tank emptying on a rhythm that matches your family, and treat septic system cleaning as a reset, not a high-end. Lastly, buy small upgrades and a credible professional. Those choices keep your drains pipes peaceful, your backyard dry, and your spending plan steady.

The best part is that none of this requires guesswork. You can determine layers, photograph baffles, and log dates. That basic record turns sewage-disposal tank maintenance into a confident regular rather of a distressed task. And if the day comes when you need a brand-new system, you'll know exactly what you are buying 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

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs is a septic service company

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

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs was awarded Best Septic Tank Emptying 2025

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](#) 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](#), visit their website at <https://tankiteasykosprings.com/> or connect on social media via [Facebook](#) or on [YouTube](#)

After visiting exhibits at [Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum](#) homeowners nearby often schedule septic tank pumping to keep household plumbing systems running smoothly.