

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 secures your home, your lawn, and your wallet. When it stops working, the costs are immediate and messy, and often higher than a steady habit of preventative care. I have actually stood in backyards where a basic service call could have been a \$350 invoice 6 months earlier, and rather it became a \$12,000 drainfield replacement. The distinction usually comes down to timing, a couple of clever upgrades, and dealing with the ideal crew.

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

What a septic system actually does

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

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

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

A traditional system depends on gravity. In locations with high groundwater, clay soils, or hills, you'll see pump tanks, pressure distribution, or engineered mounds. Those designs cost more up front, but they solve website realities you can't change.

Pumping, cleaning, and emptying - what the terms mean

Contractors utilize these words in somewhat various methods, and the differences impact expense and quality.

Septic tank pumping typically suggests getting rid of liquid and suspended solids utilizing a vacuum truck. Septic tank emptying is used interchangeably, though some operators utilize it to emphasize a full elimination to the bottom layer. Septic system cleaning normally indicates a more extensive service: agitating settled sludge, washing the walls and baffles, and making certain the tank is as near to bare as practical without destructive delicate components. Correct cleaning takes more time, and you'll pay a bit more, however you begin with a truly reset system.

If your specialist says they can't get the last foot of compacted sludge, you likely require agitation or a return see. Leaving heavy sludge behind shortens your period to the next pump and dangers pressing solids to the field. The ideal method depends on how long it has 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 2 hours of careful work to release a choked outlet.

How often to set up sewage-disposal tank pumping

You'll hear the standard 3 to five years, which's an excellent beginning range for a common 1,000 gallon tank serving a household of four. The real answer depends upon how much you utilize waste disposal unit, the length of time showers run, and whether a home business or multigenerational family adds occupancy. A simple way to decide is to have your professional measure sludge and residue density 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 use typically pumps every 3 to 4 years.
- Add a garbage disposal and the period can drop to 2 years. A disposal increases solids, often by half or more.
- A rental or villa with seasonal use may extend to 5 and even 6 years, however procedure layers, do not guess.

If your lids are buried and every go to 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 a professional pump-out ought to include

Several homeowners have told me they believed pumping was just a quick tube task. A correct service check outs the full system and leaves you with evidence that it was done right. If you have never ever seen a comprehensive

method, here is a simple walkthrough to set expectations.

- Locate and expose both the inlet and outlet access points, not just the center lid.
- Measure and tape-record the sludge and scum layers before pumping, however after, so you have a baseline.
- Pump with enough agitation to eliminate 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 note any signs of backflow or root invasion. Supply photos and a written report.

You'll observe this list touches more than the tank. A service call is the very best opportunity to catch loose baffles, broken covers, or a stopping working filter. If your service provider can disappoint you the outlet baffle and filter, they are guessing about the health of the most important part of the system.

Typical residential pumping fees run in between \$250 and \$600 for an accessible 1,000 to 1,500 gallon tank, depending on your region and how much digging is needed. Add \$100 to \$250 for riser setup per lid, \$50 to \$150 for a new effluent filter, and a bit more time if the tank is loaded with solids.

Is a sluggish drain actually a pipes issue?

Homeowners typically call a plumbing technician for slow drains pipes or gurgling. Many times the fix is inside the house, but consider the pattern. Several fixtures slow simultaneously, or a basement toilet burps when the washer drains, and the sewage-disposal tank is a suspect. When the tank's outlet is clogged, indoor signs can appear like pipeline blockages. Get the lid open before you snake the whole home. I when traced a "stubborn blockage" to a filter loaded with clothes dryer lint. A five minute cleansing saved a weekend of pipes charges.

The small upgrades that save big

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

Effluent filter. This sits on the outlet baffle and stress out stray solids. It needs cleaning one or two times a year, and it can clog if disregarded, 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 upfront cost.

Risers. Bring covers to grade. If I could mandate one upgrade, this would be it. Every service becomes basic and more affordable. It also makes emergency situation gain access to quick when you require it.

Alarms. Pump tanks and sophisticated treatment units benefit from high-water alarms. A few hundred dollars avoids silent overflows into the backyard or home.

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

Backflow look at pump systems. Prevents reverse siphon when the pump shuts down, preventing surges.

Septic-safe routines that really matter

A great deal of guidance about septic tank maintenance spins on brand names and additives. The majority of tanks do great without any additive. They already burst with the best bacteria from your waste. What matters more is what you send down the pipeline, and how much.

Limit grease and food solids. Scrape plates into the trash. 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 hundreds of gallons in a day. That rise stirs solids and pushes them out. Spread loads through the week.

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

Keep chemicals moderate. Occasional bleach is not a disaster, however a consistent diet of severe cleaners kills the tank's biology. Go simple on disinfectant dumps.

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

When repairs turn into replacement

A tank with a broken lid is repairable. A tank with a crumbling wall or a missing out on outlet baffle might be repairable too, however weigh the expense against the tank's age and condition. Drainfields are trickier. Lavish green stripes over trenches, soggy or spongy soil, or effluent appearing means the soil is saturated or the biomat is choking circulation. Jetting or aeration gizmos assure wonders. In my experience, those approaches at best purchase time when the underlying issue is hydraulics or soil failure. Redirecting water loads, balancing the D-box, and changing or restoring laterals the proper way fix the issue, not a bubbler.

What a brand-new installation really costs

Numbers differ by area, soil, and design. There is no sincere one-size rate. Here is a convenient frame:

- Conventional gravity system with a concrete or poly tank and basic trench field: approximately \$6,000 to \$12,000 in numerous 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 sophisticated controls: \$15,000 to \$30,000, in some cases higher for intricate lots.

Permits, perc testing, style work, and examinations add predictable actions and fees. Expect a percolation and soil evaluation first, then a style tailored to your website's packing rate and obstacles. Numerous counties need 50 to 100 feet of separation from wells and water features, and vertical separation from groundwater. Your installer should know regional distances cold.

Timelines depend upon design evaluation. An uncomplicated replacement can move from test to last cover in 2 to 4 weeks if the county is responsive and weather cooperates. Hectic seasons or crafted systems can stretch to [septic tank cleaning tankiteasycosprings.com](https://www.tankiteasycosprings.com) 2 months.

Picking tank materials and sizes that fit

Concrete, fiberglass, and polyethylene tanks all work when installed appropriately. Concrete tanks are heavy, steady, and long lived, specifically where soils are resilient or irreversible groundwater is an issue. Fiberglass and poly are lighter, much easier to embed in tight access backyards, and withstand rust. They should be bedded and anchored correctly to avoid floating or warping in damp soils.

Most 3 bedroom homes receive a 1,000 to 1,250 gallon tank. 4 bed rooms press to 1,250 to 1,500 gallons. If you host large gatherings or run a daycare, err on the larger side. A larger tank doesn't fix a stopping working field, however it does offer more settling volume and buffer for peak days.



Ask for 2 compartments or a two-tank series. Compartmentalization improves solids separation and gives 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 may require bigger footprints to make sure treatment time. Heavy clays need shallow, wider distribution to keep effluent near aerobic zones where microbes work best. Pressurized distribution evens flow and prevents the very first couple of feet from taking all the load.

Do not chase the cheapest square video footage by tucking trenches into tight corners or cutting problems thin. It makes future upkeep and expansions harder, and inspectors are not likely to approve designs that flirt with wells or home lines. A wise layout also leaves room for a future replacement area if the very first field ultimately uses out.

Real numbers from the field

Consider two neighboring homes I serviced last fall. Exact same age, very same layout, 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 rather of the disposal 90 percent of the time. The filter needed a quick rinse twice a year. Their overall five-year invest: about \$1,000, including an initial \$350 riser install.

House B never pumped for 7 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 brand-new filter and baffle. The majority of that bill could have been avoided with 2 regular pump-outs and a filter clean.

Additives: when they help, when they do n'thtmlplcehlder 130end.

I get asked about enzymes and bacterial additives numerous times a month. In a healthy tank, they rarely add worth. The tank's native microorganisms handle food digestion well. Enzyme products that liquefy sludge can push solids towards 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 item after a deep clean might support biology. Deal with these as optional, not a replacement for pumping.



Foaming root killers can slow root invasion in pipelines, however they won't cure a root-invaded drainfield. Mechanical cutting and rerouting lines, paired with getting rid of 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 factor to install risers to grade. If your drainfield forms ice lenses or you see appearing water throughout deep cold, reduce water borrow. Hot tubs 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. Ask for a dye test or video camera inspection after pumping, and think about a tight tank or repairs where seepage is apparent. Downspouts and sump pumps must never ever connect into the septic. I have actually discovered more than one secret failure caused by a concealed sump line sending hundreds of gallons a day to the field.

What to do in a believed backup

If toilets gurgle and tubs drain pipes gradually, stop laundry and dish-washing. Lift the tank cover if you can do so securely. Inspect the effluent filter. If it is blocked, clean it with a mild tube 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 catch the problem early, a simple septic tank cleaning gets you back to typical. Wait too long, and you remain in drainfield territory.

Choosing the best contractor

The most affordable quote is not always the best value. Two teams may both own vacuum trucks, yet the difference in training and thoroughness modifications your outcome. Use this list to different pros from pretenders.

- They open both inlet and outlet covers, and they measure sludge and scum.
- They show you the outlet baffle and filter, and they clean or change the filter.
- They offer photos and a written service note with determined layers and any defects.
- They carry the right licenses and proof of insurance, and they pull authorizations when required.
- They go over long-lasting preparation, like risers, filters, and field protection, not simply today's pump.

If you are setting up or changing a system, ask to see previous as-builts, referrals from the previous year, and a prepare for protecting soil structure during excavation. Excellent installers will delay 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 pictures of the tank and field layout. Embed service dates and layer measurements. When you sell, this is gold for buyers and appraisers. Throughout emergency situations, your next professional can find covers and field lines without exploratory digging. I mark risers with GPS pins on my phone. It conserves time five years later on when a brand-new landscape bed hides every clue.

The case for spending a little more on day one

When you install a new tank or field, a few incremental options pay off for years. Two-compartment tanks, pressure distribution, and cleanouts on long sewage system runs expense a bit more on the billing. They conserve you duplicate check outs, irregular trenches, and mystical obstructions down the roadway. Effluent filters and risers change the culture around the system. House owners examine delicately twice a year, and little problems stay small.

If your lot is tight or soils are tricky, an aerobic treatment system or media filter can cut the drainfield footprint and improve effluent quality. These systems require more upkeep, generally 2 to 4 service gos to a year, and an electrical supply. Run the mathematics on running costs against your site restrictions. On little or waterside lots, they frequently are the only defensible option.

Budgeting for a calm decade

Think about septic care like cars and truck upkeep. Plan a baseline expense each year, even when you don't call anybody. If you balance \$400 every three years for septic tank pumping and \$50 a year for filter cleaning or replacement, your annualized cost is under \$200. That is a tiny line product compared to a complete field replacement. Include 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 cost savings from faster service calls.

On the installation side, spending plan ranges are wide. Get at least two bids from certified installers who strolled the website and examined soil tests. Be careful of quotes that omit remediation, risers, filters, or authorization

charges. If you live where winter season closes down trenching, schedule early. Eleventh hour, pre-freeze installs hurry important actions, like bedding pipelines or condensing backfill.

A quick word on safety

Open sewage-disposal tanks are harmful. Covers are heavy, drops are deep, and gases in improperly aerated tanks can be hazardous. Keep kids and animals away throughout service. If a cover is split or loose, replace it right away. Secure riser lids with screws or locks. I likewise suggest identifying the electrical circuit for any pump tank and including a devoted outlet to streamline service.

Bringing everything together

Septic health boils down to 3 habits. Understand your system all right to identify difficulty early. Set up septic tank emptying on a rhythm that matches your home, and deal with septic tank cleaning as a reset, not a high-end. Finally, purchase small upgrades and a credible specialist. Those choices keep your drains pipes peaceful, your yard dry, and your budget steady.

The highlight is that none of this requires uncertainty. You can measure layers, photo baffles, and log dates. That simple record turns septic system maintenance into a positive routine instead of a nervous task. And if the day comes when you require a brand-new system, you'll understand precisely 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

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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](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://tankiteasycosprings.com/> or connect on social media via [Facebook](#) or on [YouTube](#)

After a family trip to [Cheyenne Mountain Zoo](#) many residents return home and plan septic tank maintenance to protect their septic systems.