

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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Most septic troubles do not begin with a significant failure. They start with a sluggish gurgle in the tub, a spot of greener grass over the lateral lines, or a faint sulfur odor that shows up after a rain. Fortunately is that reliable service and a couple of clever options during setup can keep your system quiet, odor complimentary, and affordable to own for decades. I have pumped tanks after holiday weekends, developed systems in clay soil that would not perk in July, and replaced crushed laterals under a brand-new driveway. The patterns repeat. Owners who comprehend how the system works and prepare for easy gain access to spend less, stress less, and enjoy cleaner yards.

What "dependable" actually means

For septic tank emptying to be truly reputable, it needs to be predictable. That means your tank is available all year, you know approximately when your next sewage-disposal tank pumping is due, and you can call a provider who understands your system. Dependable is not the cheapest pump truck you can find after a backup. Reliable is planning so you just pay for what you require, at the right period, with no emergency situations. On the

installation side, reliable means a system matched to your soil and slope, elements that are simple to check, and a design that is secured from vehicles and roofing system runoff.

How a septic system really deals with waste

Everything starts in the tank. Solids settle to the bottom as sludge. Fats, oils, and grease float to form residue. Liquid in the middle, called effluent, leaves the tank and gets in the drainfield, where the soil does the fine polishing. Germs do nearly all the work, both in the tank and in the soil. If you press more water and solids through than the system can absorb, or you let solids develop to the outlet, you will move sludge into the drainfield. That is the start of expensive trouble.

Two details often get missed. First, the distinction in between septic system pumping and septic tank cleaning. A thorough cleaning removes both liquids and solids, and rinses back settled product so you get the most capacity brought back. A partial pump can leave inches of sludge that reduce the period up until your next service. Second, modern-day tanks generally have an effluent filter at the outlet. Filters protect the field but they clog by design. A clogged up filter mimics a complete tank and can cause sluggish drains pipes through the whole house.

Signs you require service now

- Slow drains throughout the house, particularly after laundry days, or gurgling in the lowest shower
- Odors near the tank or at the cleanout, or a sewage smell in the basement
- Soggy or abnormally green locations over the tank or laterals, specifically when the rest of the yard is dry
- A high water level when you open the tank access, or an effluent filter alarm sounding
- Backups after heavy rain when roofing system drains pipes or sump pumps release near the field

If those appear, stop using large volumes of water, pause the dishwasher and laundry, and call a licensed provider. Do not open the tank and climb in. Septic gases can knock you out in seconds.

How often to set up septic system pumping

There is no one response. The right period depends upon tank size, household size, whether you utilize a garbage disposal, and your water use patterns. As a rough standard, a 1,000 gallon tank serving a family of 4 that utilizes a disposal generally needs septic tank emptying every 2 to 3 years. The very same tank with two people and no disposal can extend to 5 to 6 years. If you entertain often or run a short-term leasing, prefer the much shorter end.

I prefer an easy guideline. Pump when, then procedure. Ask your service technician to record sludge and scum thickness before they agitate anything. If sludge plus residue equals one third of the tank's working depth, you were on time. If it is less than a quarter, you can extend by a year. Keep that record. After two cycles you will have a period that fits how you live. Great companies will leave you a tag or email with the date, the levels, and a tip window for the next service.

What an appropriate sewage-disposal tank cleaning includes

When I bring up for septic system cleaning, I desire both tank covers exposed. Modern tanks have two compartments split by a wall, and each requirements to be pumped. If the covers are below grade, I will dig, but that adds cost and time. The tube goes in, the liquid comes out initially, then I carefully backwash to suspend the settled sludge so it can be gotten rid of. I examine the baffles and the outlet filter, and I confirm the inlet is not

obstructed. If the filter is crusted with fibers and grease, I rinse it with clean water and I show the owner how to pull and rinse it two times a year. A last visual check of the tank structure, lid seals, and any signs of root intrusion ends up the job.

A fast pump without agitation, or just opening the inlet cover, leaves solids behind and offers you a false complacency. That kind of faster way is how individuals wind up calling again six months later.

Cost conserving relocations before the truck arrives

You can shave a genuine amount off your service costs with a little preparation. Map your covers and keep the area clear. If your covers are buried, add risers to grade and you will stop paying for digging permanently. In lots of markets, risers spend for themselves after 2 pump-outs. Mark the path from the driveway to the tank with flags if the yard design is confusing. Move vehicles, furnishings, and garden planters so the professional can pull hose pipe in a straight shot. If you have family pets, secure them. If you understand your effluent filter obstructions often, plan to clean it the week before a big event instead of waiting for a weekend emergency situation. Some towns allow you to set up with neighbors for the very same day so the company can minimize travel and pass along a group rate. It never hurts to ask.

I would also avoid running laundry that morning. High incoming circulation while we are pumping can churn the tank and make it harder to get a clean result.

The truth about ingredients and do it yourself tricks

I get inquired about yeast, packets, and "wonder" enzymes a minimum of twice a month. You do not need them for regular operation. The germs currently in the system are the ideal ones, and they have all the food they could want. Enzymes that liquefy solids may move sludge into the drainfield before it has absorbed effectively, which defeats the purpose of the tank. If you had a drain backup treated with bleach, or you simply took a course of strong antibiotics, do not panic. The system will rebound. Go easy on water for a couple of days and let it repopulate. Real sewage-disposal tank maintenance is physical, not chemical. It is pumping on time, cleaning up the outlet filter, and keeping the field dry and uncompacted.

Habits that extend the life of your system

It sounds fundamental, however I have actually watched simple modifications avoid 5 figure repairs. Fix running toilets and drippy faucets, they can add hundreds of gallons daily. Spread laundry over the week rather of doing 6 loads on Sunday. Garden compost cooking area scraps and skip the disposal if your family can handle it, that one device adds 25 to 50 percent more solids in lots of homes. Direct roofing downspouts and sump pumps far from the field. Keep deep rooted trees out of a 20 to 30 foot buffer around laterals. And please, no wipes, even the ones labeled flushable. They tangle in pumps, block filters, and sit in tanks like rope.

When the drainfield is the problem

If your tank is clean and the filter is clear but you still have backups, the field may be saturated or clogged. In wet springs I see this after long rains when the water table increases into the trenches. Often it clears when the ground dries. Sometimes the biomat in the trenches is so thick it stops accepting water. There are rejuvenation methods like low pressure dosing and rest cycles, but not every backyard is a prospect. If you have limited area and you understand your field is aging, protecting it with cautious water use and on-time septic tank pumping

purchases time. Once sewage surface areas in the lawn or you smell strong smells over the laterals in dry weather, start preparing for a repair or replacement.

Installation options that conserve cash later

I have actually replaced systems that stopped working early not since the parts were cheap, but due to the fact that the design did not match the site. Smart setup is where the greatest long term cost savings live. If gravity will carry effluent to the field, choose gravity. Pumps work, however every pump brings electricity, drifts, alarms, and replacement every 7 to 12 years. If you need to pump, specify an evaluated pump vault and an external detach so service is quick and clean.

Tank product matters. Concrete is heavy and steady, less likely to drift in high groundwater, and can handle traffic loads with the best lids. Poly tanks are lighter to install and withstand corrosion, however they require careful bedding and strapping to avoid moving. In sandy seaside soils, poly can be fine. In areas with lorry traffic or fluctuating groundwater, I lean concrete. Two compartment tanks deserve the little extra cost due to the fact that they safeguard the field better.

For the drainfield, standard trenches with gravel are tried and real. Chamber systems lower the requirement for gravel, which helps on remote sites where trucking stone costs a fortune. Drip dispersal can resolve difficult soils and high slopes, but it includes filters, valves, and a control panel. Mound systems work over shallow bedrock or high water tables, yet they need mindful landscaping and defense from automobiles and snowplows. The least expensive install on the first day can be the most pricey to own if it needs regular maintenance or it gets driven over.



Design for maintenance. I specify risers to grade on both tank lids, an effluent filter at the outlet, assessment ports at the ends of drainfield lines, and a high water alarm on any pump chamber. A 120 volt weatherproof outlet within 15 feet of the pump tank is a service saver. Simple choices like those can cut future sewage-disposal tank maintenance time in half.

Permits, soil tests, and siting realities

Most counties require a percolation test or a soil assessment. An experienced designer finds out more than the number. They look at the soil layers, the existence of mottling that hints at seasonal water, and the slope. You likewise need to meet obstacles from wells, home lines, and water bodies. On lakeside properties, regional codes typically include tighter rules. If your lot is small, these constraints drive the layout and might determine an advanced treatment alternative. It is not the place to improvise.

I worked a tight urban lot where the only area that passed a soil trial run under a prepared paver patio area. We shifted the patio and set up conduit sleeves under the pavers so inspection ports and a future repair would not require breaking everything up. That a person afternoon of preparing prevented a 4 thousand dollar headache years later.

Planning a new system the clever way

- Get a site examination and a percolation or soil test, then confirm where you can and can not construct based on problems and utilities
- Size the tank for peak use, not simply daily use, and prefer 2 compartments with risers to grade
- Choose the most basic treatment and dispersal alternative that fits your soil, slope, and water table, gravity if possible
- Build a sensible budget that consists of authorizations, electrical work for pumps if needed, landscaping repair, and risers
- Lock in maintenance functions now, effluent filter, examination ports, high water alarm, and a clear gain access to path for future trucks

Print a basic plan view of your lawn and mark the tank, the field, and the pipe paths. Keep that with your home records. When you sell, buyers and inspectors value it, and in numerous markets it raises self-confidence in the property.

What dependable service actually costs, with context

Numbers vary by region, access, and tank size. In many locations, a basic sewage-disposal tank pumping and complete septic system cleaning for a 1,000 to 1,500 gallon tank runs 300 to 700 dollars. If lids are buried and need digging, include 50 to 250 dollars depending upon soil and depth. Adding risers to grade normally lands between 200 and 500 dollars per cover set up, depending on size and depth. Effluent filter replacement expenses 70 to 200 dollars for the part, plus labor if you do not manage it yourself.

New installations swing extensively. A straightforward gravity system with excellent soil might come in between 8,000 and 15,000 dollars in lower expense markets, higher where labor and gravel are expensive. Systems with pumps, alarms, and chamber trenches increase that to 15,000 to 25,000 dollars. Advanced treatment systems, mounds, or drip systems can push 25,000 to 45,000 dollars, often more on island or remote sites. It seems like a lot, because it is. Which is why spending a couple hundred on design tweaks that ease maintenance is cash well spent.



Simple math you can use to time service

If you are a numbers individual, there is a method to rough in your period. Sludge accumulates at about 0.5 to 1.0 gallons per person daily when a waste disposal unit is utilized, and 0.25 to 0.5 gallons without. A 1,000 gallon tank with four individuals utilizing a disposal might see 2 gallons each day of solids. In 400 to 500 days, you have 800 to 1,000 gallons of solids and residue, which is excessive. Real life differs, since scum density and compaction

modification that volume, however the mathematics highlights why a busy family fills a tank quicker than a peaceful one.

Accessibility and winter

In snowy environments, consider winter access. Tanks hiding under a snow berm are not fun to find with a backhoe in January. Mark covers with low profile stakes in the fall, and keep a course raked if your tank sits far from the driveway. If you need to pump in a deep freeze, some teams carry steam thawers for frozen lines, however that includes cost. When I see a new integrate in a northern area, I place the tank so the truck can reach from a raked location without dragging hose pipe across delicate landscaping.

Safety, always

Never enter a septic system. Even leaning in to look with your head listed below the rim can be dangerous. The gases are heavier than air and can displace oxygen. The covers on older tanks can also be fragile. I have actually replaced more than one cracked concrete cover that was barely holding together. Modern poly covers with safe fasteners are more secure and easier to open, which encourages appropriate septic tank maintenance due to the fact that you are not dreading the task.

Real life examples that reveal the stakes

A household called me after hosting twenty individuals for a weekend. Monday early morning, showers supported. Their pump-out history showed a three year space since the last service, and their effluent filter had never been cleaned. The tank was complete to the top of the riser. We pumped, washed, cleaned up the filter, and asked them to avoid laundry for two days. No drainfield damage because they captured it early. They scheduled sewage-disposal tank pumping every two years later and never saw another backup.

Another case went the other way. A house flip had actually buried the tank lids under two feet of soil to make the yard look smooth. The brand-new owner could not find them, ran the disposal daily, and disregarded slow drains for months. By the time we came, solids had actually reached the field. We got the tank clear, but the laterals were currently slimed. A year later, they needed a brand-new field. Contrast that with a cattle ranch house where the previous owner had actually mapped and identified everything. I pulled in, popped 2 riser lids, cleaned up the tank in forty minutes, and left a receipt with levels. That is the type of service that costs less every time.

When replacement beats repair

There are times to stop patching. If your tank is broken and handling groundwater, the germs can not work well, and you pay to pump more frequently. If your pump tank shorts out every year due to the fact that the circuitry sits in a wet conduit, an electrical contractor and a new run of channel is more affordable than changing floats again and once again. If your laterals have actually had several area repairs and you still see surfacing sewage, start preparing the replacement during a dry season when contractors are less knocked. You will improve scheduling and frequently a better price.

Record keeping and communication

Keep a basic binder or a digital folder that has your authorization, the as-built drawing, pump-out dates, sludge and residue levels, and any part replacements. Take 2 images when the covers are open, one showing their relation to a house corner or a tree, and one close-up of the label on your effluent filter or pump. When you call

for service, say what you see and smell, how many people are in your home, and whether you use a disposal. Mention any sudden water use changes like a hosted occasion or a leakage you repaired. That type of detail lets a septic business arrive prepared, and it typically conserves a second visit.

A short note on graywater and extras

Some older homes split graywater to a different seepage pit. Many jurisdictions no longer allow that for new work, and for good factor. Soap and lint still bring nutrients and can surface if not dealt with correctly. If you have a legal graywater system, keep lint filters clean and do not send out kitchen area sink water to it. Cooking area graywater belongs in the septic tank due to the fact that of grease. If you bake or fry often, clean pans into the trash before cleaning. Grease is a top offender in effluent filter clogs.

RV owners and seasonal cabins have their own peculiarities. Long periods of low usage can let scum harden. Before a huge summer, schedule sewage-disposal tank cleaning so a heavy vacation does not hit a crusted filter. When you pump a recreational vehicle into a residential cleanout, do not blast it in all at the same time. Slow the circulation and wash with clean water.

The bottom line

Septic systems are simple at heart. They flourish on consistency. Foreseeable septic tank maintenance, simple physical access, and matched elements protect your wallet far more than any additive or gadget. Choose gravity when you can. Use an effluent filter and keep it clean. Size the tank for the life you actually live, not the one you think of. Plan the design so a pump truck can reach without gymnastics, therefore the drainfield sits [hydro-jetting](#) high, dry, and life proof.

Invest a little thought during setup and keep truthful records after. You will turn sewage-disposal tank emptying from an emergency situation to a routine line in your calendar, and you will extend your field's life by years. That is genuine dependability, and it spends for itself quietly, one uneventful weekend at a time.

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

Tank It Easy Colorado Springs provides affordable septic services

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Tank It Easy Colorado Springs has an YouTube channel <https://www.youtube.com/@TankItEasyCO>

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](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 exploring the red rock formations at [Garden of the Gods](#) many Colorado Springs homeowners return home and schedule septic tank pumping to keep their wastewater systems functioning properly.