Business Name: Affordable Septic Services
Address: 4570 Bentz Rd, Spring Grove, PA 17362
Phone: (717) 881-4365

Affordable Septic Services

Affordable Septic Services is a family-owned and operated septic company providing septic pumping, repairs, maintenance, and septic and sewage pump replacement throughout York County, PA and surrounding areas. We're licensed, insured, and a proud member of the Pennsylvania Septage Management Association. Our team offers same-day free estimates and after-hour emergency service, so you're never left waiting when a septic issue arises. Whether it's routine maintenance or an urgent repair, we provide honest, reliable service homeowners can trust.

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Business Hours

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A septic system can run quietly for years, doing its work underground without much attention. That is part of the problem. When the pump inside a septic or pump chamber begins to fail, many property owners do not notice until wastewater stops moving where it should. By then, the symptoms can be unpleasant, urgent, and expensive.

Septic pump replacement is not the same as routine Septic Pumping, and it is not a repair that should be treated casually. A septic pump is an electrical and mechanical component working inside one of the harshest environments on a property. It handles wastewater, solids, gases, moisture, corrosion, and constant cycling. When it fails, the system may back up into the building, overflow outdoors, or stop delivering effluent to the drain field, mound system, distribution box, or secondary treatment unit.

The decision to replace a septic pump comes down to more than whether the motor still hums. Age, application, tank design, alarm history, float condition, discharge piping, electrical safety, and system performance all matter. A good technician does not simply pull the old pump and drop in whatever is on the truck. The pump must match the system it serves.

What a septic pump actually does

Not every septic system has a pump. Many conventional systems rely on gravity. Wastewater leaves the house, enters the septic tank, separates into layers, and then clarified effluent flows by gravity to the drain field. In that kind of system, routine Septic Maintenance focuses on tank condition, inlet and outlet baffles, filter cleaning, water use, and scheduled Septic Pumping.

A pump becomes necessary when gravity cannot do the job. The building may sit lower than the drain field. The property may use a mound system that requires effluent to be lifted upward. The system may include a dosing chamber that sends measured amounts of effluent to the soil absorption area. In some homes, a sewage ejector pump moves wastewater from basement plumbing up to the main septic line.

The word “septic pump” gets used broadly, but there are different pump types. Effluent pumps move liquid that has already passed through a septic tank. Sewage ejector pumps can handle raw sewage from lower-level bathrooms or laundry areas. Grinder pumps macerate waste before pushing it through smaller diameter piping, usually in pressurized systems. Each has a different job, and choosing the wrong one can shorten pump life or damage the system.

A septic pump is often installed in a separate pump chamber or in the second compartment of a tank. It turns on and off based on float switches or a control panel. When the liquid reaches a set level, the pump activates and sends wastewater through a discharge line. When the level drops, the pump shuts off. That sounds simple, but reliable operation depends on correct pump sizing, float placement, wiring, venting, check valves, alarms, and the condition of the receiving area.

Signs that a septic pump may be failing

Pump failure rarely looks the same on every property. One house may get a screaming high-water alarm before anything backs up. Another may see a basement shower drain gurgle during laundry. A rural home with a mound system may develop wet spots near the mound after the pump short-cycles for weeks.

The most obvious sign is a high-water alarm. If the alarm sounds, it means liquid in the pump chamber has risen above the normal operating range. That can happen because the pump failed, a float switch got stuck, a breaker tripped, the discharge line froze, or the drain field stopped accepting water. The alarm should never be ignored or silenced without investigation. It is there to buy time before a backup or overflow occurs.

Slow drains throughout the house can point toward a septic pump issue, especially when the property has plumbing fixtures below the septic line or relies on a pumped system. A single slow sink is usually a fixture problem. Multiple slow drains, gurgling toilets, or wastewater appearing in a floor drain suggest a system-wide restriction or pumping failure.

Frequent breaker trips are another warning. A pump motor that trips a circuit may have water intrusion, a worn winding, an obstruction, or a failing start component. Resetting the breaker over and over is not a fix. It can create a shock hazard and may further damage the pump.

Odors near the tank, pump chamber, or inside the house may appear when wastewater is not moving properly. Some odor around an opened tank during service is normal. Persistent septic odor during normal use is not. It can indicate high liquid levels, venting problems, failing seals, or a backup condition.

A pump that runs constantly, cycles too often, or does not run at all needs attention. Short cycling may come from incorrect float spacing, a stuck float, a leaking check valve, or excessive inflow. Constant running can burn out the motor, especially if the pump is deadheading against a blockage or trying to move water to a saturated drain field.

When replacement makes more sense than repair

Septic Repair can involve many different fixes. A technician might replace a float switch, repair a splice, clear an obstruction, reset a control panel, replace a check valve, or correct a wiring fault. Those repairs can be appropriate when the pump itself is sound. But there are situations where replacement is the better choice.

Age is one factor. Many septic pumps last somewhere in the range of 7 to 15 years, although the real lifespan depends heavily on pump quality, workload, water usage, installation, and the environment inside the tank. A lightly used effluent pump in a seasonal cabin may last far longer than a sewage pump serving a large family with heavy laundry use. A pump that is already near the end of its expected life and showing electrical or mechanical problems is often not worth patching.

Motor failure usually points toward replacement. If the motor is burned out, grounded, seized, or taking excessive amperage, replacing the entire pump is generally more practical than attempting internal motor work. These units are designed as sealed assemblies. Once the motor housing is compromised, reliability drops sharply.

Physical damage also matters. Cracked housings, broken impellers, severely corroded components, damaged cords, and failed seals are not minor problems in a wastewater environment. A pump submerged in sewage must remain sealed and electrically safe. A damaged cord or questionable splice can be dangerous.

Repeated service calls are a strong clue. If the pump has required multiple visits for clogs, alarms, overheating, or float issues, the cost and risk of continued repairs may exceed the value of replacement. There is also the inconvenience factor. No one wants to keep limiting water use and waiting for emergency service because an old pump might make it through another month.

The receiving system must be considered too. Sometimes the pump is blamed when the drain field or mound is failing. If the pump runs but cannot lower the chamber level, the discharge line, distribution network, or soil absorption area may be the real problem. In that case, replacing the pump without diagnosis wastes money and may overload an already struggling system. A professional should determine whether the pump failed, the system it pumps to failed, or both.

The difference between Septic Pumping and pump replacement

The terms sound similar enough that property owners sometimes mix them up. Septic Pumping means removing accumulated sludge and scum from the septic tank with a vacuum truck. It is routine maintenance, usually recommended every few years depending on household size, tank volume, garbage disposal use, and water habits. Pumping the tank protects the drain field by reducing the chance of solids escaping the tank.

Septic Pump Replacement means removing and replacing the mechanical pump that moves wastewater or effluent. It may require opening the pump chamber, disconnecting plumbing and wiring, lifting the pump, inspecting floats, testing controls, and installing a properly sized replacement.

A tank can need Septic Pumping even if the septic pump works perfectly. Likewise, a clean tank can still have a failed pump. On service calls, both issues sometimes appear together. For example, a tank that has not been pumped in eight or ten years may allow solids into the pump chamber. Those solids can clog the pump intake, jam the impeller, foul the floats, and contribute to premature pump failure. That is one reason Septic Maintenance matters. Good maintenance reduces stress on every downstream component.

There is also a practical reason to combine services in some cases. If the chamber is full or the technician needs safe access to components, pumping may be needed before replacement. Working over a full, active tank is harder, messier, and more hazardous. Lowering the liquid level allows better inspection of the pump, piping, floats, and chamber condition.

Why pump sizing is not guesswork

A replacement pump must be selected for the system, not just the pipe diameter. The pump has to move a certain volume of wastewater against a certain amount of resistance. In the trade, that resistance is often

described as total dynamic head. It includes vertical lift, pipe length, fittings, check valves, friction loss, and discharge conditions.

A pump that is too weak may run too long, overheat, or fail to deliver the required dose. A pump that is too powerful can create different problems. It may send effluent too quickly into a distribution system, stir solids, damage components, or cause uneven loading of the drain field. In pressure distribution systems, the pump must match the design flow and pressure requirements. “Bigger is better” is poor thinking around septic pumps.

Float settings matter as well. The distance between pump-on and pump-off levels determines dose volume. In some systems, especially engineered systems, the dose volume is part of the design. Setting floats too close together may cause short cycling. Setting them too far apart may send larger doses than the field should receive at one time or leave too much reserve volume unavailable.

A professional will look at the existing pump curve when available, measure or estimate lift, check discharge pipe size, review the control panel, and inspect the tank configuration. If there is a permit record, as-built drawing, or system design, it can help confirm the right replacement. On older properties, those documents are not always available, so field judgment becomes important.

I have seen pumps replaced based only on horsepower, and that can be misleading. One 1/2 horsepower pump may perform very differently from another, depending on impeller design and pump curve. Voltage, phase, solids handling capacity, and duty rating also matter. Matching horsepower alone is like replacing a truck engine based only on color.

What professionals check before replacing the pump

A proper service visit starts with diagnosis. The technician should verify the complaint, inspect the liquid level, test the alarm, check power supply, and evaluate whether the pump is receiving voltage. If safe and appropriate, the pump may be manually activated to determine whether it runs, pumps down, hums, trips the breaker, or does nothing.

The floats deserve careful attention. A failed float can mimic a failed pump. Floats can get tangled, waterlogged, coated with grease, blocked by debris, or installed at the wrong height. In a duplex pump system, alternator controls may complicate diagnosis. Replacing a pump when a $50 to $150 float is the true cause is poor service. On the other hand, installing a new float on a pump with a failing motor only delays the inevitable.

The discharge line and check valve also need inspection. A broken discharge pipe can allow pumped wastewater to spray or recirculate inside the chamber. A failed check valve can let water drain back into the tank after each cycle, forcing the pump to move the same water repeatedly. In cold climates, frozen or poorly sloped discharge piping can stop flow and trigger an alarm even when the pump itself is functional.

Electrical components must be treated seriously. Septic tanks produce corrosive gases, and moisture can damage connections. Junction boxes, cord grips, conduit seals, control panels, breakers, and splices all affect reliability. Any wiring inside or near a tank should meet applicable electrical codes and be protected from moisture and corrosion. This is not the place for household extension cords, taped connections, or improvised repairs.

The risks of do-it-yourself septic pump replacement

Some property owners are comfortable with mechanical work and may be tempted to replace a septic pump themselves. The pump may look accessible once the lid is open, and online videos can make the job appear straightforward. The reality is less forgiving.

Septic tanks and pump chambers are hazardous spaces. They can contain dangerous gases, including hydrogen sulfide and methane. Hydrogen sulfide can be deadly at high concentrations and can impair smell, which means relying on odor as a warning is unsafe. Tanks are also oxygen-deficient environments. No one should enter a septic tank without confined-space training, equipment, and procedures. For normal pump replacement, entry is usually not required, and it should not be attempted.

There is also electrical risk. A submerged pump combines wastewater and electricity. Damaged cords, wet junction boxes, miswired floats, and faulty grounding can create shock hazards. Even if the breaker is turned off, circuits must be verified before handling wiring. Professionals use proper lockout habits, meters, waterproof connectors, and code-compliant practices.

The biological hazard is obvious but often underestimated. Raw sewage can carry bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Splashes, cuts, contaminated tools, and improper cleanup can create health risks. Professional crews use protective equipment and have procedures for handling contaminated components.

The less obvious risk is system damage. Pulling on the wrong pipe, dropping a pump into the chamber, breaking a float tree, damaging a riser seal, or installing the wrong check valve can turn a pump job into a larger Septic Repair. A homeowner may save on labor but create a drain field problem, an electrical violation, or a repeat failure.

A professional replacement typically protects the owner in five important ways:

1. The failed component is diagnosed before money is spent on a new pump.
2. The replacement pump is matched to the system's hydraulic needs.
3. Electrical connections and controls are installed safely and correctly.
4. Floats, alarms, check valves, and discharge piping are tested as a complete assembly.
5. The technician can identify related septic issues before they become emergencies.

What happens during a professional Septic Pump Replacement

The exact process varies by system, but most replacements follow a practical sequence. The technician locates and opens the pump chamber, checks the liquid level, and confirms whether the high-water alarm or control panel indicates a fault. If the chamber is too full, a vacuum truck may be needed to lower the level. In some service companies, the pump technician and pumping truck work together, especially for larger systems or messy failures.

Power is shut off and verified. The pump and floats are disconnected from the control system or junction box. The technician loosens or cuts the discharge connection, depending on how the old pump was installed. Good installations include a union, quick disconnect, or rail system that makes removal cleaner. Poor installations sometimes require cutting pipe and rebuilding the assembly.

The old pump is lifted out and inspected. The technician may find a jammed impeller, grease buildup, a broken float bracket, a failed seal, or a plugged intake. That inspection is useful because it explains the failure and may point to maintenance changes. If wipes are wrapped around the impeller, the new pump will face the same abuse unless household habits change. If roots entered the chamber, the tank or riser may need sealing.

The new pump is prepared with the correct fittings, pipe, check valve if needed, weep hole if required by the installation, and float attachments. The pump is lowered into place so it sits level and stable. Floats are set to provide the right operating range and alarm reserve. The discharge piping is reconnected, electrical connections are completed, and the system is tested with water.

Testing matters. A pump should not simply be plugged in and assumed good. The technician should confirm that the pump turns on at the correct level, pumps down properly, shuts off as intended, does not trip the breaker, and does not allow excessive backflow. The alarm should be tested too. If a control panel tracks run time, cycles, or alarm events, those readings can help confirm normal operation.

Cost factors property owners should understand

The cost of Septic Pump Replacement varies because septic systems vary. A simple effluent pump replacement in an accessible chamber costs less than replacing a grinder pump in a deep station with corroded rails, bad floats, and a failed control panel. Prices also vary by region, emergency timing, pump brand, system design, and whether Septic Pumping is needed.

The pump itself is only part of the cost. Labor, diagnosis, travel, fittings, electrical materials, floats, control components, risers, lids, pumping, and disposal can all affect the invoice. A quality pump may cost more upfront but often pays for itself through longer service life and fewer emergency visits. Cheap pumps installed in demanding applications tend to become expensive later.

Emergency work costs more than planned work. If the alarm has been sounding for days and wastewater is close to backing up into the home, the service provider may need to respond after hours, bring additional equipment, or pump the chamber immediately. That is why prompt attention to early warning signs saves money.

There is a trade-off between repairing related components now and waiting. For example, if the pump is replaced but the float switches are old and stiff, replacing them at the same time may be sensible. If the check valve is leaking or the union is corroded, rebuilding that section prevents another service call. On the other hand, replacing a control panel that tests properly may not be necessary. A good technician explains what is required, what is recommended, and what can reasonably wait.

Why pumps fail sooner than expected

Some pump failures are simply age and wear. Others are preventable. The most common avoidable cause is improper material entering the system. Wipes, even many labeled “flushable,” do not break down like toilet paper. They wrap around impellers and floats. Feminine hygiene products, dental floss, cotton swabs, paper towels, grease, and cleaning rags cause similar trouble.



Excessive water use shortens pump life too. A pump designed for normal household flow can be overworked by leaking toilets, dripping fixtures, water softener discharge problems, or marathon laundry days. A single leaking toilet can send hundreds of gallons a day into the septic system. The pump cycles more often, and the drain field receives more water than it should.

Grease buildup is another enemy. Grease can harden on floats and make them stick. It can coat pump components and reduce chamber volume. Restaurants, home-based food businesses, and households that pour cooking fat down drains often see more frequent pump and line problems.

Poor installation plays a role. Pumps set directly in sludge, floats hung where they can snag, missing alarms, improper splices, undersized discharge lines, and wrong pump selection all reduce reliability. Sometimes a pump gets blamed for failing after three years when the real cause was an installation that gave it no chance.

Weather and site conditions can contribute. High groundwater may infiltrate tanks through cracked lids, bad riser seals, or pipe penetrations. Stormwater from downspouts or surface grading can overload the system if it enters the tank area. In freezing climates, shallow or poorly drained discharge lines can freeze and force the pump to run against blockage.

Septic Maintenance that protects the new pump

A new septic pump should not be treated as a reset button for the whole system. It solves the immediate mechanical failure, but it still needs a healthy environment. Routine Septic Maintenance gives the pump its best chance of reaching its expected life.

The maintenance schedule depends on the system, but many residential septic tanks are pumped every 3 to 5 years. That interval can be shorter for small tanks, large households, heavy garbage disposal use, or systems with known solids carryover. Some engineered systems require annual inspections or more frequent service under local rules. The right schedule should be based on tank size, occupancy, sludge and scum levels, and system design, not a generic calendar alone.

Effluent filters should be cleaned as recommended. A clogged outlet filter can cause backups or high tank levels, while a missing or damaged filter can allow solids to move downstream. If the pump chamber has screens or filters, those need attention too.



Water management is part of maintenance. Spreading laundry over several days, fixing leaks quickly, installing efficient fixtures, and avoiding unnecessary water softener backwash into the septic system where local practice discourages it can reduce pump cycling and protect the drain field.

Household habits matter every day. The safest rule is simple: only human waste and septic-safe toilet paper should be flushed. Drains are not disposal chutes. Paint, solvents, harsh chemicals, grease, medications, and large amounts of disinfectants can disrupt septic function or create hazards for service workers.

Keep access clear. Risers and lids should be secure, visible, and accessible. Buried lids increase labor and delay emergency response. Heavy vehicles should stay off tanks, pump chambers, and drain fields. Compacted soil and crushed components are expensive problems that basic site care can prevent.

Special cases: grinder pumps, mound systems, and alarm panels

Some systems deserve extra care because the pump is central to the design. Grinder pumps, for instance, often serve pressurized sewer or septic applications where waste must travel through small-diameter pipe. They are more specialized than standard effluent pumps. Replacing one with the wrong model can cause clogs, pressure problems, or premature failure. Grinder systems also tend to rely heavily on control panels and alarms, so diagnosis should include the entire control package.

Mound systems and pressure distribution drain fields require controlled dosing. The pump is not just moving water from point A to point B. It is delivering a designed volume at a designed rate to distribute effluent evenly. Wrong pump performance can overload part of the mound or leave sections underused. Over time, uneven distribution can contribute to soil clogging and system failure.

Duplex pump systems, common in larger homes, commercial properties, or critical applications, use two pumps for redundancy. They may alternate cycles, and the second pump may activate during high flow or failure of the

first. Replacing one pump in a duplex setup raises additional questions. Should both pumps be the same model? Is the alternator working? Did one pump fail because it carried the load while the other sat idle? A technician should test both pumps and the controls, not just replace the obvious failed unit.

Alarm panels are sometimes misunderstood. An alarm is not a nuisance device. It is a warning that the system has moved outside its normal range. If the alarm sounds, water use should be reduced immediately until the cause is identified. Silence the buzzer if needed, but do not ignore the light or assume the problem corrected itself. If the alarm stops after water use drops, that may only mean the pump caught up temporarily.

Questions worth asking before approving replacement

A property owner does not need to become a pump expert, but a few direct questions can prevent misunderstandings and poor workmanship. Before approving a replacement, it is reasonable to ask what failed, how the diagnosis was made, and whether the technician tested the floats, alarm, control panel, and discharge piping.

It is also wise to ask whether the new pump matches the original system design. If the original pump model is no longer available, the technician should be able to explain how the replacement compares. The explanation does not need to be overly technical, but it should make sense. “It fits” is not the same as “it is right.”

Warranty terms matter. Pump warranties vary by manufacturer and model, and labor coverage depends on the service company. A warranty may not cover damage from improper use, flooding of electrical components, lightning, clogs from wipes, or system conditions outside the pump’s intended application.

Documentation is useful later. A clear invoice should include the pump model, horsepower, voltage, float or control components replaced, and any recommendations for future Septic Maintenance or Septic Repair. If there is ever another service call, that information saves time.

The real value of professional work

The unpleasant part of septic work gets most of the attention, but the real value of hiring professionals is judgment. A trained septic technician knows when a pump failure is only a pump failure and when it is a symptom of a larger system problem. They know how to work safely around wastewater, electricity, gases, and heavy lids. They understand that Septic Pump Replacement a replacement pump has to serve the tank, the piping, the controls, and the soil treatment area.

Septic systems punish shortcuts. A mismatched pump may run, but running is not the same as working correctly. A float may click, but still be set at the wrong height. A chamber may pump down during a quick test, yet backflow from a bad check valve may force unnecessary cycles all day. These details are easy to miss and costly to ignore.



When a septic pump fails, the best response is prompt, careful service. Reduce water use, keep people away from open tanks or wet wastewater areas, and call a qualified septic professional. If the tank also needs Septic Pumping, have it done. If the diagnosis reveals related repairs, weigh them with the same seriousness as the pump itself. A sound Septic Pump Replacement restores function, but a thorough professional approach protects the entire system behind it.

Affordable Septic Services offers septic pumping, septic repairs, septic maintenance, and septic and sewage pump replacement
Affordable Septic Services is a septic services company located in York, PA
Affordable Septic Services serves York County, PA and surrounding areas
Affordable Septic Services is a family-owned and locally operated septic services business
Affordable Septic Services is licensed and insured
Affordable Septic Services is a member of the Pennsylvania Septage Management Association
Affordable Septic Services provides same-day free estimates for septic services
Affordable Septic Services offers after-hour emergency septic service by calling for availability
Affordable Septic Services offers discounts for septic maintenance plans
Affordable Septic Services provides septic tank cleaning in York County, PA
Affordable Septic Services performs septic pumping with state-of-the-art equipment to prevent backups and extend system life
Affordable Septic Services handles septic repairs from minor fixes to major overhauls
Affordable Septic Services delivers septic maintenance that includes regular inspections, cleaning, and minor repairs
Affordable Septic Services installs high-quality septic and sewage pump replacements
Affordable Septic Services assesses each system and recommends the best replacement pump
Affordable Septic Services maintains a five-star customer rating with 40 ratings and reviews
Affordable Septic Services is open Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Affordable Septic Services accepts service requests through an online form or by phone at (717) 881-4365
Affordable Septic Services allows customers to text the business at (717) 573-7977
Affordable Septic Services recommends septic tank pumping every three to five years per U.S. EPA guidance
Affordable Septic Services has an address of 4570 Bentz Rd, Spring Grove, PA 17362

Affordable Septic Services has a website https://affordableseptic-services.com/
Affordable Septic Services has Google Maps listing https://maps.app.goo.gl/ryhy17uP8ov374jt5
Affordable Septic Services has an Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/388573714341076
Affordable Septic Services earned Best Customer Service Award 2026
Affordable Septic Services voted Most Reliable Septic Services 2025 and 2026
Affordable Septic Services awarded Employer of Year 2026

People Also Ask about Affordable Septic Services

How often should I pump my septic tank?

Affordable Septic Services follows U.S. EPA guidance of pumping a septic tank every three to five years, depending on tank size and household size, and provides septic pumping in York, PA to prevent backups and extend the life of your system.

What are the signs my septic tank needs to be pumped?

Slow drains, gurgling plumbing, odors near the drain field or inside the house, and sewage backups all signal it is time for septic pumping, and Affordable Septic Services offers same-day free estimates for septic services in York County, PA.

What should I avoid putting down my drains to protect my septic system?

Affordable Septic Services advises keeping wipes, feminine products, grease, and harsh chemicals like bleach out of your drains, since they clog the tank or kill the bacteria that break down waste, leading to avoidable septic repairs.

What is a drain field and how do I know if mine is failing?

A drain field filters liquid waste from the septic tank through the soil, and Affordable Septic Services recommends calling for septic repairs in York, PA if you notice soggy yard areas, foul odors, or slow drainage in the home.

How can I prolong the life of my septic system?

Affordable Septic Services recommends regular septic maintenance, pumping as needed, conserving water, avoiding harmful substances in drains, and keeping vehicles and trees off the drain field, with discounts available

on septic maintenance plans.

Can I use additives to help maintain my septic system?

Affordable Septic Services explains that additives are usually unnecessary for a properly maintained system and can sometimes do more harm than good, so routine septic pumping and maintenance in York County, PA is the better investment.

How does heavy rain affect my septic system?

Excessive rainfall can flood the drain field and stop proper wastewater filtration, so Affordable Septic Services suggests diverting runoff away from the area and scheduling septic maintenance if drainage problems appear.

What do I do if my septic system backs up?

Stop using water in the home and call Affordable Septic Services right away, as a backup can mean a full tank, clogged pipes, or a failing drain field that needs septic pumping or septic repairs; after-hour emergency service is available by calling for availability.

How can I find the location of my septic tank and drain field?

Most tanks sit along the main sewer line leaving the house, and if property records don't show it, Affordable Septic Services can locate your tank and drain field with specialized tools before septic pumping in York, PA.

Can I build or plant anything on top of my septic tank or drain field?

Affordable Septic Services advises against building or planting over a septic system because it hinders drainage and can damage components; grass is the only recommended cover, and the team handles septic and sewage pump replacement when damage does occur.

Where is Affordable Septic Services located?

Affordable Septic Services is conveniently located at 4570 Bentz Rd, Spring Grove, PA 17362. You can easily find directions on Google Maps or call at (717) 881-4365 Monday through Friday 8:00am to 4:00pm

How can I contact Affordable Septic Services?

You can contact Affordable Septic Services by phone at: (717) 881-4365, visit their website at https://affordableseptic-services.com/ or connect on social media via Facebook

After a fun day at North Codorus Township Community Park nearby families often turn to Affordable Septic Services for septic pumping and septic maintenance that keeps their York County home running smoothly.