Business Name: Royal Flush Environmental Services
Address: 2640 State Hwy 99 N, Eugene, OR 97402
Phone: (541) 687-6764

Royal Flush Environmental Services

Royal Flush Environmental Services is a plumbing company offering a full range of septic system services, including cleaning, installation, and repairs. Royal Flush Environmental Services is a locally owned and operated company offering expert septic, drain, and excavation solutions. Whether you're dealing with a backup or planning a major project, our experienced team is ready to help—on time, every time. Proudly serving Lane, Linn, Benton, and Douglas Counties with our service's high skill and thoroughness. No job is too big or small for our highly skilled team.

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2640 State Hwy 99 N, Eugene, OR 97402

Business Hours

- Monday: 7:00 AM–6:00 PM
- Tuesday: 7:00 AM–6:00 PM
- Wednesday: 7:00 AM–6:00 PM
- Thursday: 7:00 AM–6:00 PM
- Friday: 7:00 AM–6:00 PM
- Saturday: 7:00 AM–6:00 PM
- Sunday: 7:00 AM–6:00 PM

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Plumbing issues around waste and wastewater have a method of getting your attention. Slow drains, strange smells, gurgling toilets, wet areas in the backyard, a backup in the basement flooring drain: they all feel urgent, yet they do not all indicate the exact same service. Calling for drain cleaning when you really need sewer cleaning, or scheduling septic pumping when the issue is actually a damaged pipe, wastes time and cash and sometimes makes the damage worse.

The difficulty is that three really various systems often get lumped together in casual conversation. People speak about the "septic" when they are on a city sewer, or ask for "sewer cleaning" when they just need a sink line cleared. On top of that, the majority of the crucial parts are buried in walls or underground, so you never ever see the system working until something goes wrong.

What follows is a practical breakdown from the viewpoint of somebody who has actually invested many years in the field crawling under homes, opening tanks, and standing ankle deep in water that definitely did not come

from a garden hose. The objective is simple: assist you understand what you have, what can go wrong, and which service is likely to fix it.

How household wastewater systems are in fact laid out

Before talking about drain cleaning, sewer cleaning, or septic installation, it helps to picture how wastewater moves from a faucet or toilet to anywhere it eventually ends up.

Inside the structure, every sink, tub, shower, and toilet links to branch drain lines. Those smaller sized pipes join a larger primary drain, often called the main stack or constructing drain. The building drain travels through the structure and ends up being the structure sewer, which runs underground to either a local sewer main or a private septic system.

That easy description conceals a reasonable quantity of complexity. The internal drains are sized in a different way, they depend on vent pipes through the roofing to preserve atmospheric pressure, and they need to slope properly to let gravity do the work. Outside, the structure sewer or septic parts sit at various depths depending on environment, soil type, code requirements, and the elevation of the city primary or drain field.

Three key ideas matter for choosing the right service:

First, internal drains and the main structure sewer are not the very same thing. Clearing a kitchen sink line is very various from cleaning a 4 inch sewer lateral buried in the yard.

Second, city sewer and septic are equally exclusive at a single building. You are either linked to a municipal sewer system or you have some sort of on site treatment, usually a septic system and drain field. There are uncommon hybrid or shared systems, however a common residence will have only one of these arrangements.

Third, lots of symptoms overlap. A sluggish toilet can suggest a stopped up toilet trap, a root blocked structure sewer, or a septic drain field that has actually entirely failed. Arranging that out is the genuine value of an excellent plumbing professional or septic professional.

Drain cleaning, sewer cleaning, and septic services in plain language

Definitions vary by company, yet in practice professionals typically use these terms in a constant way.

Drain cleaning typically implies cleaning interior branch lines: sinks, tubs, showers, laundry drains, and sometimes the main inside the structure. It focuses on obstructions from grease, hair, food particles, soap residue, lint, or foreign items. The tools are smaller sized size cables, hand or little power snakes, and sometimes small size high pressure water jets. Gain access to is typically at cleanouts, traps, or removable fixtures.

Sewer cleaning describes cleaning the structure sewer line that runs from the foundation out to the community primary in the street or alley. This pipeline is bigger, usually 3 to 6 inches in diameter, and blockages typically come from tree roots, pipeline scale, collapsed areas, or built up solids that have settled in a drooping or misgraded line. Professionals use much heavier equipment, longer cable television machines, cutters created to chew roots, and bigger jetting rigs. Access is at an exterior cleanout, through a pulled toilet, or sometimes from a basement floor cleanout.

Septic services are a different classification. Septic pumping, septic installation, and septic repair all handle on site wastewater treatment systems, not city sewer connections. Pumping involves vacuum trucks that remove built up solids from the septic system. Installation covers the design and building of a brand-new tank, circulation box, and drain field, or a replacement of an unsuccessful system. Septic repair focuses on parts that have stopped

working or deteriorated, such as damaged baffles, settled distribution boxes, jeopardized drain lines, or pumps and alarms in advanced systems.

When a dispatcher responds to the phone, the very first thing they silently attempt to identify is which classification you fall into. A specialist who invests their days on sewage-disposal tanks will bring a different truck, various tools, and frequently a different license than somebody who invests their days cleaning kitchen lines in apartment or condo buildings.

How to find out which system you really have

Many homeowners are not entirely sure whether they are on city sewer or a septic system, especially if they bought the property from somebody else or reside in a semi rural area where both are present.

There are some useful clues.

If you pay a sewer costs to the city or an energy district each month or every quarter, you are probably on community sewer. The costs may be line itemed with water and garbage, however sewer will appear somewhere.

If you do not pay sewer fees, you probably have a septic system. Another idea is the presence of sewage-disposal tank covers or risers in the yard, usually concrete or plastic circles or rectangular shapes, in some cases slightly mounded. In cold environments you might also see a bare spot of ground above the sewage-disposal tank where snow melts a little faster.

On the street side, homes on city sewer usually rest on a block where the street has manholes every now and then. Those manholes admit to the sewer main. In contrast, homes with septic typically rely on roadside ditches or culverts for stormwater just and might not have noticeable signs of sewer infrastructure.

Table I. Septic Tank Pumping Frequency in Years

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Tank Size-Gallons	Household size - Number of Occupants: Septic Tank Pumping Frequency in Years									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
500*	5.8	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	--
750*	9.1	4.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
900	11.0	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5
1000	12.4	5.9	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7
1250	15.6	7.5	4.8	3.4	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0
1500	18.9	9.1	5.9	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3
1750	22.1	10.7	6.9	5.0	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6
2000	25.4	12.4	8.0	5.9	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.0
2250	28.6	14.0	9.1	6.7	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.3
2500	30.9	15.6	10.2	7.5	5.9	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.6

The removal of septic waste by cleaning the septic tank is a critical step in septic system care as it extends the life of the septic field. Even if you don't care how septic systems work you need to know when to clean the septic tank by pumping out septic waste. Look up your tank size and number of building occupants to see how often the septic tank should be cleaned.

NOTES to the Septic Tank Pumping Schedule Table:

- Numbers in the septic pumping table indicate septic treatment tank pump out in frequency of every nn years for conventional septic tanks, and assuming for year-round occupancy of the residence. (This data does not pertain to simple holding tanks which retain all solid and liquid waste with no treatment no effluent disposal system.)
- Garbage disposers will increase the frequency of pumping. For example, if this same three bedroom house with six residents had a garbage disposal and was generally producing a higher volume of wastewater, the pumping frequency would be calculated as follows: 1.3 years - [(0.2) x 1.3 years] = 1.0 year.

Chart & information provided by www.inspectapedia.com.

On older properties or in villages, the situation can be more complicated. I have actually seen houses where half the components tied into a septic tank and the rest linked to a newer sewer tap. In those cases, a cam inspection of the lines is the only reputable way to map where whatever goes.

Knowing your system type is not a simple interest. It dictates whether drain cleaning and sewer cleaning are enough, or whether you require to consider septic pumping and long term septic repair or replacement.

Drain cleaning: when localized problems are the genuine issue

Drain cleaning focuses on the lines inside your walls and under your floors. These are the "little" issues that can rot cabinets, damage floor covering, and create a surprising amount of stress, however they usually do not involve heavy excavation or significant construction.

Common situations where drain cleaning is suitable include a kitchen area sink that drains gradually and sometimes burps air, a bathroom sink that takes forever to empty, a shower pan that fills to your ankles, or a clothing washer that regularly backs up into a nearby standpipe or laundry sink.

The normal perpetrators depend upon the component. Kitchen drains gather grease, oils, and food bits that congeal into a sticky, nearly concrete like coating. Bathroom lines gather hair and soap residue that forms thick mats. Laundry lines collect lint, dried detergent, and sometimes foreign items from pockets. In time, the internal diameter of the pipeline successfully diminishes, and a little additional piece of particles lodges in place and sets off a full blockage.

A proper drain cleaning does more than poke a hole through the clog. The service technician feeds a cable or jet through as far as useful, searches as much of the pipe wall as possible, then checks the fixture multiple times to confirm that water flows freely. In business settings, specifically dining establishments, regular preventive drain cleaning is common since the buildup refers "when" not "if."

Homeowners in some cases ask whether chemical drain cleaners are an acceptable alternative. In my experience, they have a minimal place and numerous drawbacks. Enzymatic or bacterial items can assist keep light organic buildup in check if used routinely, but they will not chew through a thick plug of bacon grease. Caustic or acidic drain cleaners may deal with little blockages, but they can also damage older metal pipelines, destroy rubber seals, and develop a danger if a professional later has to snake the line and gets a face full of caustic solution.

If several components on the exact same flooring are sluggish or supporting at the exact same time, especially if they share a wall, you may have a partly blocked branch or primary inside the building. That still falls under drain cleaning, but at the larger end of the spectrum. When every fixture in the building gurgles or backs up, the problem is most likely to be the structure sewer or the septic system.

Sewer cleaning: when the problem lies between home and street

Sewer cleaning handle that single big pipe that exits the structure and goes to the municipal main. Difficulties in this pipe are accountable for a number of the dramatic circumstances: sewage supporting from a basement floor drain, toilets bubbling when a shower runs, or waste appearing in the lowest fixture in the building.

One of the most common concerns is tree roots. Roots love sewer lines due to the fact that the joints between sections, especially in older clay or concrete pipeline, weep a small amount of nutrient abundant water. The roots work their way in, broaden, and ultimately form a dense mat that catches toilet paper and other solids. Particular types, such as willows and silver maples, are particularly aggressive. I have actually opened lines where roots filled almost the whole size of a 4 inch pipe for a number of feet.

Other structural issues consist of bellies, where an area of pipe droops and holds water, and offsets, where two areas shift so that the joint no longer lines up neatly. In both cases, solids settle out and produce persistent clogs. Over years, older materials can split, collapse, or be attacked by soil, causing partial collapses.

Professional sewer cleaning utilizes heavier equipment than routine drain cleaning. Cable television machines with root cutting heads are basic. High pressure water jetting systems can scour grease and scale from the pipeline interior and flush entire sections at once. The best practice, when possible, is to run a cam through the

line either before or after cleaning. That gives a direct view of the pipeline condition and reveals whether the problem is simply a clog or whether the pipe itself is failing.

Sewer cleaning can restore circulation and purchase years of extra service, particularly if done proactively when roots or chronic accumulation have actually been recognized. Nevertheless, when an electronic camera exposes duplicated heavy root intrusion, serious stubborn bellies, or collapsed areas, cleaning becomes a substitute. At that point the discussion moves to excavation and pipe replacement or lining, which is a different scope of work and cost level.

For property owners, the primary choice is timing. If you wait up until a significant vacation when guests are over and the line totally obstructs, the clean-up and emergency situation rates will hurt. As soon as a specialist has actually informed you, backed by video, that the line has structural issues, scheduling repair on your terms is generally less expensive and less stressful.

Septic pumping: maintenance that safeguards the hidden system

For properties with septic systems, septic pumping is the equivalent of periodic oil changes for the engine. A normal septic tank separates incoming wastewater into three layers. Heavy solids settle as sludge at the bottom. Oils and floating particles type residue on the top. Reasonably clear liquid sits in the middle and drains to the drain field.

The sludge and scum layers do not disappear by themselves. Bacteria lower their volume somewhat, but a significant portion must be removed mechanically. If you neglect septic pumping for too long, those solids migrate out to the drain field, where they clog soil pores and dramatically shorten the life of the system.

Most guidelines recommend pumping every 2 to 5 years, depending upon tank size and household usage. A little tank serving a large family with a garbage disposal and high water use might need pumping closer to every 2 years. A bigger tank serving a couple with conservative habits may be comfy at 4 or 5 year periods. In the field, by the time you see symptoms like sluggish drains throughout your house, smells near the tank, or soggy ground over the drain field, the system is currently under stress.

A trusted septic pumping business will do more than just stick a hose pipe in the first hole they can discover. They will find the tank, expose both the inlet and outlet compartments if possible, procedure sludge and scum depth, pump both sides completely, and examine baffles or tees. They might likewise advise risers so covers are accessible without future digging.

Homeowners often ask if routine septic pumping can fix a stopping working drain field. When the soil itself is saturated with solids, pumping mostly protects the tank and purchases some time, however it can not reverse damage to the field. That is where septic repair and, ultimately, new septic installation entered the picture.

Septic repair: keeping an existing system alive

Septic repair covers a range of interventions much shorter of full replacement. Some are relatively small, like replacing a damaged outlet baffle that lets residue escape into the drain line, or fixing a damaged inspection port. Others are more involved, such as replacing a collapsed circulation box, repairing crushed drain lines within the field, or replacing pumps and controls in pressure dosed or mound systems.

One repair that frequently pays for itself is including or replacing effluent filters at the tank outlet. These filters catch great particles that would otherwise reach the drain field. They need periodic cleaning, typically when a year, but they can considerably extend field life. Not all older systems have them, yet numerous jurisdictions now require them for brand-new or modified tanks.

Advanced systems, particularly in locations with bad soil or ecological sensitivity, might include secondary treatment units, dosing tanks, and alarms. When those systems misbehave, you might hear periodic alarms, see damp spots near the components, or odor sewage where you never did previously. In those cases, you require a professional who focuses on the specific kind of treatment unit you have, not simply a generic septic pumping company.

From a cost perspective, septic repair resides in the gray zone between a few hundred dollars and numerous thousand. When inspections reveal that the drain field itself is tired, the discussion moves to complete septic installation of a replacement system. That is a larger dedication in both time and money, but done properly it can offer reputable service for numerous decades.



Core stages of septic installation

An appropriate septic installation is better to a little civil engineering task than to an easy pipes task. When done correctly, it appreciates both public health and the long term sturdiness of your property. When hurried or under created, it sets the stage for persistent headaches and early failure.

Here are the main stages from the property owner's perspective:

- Site assessment and soil screening, including percolation tests and checking separation to groundwater, bedrock, or limiting layers.
- System design, where a certified designer or engineer sizes the tank, chooses the type of drain field or alternative treatment, and prepares strategies that fulfill local codes.
- Permitting and approvals, which may include the regional health department, ecological firm, or structure authority evaluating and approving the design.
- Construction and inspection, where the old system is decommissioned if necessary, the brand-new tank and field are installed with appropriate elevations and products, and officials validate compliance before backfilling.

Throughout those stages, field judgment matters. I have seen knowledgeable installers adjust trench layout by a couple of feet to avoid an unseen wet spot, or raise a tank by numerous inches to keep minimum cover while still protecting gravity flow. Those adjustments sound little, yet they can imply the distinction between a system that quietly works for 30 years and one that needs repeated septic repair in the first decade.

Costs differ commonly by region and system type. An uncomplicated gravity system on a large, sandy lot might be at the lower end of the variety. An intricate system on clay soil with a high water table, or one built on a small waterfront lot with rigorous ecological guidelines, can cost several times as much.

For house owners, the crucial action is choosing a professional who both designs and installs systems regularly in your area. They will understand regional soil patterns, inspector expectations, and the brand names septic repair of elements that really hold up in your climate.

Quick reference: symptoms and likely services

Real life rarely matches neat categories, however specific patterns repeat often enough that they give reliable ideas. Think of this as a starting point, not a substitute for on site diagnosis.

- One sink or shower drains gradually while others on the exact same floor appear fine: probably a localized clog, so drain cleaning is appropriate.
- Lowest level fixtures back up when several fixtures run, especially throughout laundry or showers: typically a structure sewer issue, so sewer cleaning and potentially an electronic camera inspection are in order.
- Multiple fixtures across the house slow down over weeks or months, with periodic gurgling and odors near where the sewer pipeline exits: could be either a building sewer restriction or a septic system under tension, so expert assessment is needed.
- Wet, spongy locations or persistent odors in the lawn near recognized septic components, often combined with sluggish drains: likely a septic field or component issue, pointing towards septic pumping and possibly septic repair.
- A residential or commercial property with no sewer expense, visible septic covers or risers, and no record of pumping in many years: schedule septic pumping proactively, even if everything seems to work, to prevent avoidable drain field damage.

These patterns are general rules. There are always odd cases, such as a damaged internal pipeline that simulates a sewer backup or a partly blocked city primary that affects a number of homes on a street.

Working effectively with professionals

Once you have a rough sense of whether you need drain cleaning, sewer cleaning, septic pumping, septic installation, or septic repair, the next action is engaging the right professional. The best outcomes normally come from clear communication and reasonable expectations.

When you call, have specific information all set: the length of time the symptom has actually been present, which components are impacted, whether the concern is continuous or periodic, and any prior work that has been done on the system. Reference whether you are on city sewer or a septic system if you understand. If not, say so, and the dispatcher can help you figure it out.

Ask what kind of devices the specialist will bring and whether they can carry out electronic camera inspections if needed. For sewer work, an electronic camera inspection is valuable documents, both for your own decision making and for any future sale of the property.

For septic systems, keep records of installation details, pumping dates, and any repairs. New owners frequently inherit a folder of papers from the previous owner and never look at it. That folder might include style drawings that conserve an hour of finding work and avoid a backhoe from digging in the incorrect spot.

Finally, remember that preventive work is usually more affordable than emergency situation work when damage happens. Routine drain cleaning in problem kitchens, periodic sewer cleaning in greatly rooted lines, timely septic pumping, and early septic repair when little issues emerge all preserve your larger investment in the system.

Wastewater systems do their best work silently, out of sight and out of mind. Understanding how the pieces fit together and which service addresses which issue gives you a practical advantage. When problem shows up, you will be better prepared to ask the right concerns, hire the ideal knowledge, and spend money where it really decreases threat rather than simply responding to the sign of the moment.

Royal Flush Environmental Services is located in Eugene Oregon
Royal Flush Environmental Services provides septic pumping services

Royal Flush Environmental Services provides sewer line repair services
Royal Flush Environmental Services provides excavation services
Royal Flush Environmental Services provides drain cleaning services
Royal Flush Environmental Services serves Eugene Oregon
Royal Flush Environmental Services serves Springfield Oregon
Royal Flush Environmental Services serves Lane County Oregon
Royal Flush Environmental Services serves Linn County Oregon
Royal Flush Environmental Services serves Benton County Oregon
Royal Flush Environmental Services serves Douglas County Oregon
Royal Flush Environmental Services offers septic system installation
Royal Flush Environmental Services offers septic system inspections
Royal Flush Environmental Services offers septic system repairs
Royal Flush Environmental Services uses hydro jetting for pipe cleaning
Royal Flush Environmental Services performs video sewer line inspections
Royal Flush Environmental Services is a family owned company
Royal Flush Environmental Services is owned by the Weld family
Royal Flush Environmental Services offers 24 hour emergency service
Royal Flush Environmental Services offers septic pumping
Royal Flush Environmental Services offers septic installation
Royal Flush Environmental Services offers septic repair
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Royal Flush Environmental Services provides septic video inspections
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Royal Flush Environmental Services performs grading and site preparation
Royal Flush Environmental Services has a phone number of (541) 687-6764
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Royal Flush Environmental Services has a website https://royalflushservices.com/
Royal Flush Environmental Services has Google Maps listing https://maps.app.goo.gl/5cWaaro5F7RAimac6
Royal Flush Environmental Services has Facebook page https://www.facebook.com/RoyalFlushEnvironmentalSepticServices

Royal Flush Environmental Services has an Instagram page https://www.instagram.com/royal.flush.septic/
Royal Flush Environmental Services won Top Individual Septic Installation Company 2025
Royal Flush Environmental Services earned Best Customer Service Septic Pumping Award 2024
Royal Flush Environmental Services was awarded Best Drain Cleaning 2025

People Also Ask about Royal Flush Environmental Services

How often should a septic tank be pumped?

Most residential septic tanks should be pumped every 3 to 5 years, depending on household size, tank capacity, and system usage. Regular pumping helps prevent backups, odors, and costly repairs.

What are the signs that my septic system needs service?

Common warning signs include slow drains, sewage odors, standing water near the septic tank or drain field, and gurgling sounds in pipes. These symptoms can indicate the system needs inspection, pumping, or repair.

What does septic pumping do?

Septic pumping removes accumulated solids and sludge from the septic tank so the system can function properly. Routine pumping helps prevent blockages and protects the drain field from damage.

When should a septic system be inspected?

A septic inspection is recommended during home purchases, when experiencing drainage issues, or as part of regular system maintenance. Inspections can identify developing problems before they become major repairs.

What happens during a video sewer or septic inspection?

A video inspection uses a specialized camera inserted into pipes or sewer lines to locate blockages, cracks, root intrusion, or other hidden problems. This allows technicians to diagnose issues accurately before recommending repairs.

Can Royal Flush Environmental Services install a new septic system?

Yes, Royal Flush Environmental Services installs septic systems for new construction and replacement projects. This may include septic tanks, drain fields, and connecting lines needed for proper wastewater treatment.

What septic repairs are commonly needed?

Common septic repairs include fixing damaged pipes, repairing drain fields, replacing failing tanks, and resolving blockages that prevent wastewater from flowing properly through the system.

What is hydro jetting for sewer and drain lines?

Hydro jetting uses high pressure water to clear grease, sludge, roots, and debris from pipes and sewer lines. This method helps restore proper flow and thoroughly clean the interior of pipes.

Do you offer sewer line cleaning services?

Yes, sewer line cleaning services are designed to remove clogs and buildup that slow drainage or cause backups. Cleaning methods may include hydro jetting and camera inspections to locate the source of the blockage.

Do you provide excavation services for septic projects?

Yes, excavation services are often required for septic system installation, repair, and replacement. Excavation can include digging for tanks, trenching for pipes, and preparing the site for proper drainage.

What types of excavation services are offered?

Excavation services may include grading, trenching, septic tank excavation, drainage solutions, and site preparation for construction or infrastructure projects.

Can excavation help with drainage problems?

Yes, excavation can help install or repair drainage systems that direct water away from structures and septic systems. Proper grading and drainage solutions can help prevent water damage and system failures.

Do you install underground utility lines?

Yes! Underground utility installation often involves trenching and excavation to safely place pipes or lines below ground. This work supports septic systems, drainage infrastructure, and other utility connections.

Do you offer emergency septic or sewer services?

Yes, emergency septic and sewer services are available to address urgent issues such as backups, clogged lines, or system failures that require immediate attention.

Where is Royal Flush Environmental Services located?

The Royal Flush Environmental Services is conveniently located at 2640 State Hwy 99 N, Eugene, OR 97402. You can easily find directions on Google Maps or call at (541) 687-6764 Monday through Sunday 7:00am to 6:00pm

How can I contact Royal Flush Environmental Services?

You can contact Royal Flush Environmental Services by phone at: (541) 687-6764, visit their website at https://royalflushservices.com/ or connect on social media via Facebook or Instagram

After a meal at Agate Alley Bistro, homeowners often move drain cleaning, sewer cleaning, septic pumping, septic installation, and septic repair to the top of their maintenance checklist.