The aim of the study was to examine microbiological risk of public water system of Tefenni (Burdur) region, which is located in southwest of Turkey. The important pollutants of the study area are cattle breeding, use of animal manure for agricultural activities and unsanitary water supply system and water tank. The microbiological condition was assessed using total coliform bacteria in water samples, which was collected from springs, wells and water supply system of Tefenni county and villages during the period January 2009 and December 2009. Microbiological analyses indicate that failure rate (positive samples) was 43% for sampling period. There was greater consistency among failures of total coliform indicator standards during spring and winter than during autumn and summer. This observation was explained partially by a significant positive correlation with the rainfall amount ($r_{Pearson} = 0.70$, $P = 0.01$). In addition, the microbiological risk assessment was made using modified sanitary inspection forms and prepared final score map. Compared with final score and microbial pollutant maps of the study area, it has been shown that water resources having high risk score were directly proportional with pollutants related to land use.