Different types of groundwater contamination sources can pose different threats to human health and different problems in health risk assessment. The most important causes of microbiological pollution for water sources are discharge of sewage and land application of natural fertilizers (manure) which are contained numerous pollutants such as nutrients, organic matter, pathogens, heavy metals, hormones and antibiotics. Manure and sewage contain high level of pathogens (disease-causing microorganisms), and the impact of these pathogens is severe for human health. According to Water Pollution Control Regulation of the Turkey, drinking water shouldn’t contain disease-causing micro-organisms and harmful chemical substances. For this reason, microbiological quality of water sources should be checked frequently. The microbiological quality of waters can be determined by measure of indicator organism contents. The most common indicator organism is *coli form bacteria* such as total coliform, or a subset of this group, fecal coliforms, which are found in the intestinal tracts of warm blooded animals. *Escherichia coli* is a member of the fecal coliform group and its presence correlates well with illnesses that result from exposure to fouled water.