Turkey is one of the most geothermal areas in the world. Sandıklı located in western Anatolia is affected by the Hellenic subduction zone and characterized by the back-arc structure. Therefore, Western Anatolia's impressively extended area has many thermal springs. The tectonic activity in the study field is characterized by volcanic/plutonic rocks including calc-alkaline. Since the ages of the geological units located in the study field give rise to thought that the heat source is volcanic origin and the system is still in the heat phase. Many hot water springs of which average temperature changes between 50 and 85°C with depths of 300 – 1250 m have been drilled since 1994 in the Afyon Sandıklı geothermal field. The field study performed in Afyon-Sandıklı geothermal area the coordinates of hot water springs are determined and physical measurement are identified. Five boreholes were drilled with the longitudes of 24°-25° E and the latitudes of 38°-39° N. The first well is Akturkler borehole and its depth is 1250 m with 85°C. Yasarlar borehole has 270 m depth, 150 flow and 78°C. Aldosan-1 borehole is in the depth of 1230 m and has 30 flow with 80°C. The depth of Aldosan-2 borehole is 1100 m and its temperature is 61°C. Sanjet borehole, which is the last borehole, has 700 m depth and 76°C temperature. Study field showed that Sandıklı area has a high geothermal potential with measured well bottom temperatures varies between 60 and 87°C with EC 2050-2340 (µS/cm) and their pH 6.52-6.91.