

Bioremediation Approaches for Industrial Effluents [†]

Kanti Prakash Sharma ^{1,*}

¹ Dept. of Biosciences, Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmanagarh, Sikar, Rajasthan-332311;

* Correspondence: kantipsharma@gmail.com (K.P.S.); kpsharma.slas@modyuniversity.ac.in (K.P.S.);

[†] Presented at Environmental Toxicology: Impact on Human Health (Environ Tox 2021)

Received: 5.11.2021; Revised: 18.11.2021; Accepted: 20.11.2021; Published: 30.11.2021

Abstract: Environmental contamination due to anthropogenic and natural sources is increasing daily because of the increase in human population, industrialization, and urbanization. Various chemical pollutants discharged by the industries can upset the balance of the ecosystem. Bioremediation is the use of microorganisms and plants to remediate the polluted environment and possess the potential to restore the above disturbing balance. Bioremediation approaches include various types of mechanisms leading to pollutant's mineralization, partial transformation, humification, and alteration in the redox state of pollutants. The basis of the above approaches is the use of extracellular enzymes or cell-free enzymes. Biodegradation and its application in the bioremediation of organic pollutants have benefited from microbial processes' biochemical and molecular studies. Bioremediation has both strengths and certain limitations too. Remediation, achieved together with biological, chemical, or a combination of both means, appears to be the only solution to the problem of pollution without transferring it into the future. The bioremediation approaches vary in their complexities and utilities depending upon the type of pollutants; thus a better understanding of the principles and the limitations of respective methods is necessary to maximize the benefits and minimize the cost of treatments.

Keywords: Bioremediation, Contamination, Microorganisms,

© 2021 by the authors. This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Funding

This review received no external funding.

Acknowledgments

This review has no acknowledgment.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.