

Keywords: Aroclor 1260; Biodegradation; Polychlorinated biphenyls; Recycle; Wastewater

Introduction

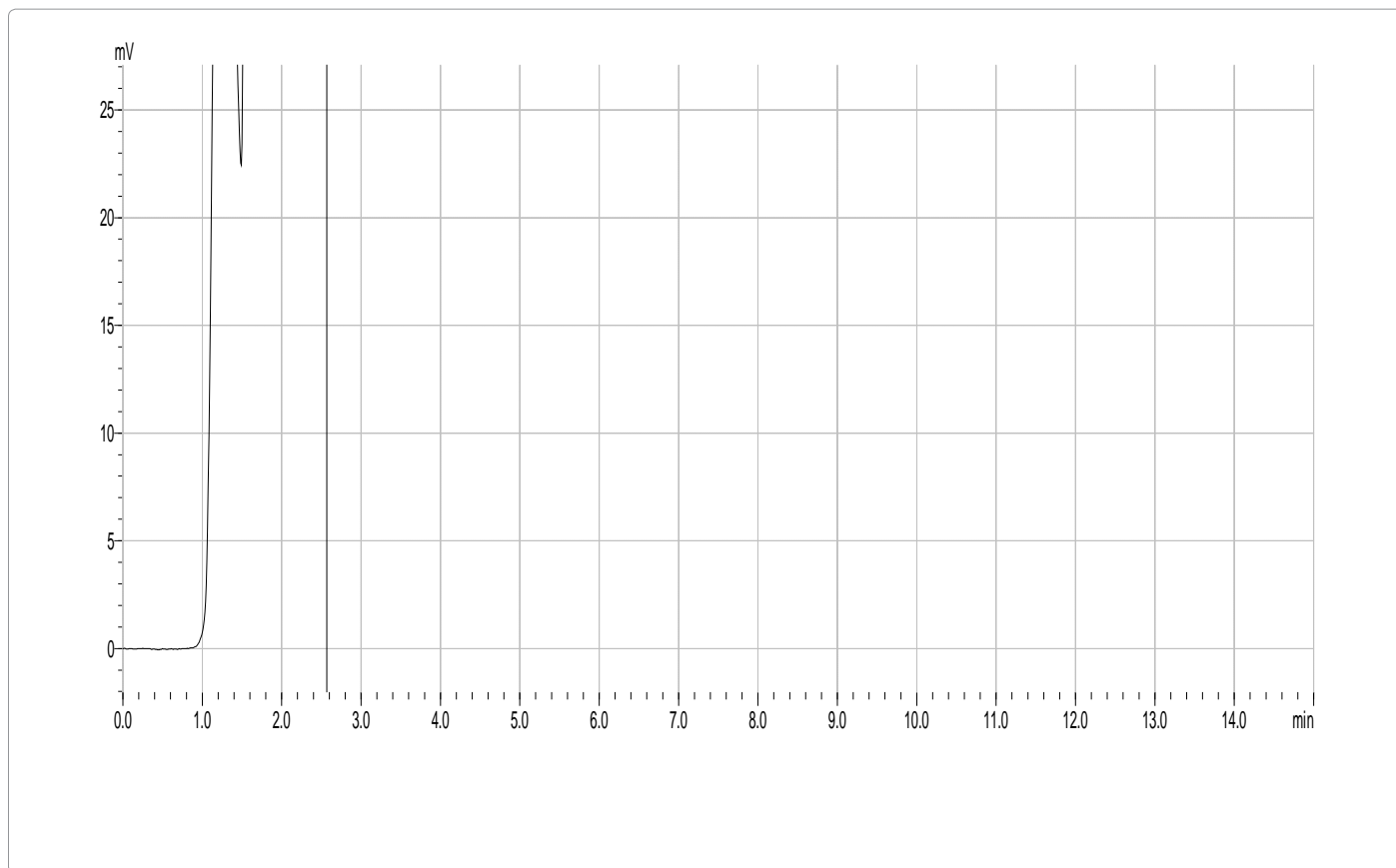
Water scarcity has been reported to be increasing in Africa in general and the problem is worsened by the rapidly growing population in the region [1]. Wastewater treatment is also very essential as it does not only address the global problem of increasing water pollution [2] but may also be a means of alleviating the problem of global water scarcity. According to Onda et al. [3], 40 million m³ of wastewater are recycled in the world everyday of which 70% is channelled into the Agricultural sector. The remaining 30% is used in the industrial activities such as boilers and cooling towers [3]. The human activities in developing countries in trying to improve living and survival conditions have also resulted in emerging pollutants and POPs being found in wastewater [3] making it even difficult for the low and middle income countries, especially in Sub-Sahara Africa to manage wastewater. The wastewater eventually spills off these wastewater holding dams into the environment thus polluting the soils [4].

Citation: Mathews S (2014) Biodegradation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Aroclor 1260, in Wastewater by Isolate MD2 (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) from Wastewater from Notwane Sewage Treatment Plant in Gaborone, Botswana. J Bioremed Biodeg 5: 266. doi:[10.4172/2155-6199.1000266](https://doi.org/10.4172/2155-6199.1000266)

pressure to the developing and middle income countries as they were the most affected by this [10]. The WHO projections for water supply worldwide though shows that by 2025 half of the world population will

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