

# Phytoremediation of Industrial Azo Dye; Economic Approach and Mutagenesis & Carcinogenesis †

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**Abstract:** Azo colors are broadly utilized in material, printing, corrective, medication, and food-handling businesses. They are additionally utilized broadly in labs as either natural stains or pH markers. The degree of such use is identified with the level of industrialization. Since the digestive disease is more normal in exceptionally industrialized nations, a potential association might exist between the expansion in the number of disease cases and the utilization of azo colors. Phytoremediation is a creative, eco-accommodating, and sunlight-based driven method, which turns into a notable elective arrangement for remediation of perilous colors. Natural tainting because of Heavy metals (HMs) is of genuine ecotoxicological concern worldwide in light of their expanding use at ventures. Because of its non-biodegradable and tenacious nature, HMs cause genuine soil/water contamination and extreme wellbeing perils in living creatures upon openness. HMs can be genotoxic, cancer-causing, mutagenic, and teratogenic in nature, even at low focus. Azo colors can be diminished to fragrant amines by the digestive microflora. The mutagenicity of various azo colors is audited in this article.

**Keywords:** dyes; industrial; dyes; ecotoxicology; water.

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