Malachite green (MG), triarylmethane dye is extensively used in aquaculture as parasiticide and in food, health, textile and other industries, mainly as oxalate (or hydrochloride) salt. This study summarizes the sources of MG contamination and the wide range of its toxic effects [1]. This dye has now become one of the most debated and controversial compounds used, due to the potential risks for the consumers. It has been reported that exposure to MG causes immune and reproductive dysfunction as well as carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and respiratory toxicity. Therefore the complete removal of MG from water solutions is a subject of many investigations [2,3]. Photoassisted MG degradation induced by UV illumination of suspensions, containing TiO$_2$/WO$_3$ composite powders is performed as alternative for waste water treatment. The degradation kinetics and different sorption rates of MG oxalate compared to MG hydrochloride on titania composite, containing 5% WO$_3$ has been investigated.

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**References:**