

Mixed waste sorting (MWS) acts as a stop gap and final chance to recover any materials that are en route to disposal.



MWS has the power to maximize the reutilization of resources, thereby reducing virgin resource extraction and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.



When combined with advanced mechanical recycling and chemical recycling technologies, plastics extracted from mixed waste can be transformed into recyclates with properties similar to virgin.

MWS should be seen as **complementary** to separate collections.



Countries that utilize MWS typically **increase** their recycling rates by 2 – 5 times.



Incineration emits **5.4 tons of CO₂e** per metric ton of plastic. According to a report, incineration results in the highest level of GHG emissions among all waste management solutions analyzed.



Breaking the Plastic Wave report, 2020

MWS before landfill and incineration can save

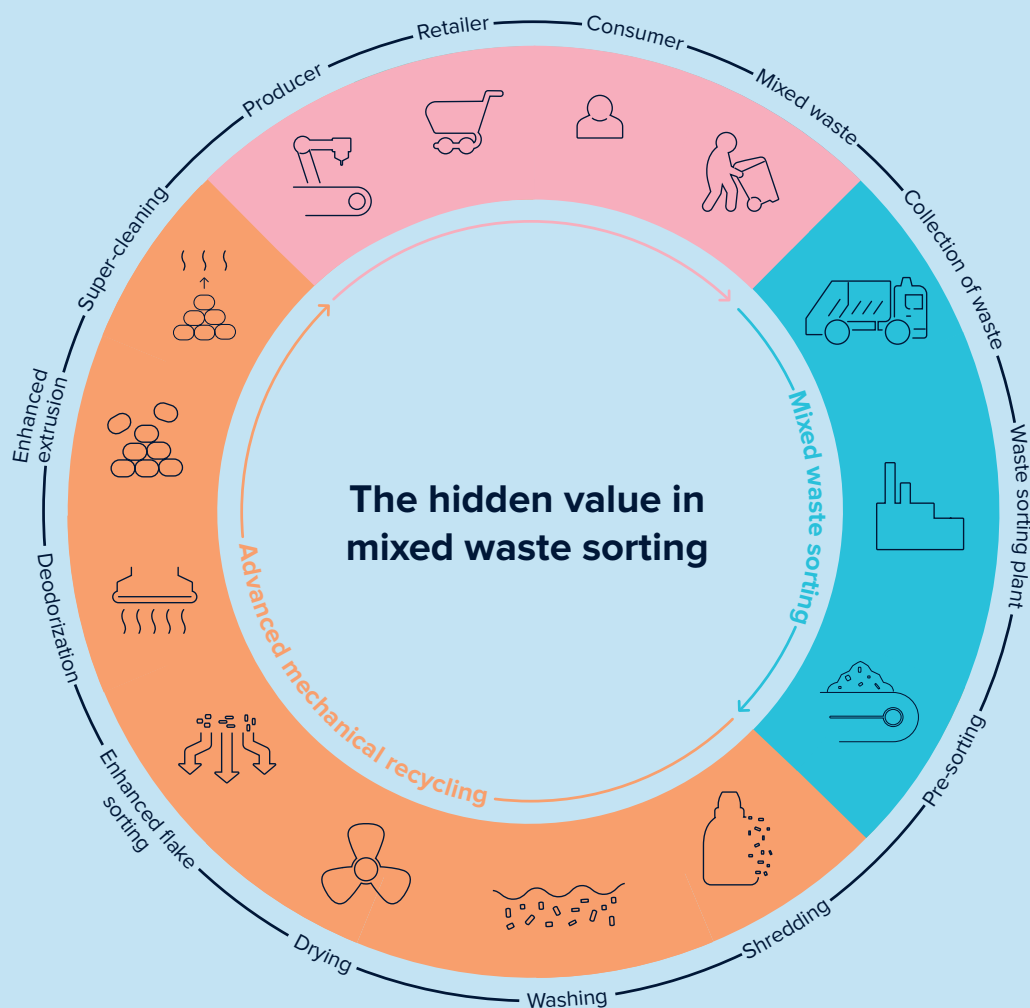
**0.73 billion
tonnes CO₂e**

Customer case study: Santa Barbara County's Resource Center (California, USA)

The recovery center's automated sorting circuit is designed to handle up to **1 000** tons per day of municipal solid waste and single stream recycling. It has been operating at roughly **80%** capacity, corresponding to a reduction of **117 000** metric tons of CO₂ annually.

Customer case study: AVR (the Netherlands)

With MWS, AVR (which specializes in the processing of various types of residual waste) now recovers **12 times** the amount of plastic for recycling – an enormous boost in recycling rates and GHG benefit.



Click here to download our white paper



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