WASTE INCINERATOR SERIES

Medical, municipal, animal and industrial waste incineration

CXMWI medical waste series · CXWSL general solid waste series

- Secondary combustion at 850 °C with 2.0 s flue-gas residence time
- Dry, wet or basic flue-gas treatment, chosen against the local limit
- Designed, built, tested and packed in our own factory



Shandong Innovation Huayi Environmental Engineering Co., Ltd.

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01 · THE COMPANY

We build the furnace and the gas train as one machine.

Shandong Innovation Huayi Environmental Engineering Co., Ltd. has designed and manufactured environmental equipment in Zhucheng, Shandong since 2009. About 120 people work here, across two production zones on a 50,000 m² site — one for incinerators, one for industrial environmental equipment.

Our management systems are certified to ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001, and we hold National High-Tech Enterprise status. We hold 29 granted Chinese patents. Equipment is exported to more than 20 countries and regions, mainly shipped through Qingdao Port.

The CXMWI and CXWSL ranges hold CE attestation of conformity. Because the furnace and the flue-gas train are built and tested together, the configuration is fixed before the order rather than fitted after installation.



Our factory in Zhucheng, Shandong.

2009
Manufacturing in Zhucheng since

50,000 m²
Production site, two zones

29
Granted Chinese patents

20+
Export countries and regions

02 · PRODUCT RANGE

Two series, three ways to clean the gas.

The series is chosen by the waste; the flue-gas configuration is chosen by the emission limit that applies at the site. Both are settled before the order.

CXMWI

Medical waste incinerators

Dual-chamber units for infectious waste — used syringes, dressings, expired medicines, contaminated disposables. Capacity from 10 kg/h to 500 kg per batch. Supplied with dry or wet purification.



CXWSL

General solid waste incinerators

The basic single-train series for municipal, commercial, farm and workshop waste, from 20 to 500 kg/h. Compact, simple to run, and matched to a site with no central treatment plant.



Three flue-gas configurations, chosen against the local limit

Dry purification

$Ca(OH)_2$ filter bricks after secondary combustion. Acid gases neutralised and pollutants adsorbed in one vessel, where dry scrubbing meets the local limit.

Wet purification

Quench cooling, deacidification, activated carbon and bag filtration. For sites whose limit the dry train cannot meet.

Basic

A single compact combustion train without the wet stages, for general solid waste where a simpler train is accepted.

02 · APPLICATIONS

What the units are built to burn.

The same platform covers four waste streams. The burner train, the chamber lining and the gas train are set against the stream and its calorific value.

01

Medical waste

Hospitals, clinics, laboratories and vaccination centres. Infectious waste is destroyed on the site where it is generated, so it does not depend on a collection route.

02

Municipal solid waste

Transfer stations, townships and island communities. Domestic waste is reduced by up to 90 % by volume, leaving an inert ash for local disposal.

03

Animal carcasses

Farms, slaughterhouses and veterinary sites. Manual push-pull grate for small and medium carcasses; automatic lifting door for large animals.

04

Industrial and chemical waste

Factories, warehouses and chemical plants. Non-recyclable packaging, offcuts, textiles and process refuse, with the gas train sized to the local limit.



A unit on site, chimney erected, ready for commissioning.

03 · FURNACE STRUCTURE

Four chambers on one gas path.

Waste does not burn in one place. It is gasified in the first chamber, the gas is mixed and burnt out in the second and third, and the remaining acid gases are neutralised in the fourth.

1

Primary gasification chamber

Waste is dried, pyrolysed and gasified under controlled air on the grate. Working temperature rises from about 200 °C to 800 °C, and the waste does not fuse into blocks or sinter.

2

Mixing combustion chamber

The gas leaves the primary chamber and enters tangentially. A circumferential air supply mixes gas with air, which is the turbulence the burn needs.

3

Secondary combustion chamber

Held at 850 °C or above, with a flue-gas residence time of at least 2.0 s and a process band up to 1,200 °C. The secondary burner holds the temperature.

4

Purification chamber

$Ca(OH)_2$ filter bricks neutralise acid gases and adsorb pollutants. This is the whole gas train in the dry configuration.

GAS PATH

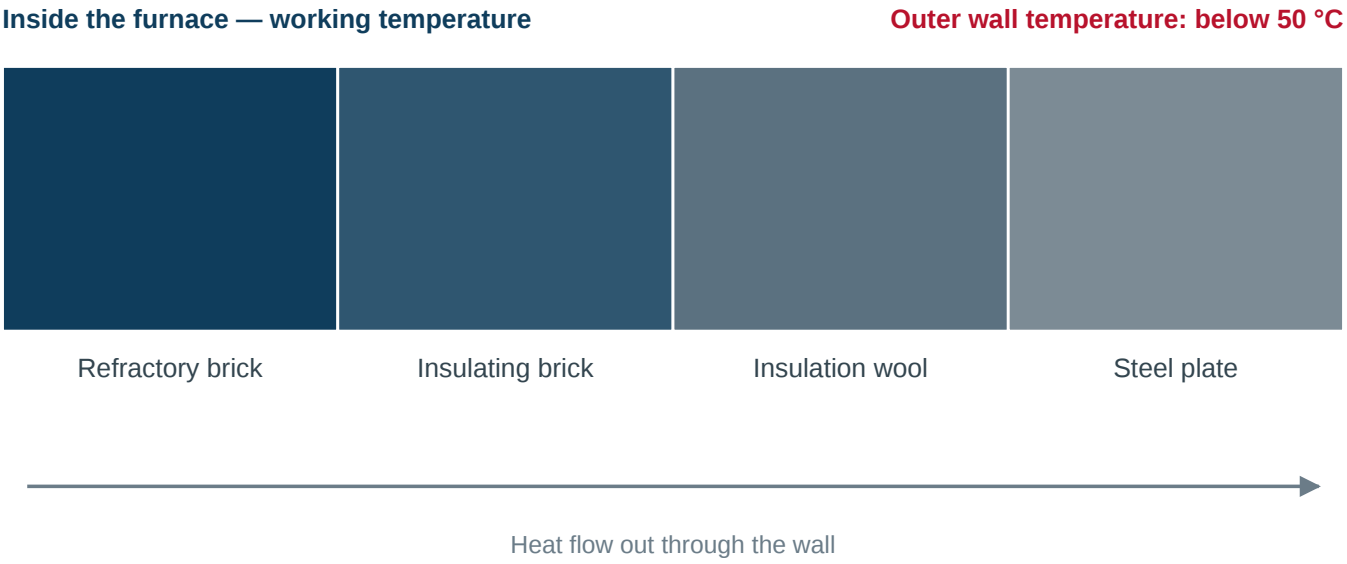
1 **Primary chamber** → 2 **Mixing chamber** → 3 **Secondary chamber** → 4 **Purification chamber** → 5 **Chimney**

Supporting parts: air-control butterfly valves, combustion air blower, electrical control box, and an optional PLC touchscreen control cabinet.

03 · FURNACE STRUCTURE

Four layers of wall, and a door that opens light.

Heat that leaves through the wall is heat the burner has to put back. The lining keeps the working temperature inside the furnace and the outside surface below 50 °C.



Inside the furnace door

The inner face of the door is ceramic-fibre module or refractory cement castable, both fire resistant and high-temperature resistant. On the larger units we use ceramic-fibre modules because they are lighter, which keeps the door easy to open and close.

What each layer does

- **Steel plate** — The outer shell. Carries the structure and holds the lining in place.
- **Insulation wool** — The first barrier against heat loss through the shell.
- **Insulating brick** — Lightweight, low-conductivity brick that backs up the working lining.
- **Refractory brick** — The working face, in contact with the flame and the waste.

04 · COMBUSTION

850 °C and 2.0 s are one specification, not two.

≥850 °C
Secondary chamber temperature

≥2.0 s
Flue-gas residence time

800–1,200 °C
Working band in the combustion zone

90 %
Volume reduction, up to

A high temperature held for a fraction of a second leaves part of the gas unoxidised. A long residence time at a low temperature does not destroy what the temperature is there to destroy. The two figures only work as a pair.

Residence time is chamber volume against gas flow — it is a statement about how big the chamber is, not about how large the burner is. That is why a two-second chamber is physically larger than the combustion duty alone would suggest.

Temperature, time and turbulence are the three conditions the combustion zone has to hold at once. The standard fixes the first two. The third — mixing — is what the tangential entry and the circumferential air supply are for.

What leaves the furnace is an inert ash and a gas that has been through the high-temperature zone: the burn is carried to complete burnout rather than stopped at a flame. The figures above are the values we publish for this range, on a hospital clinical waste basis. They are design values, not national standard values, and not third-party test results.

The three conditions the combustion zone has to hold at once

Temperature

850 °C in the secondary chamber, at the design value we publish for this range. Below it, the organic compounds survive.

Time

2.0 s of flue-gas residence time — chamber volume against gas flow, not a property of the burner.

Turbulence

Tangential entry and a circumferential air supply, so the temperature and the time act on the whole gas stream rather than the core of it.

05 · WHAT DECIDES EACH EMISSION FIGURE

No single device cleans the gas. Each figure has its own cause.

An incinerator is measured on a set of figures, not one. Each figure is set by a specific part of the machine, which is why a quotation that lists only a stack number tells you very little.

Emission figure	What actually sets it	Governing devices
Dioxins and furans	Destruction in the hot zone, then prevention of re-formation as the gas cools	Secondary chamber at ≥850 °C for ≥2.0 s · quench cooling tower · activated carbon adsorber · bag filter
Carbon monoxide	How completely the gas is burnt out	Secondary chamber temperature and residence time · excess air · tangential entry and circumferential air supply · PLC temperature control
Particulates	Physical capture of the fly ash	Bag dust collector for the fine fraction · cyclone for the coarse fraction · venturi scrubber in the wet arrangement
Hydrogen chloride, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen fluoride	Neutralisation of the acid gases	$Ca(OH)_2$ filter bricks in the dry configuration · deacidification tower in the wet configuration
Heavy metals — mercury, cadmium, lead	Adsorption, then capture together with the dust	Activated carbon adsorber · bag filter
Nitrogen oxides	Flame temperature and excess air	Combustion control in the two-chamber furnace, at a design value of 350 mg/m³. A low-NOx stage reaching 200 mg/m³ is engineered per project; no SNCR or SCR is fitted as standard
Slag and bottom ash	How completely the waste is burnt out	Primary chamber grate · burnout chamber · residence time in the primary chamber
Stack opacity	Secondary combustion and how the air is staged	Secondary chamber · air-control butterfly valves · combustion air blower
Outer wall temperature	How much heat stays inside the furnace	Four-layer furnace wall · ceramic-fibre door lining

> The emission figures quoted in this book are our design values, stated on the same basis as the national limits — dry gas at 11 % oxygen. They are not third-party test results. Each unit is subject to a factory acceptance test before shipment.

05 · WHAT DECIDES EACH EMISSION FIGURE

Dioxins are fought twice: in the flame, then in the cooling gas.

Two things happen to dioxins inside an incinerator, and they pull in opposite directions. A unit that does the first and not the second can still measure high at the stack.

In the hot zone — destruction

- Medical and municipal waste contains chlorinated material — PVC tubing and packaging, chlorinated compounds in some pharmaceutical waste.
- Holding the gas at 850 °C with excess oxygen oxidises the organic compounds that survive primary combustion.
- The national indicator for medical waste incinerators sets the same floor: at least 850 °C in the high-temperature section and at least 2.0 s of flue-gas residence time.

Downstream — re-formation

- As the gas cools, carbon and chlorine precursors still present can recombine on the surface of fly ash into dioxins and furans.
- The risk sits in a cooling window where the gas lingers at the wrong temperature with the ash still in it.
- So the gas is cooled quickly, not allowed to drift down: quench tower first, then adsorption, then filtration.

Three questions to put to any incinerator supplier

Temperature and time, together

Ask for the secondary chamber temperature and the flue-gas residence time as one figure. One without the other specifies nothing.

What the gas train contains

Ask whether the purification train is part of the unit or an option added later. On our units it is fixed with the order.

The basis of the numbers

Ask whether the figures quoted are design values or third-party test results. Ours are design values, stated as such.

Read that way, 850 °C and 2.0 s are the front half of a dioxin control strategy and the gas train is the back half. A specification that quotes the first without the second describes half a system.

06 · FLUE-GAS TREATMENT

What each stage of the gas train removes.

Every stage answers a specific failure mode, which is why the emission limits are written as a set rather than as a single stack number.

1	**Quench cooling tower**	**Heat**	Evaporative cooling drops the gas quickly through the window in which dioxins re-form.
2	**Deacidification tower**	**HCl, SO_2, HF**	Alkaline scrubbing neutralises the acid gases before they reach the stack.
3	**Cyclone separator**	**Coarse fly ash**	Centrifugal separation takes the heavy dust fraction out of the stream.
4	**Activated carbon adsorber**	**Dioxins, furans, heavy metals**	Adsorption on the carbon surface catches what temperature and time could not remove.
5	**Bag dust collector**	**Fine particulate**	Filtration removes the dust that carries metals and residual carbon.
6	**Induced draft fan**	—	Holds the whole train under negative pressure, so gas leaves the furnace rather than the door.
7	**Chimney**	—	Discharges the cleaned gas at the height the site requires.

> In the dry configuration the same duty is carried by the $Ca(OH)_2$ filter bricks in the purification chamber: acid gases neutralised and pollutants adsorbed in one vessel, where the local limit is met by dry scrubbing.

06 · FLUE-GAS TREATMENT

The limit, and what our configurations reach.

On the left, the national limits an incinerator is measured against. On the right, our design values for the three purification configurations, stated on the same basis — dry gas at 11 % oxygen.

National emission limits

GB 39707-2020 · GB 18484-2020 · GB 18485-2014

Parameter	Medical waste	Hazardous waste	Municipal solid waste
Particulates	30 (1 h) / 20 (24 h)	30 (1 h) / 20 (24 h)	30 (1 h) / 20 (24 h)
Carbon monoxide	100 / 80	100 / 80	100 / 80
Nitrogen oxides	300 / 250	300 / 250	300 / 250
Sulphur dioxide	100 / 80	100 / 80	100 / 80
Hydrogen chloride	60 / 50	60 / 50	60 / 50
Hydrogen fluoride	4.0 / 2.0	4.0 / 2.0	Not listed
Mercury	0.05	0.05	0.05
Cadmium + thallium	0.05 each	0.05 each	0.1 combined
Other metals	Pb 0.5 · As 0.5 · Cr 0.5 · Sn+Sb+Cu+Mn+Ni+Co 2.0	Same as medical waste	Sb+As+Pb+Cr+Co+Cu+Mn+Ni 1.0
Dioxins and furans (ng TEQ/m³)	0.5	0.5	0.1

Medical and hazardous waste carry the same numeric values and differ only in how the residual metals are grouped. A provincial standard or an EIA approval may be stricter; the permit that applies to the site governs.

Our design values by configuration

Our design values, not third-party test results

Parameter	A · Purification chamber	B · Venturi and cyclone	C · Quench, carbon, bag filter
Particulates	50	30	10
Carbon monoxide	50	50	50
Hydrogen chloride	40	30	8
Sulphur dioxide	70	60	40
Hydrogen fluoride	4	3	0.8
Nitrogen oxides	350	350	350 / ≤200 optional
Heavy metals (Hg + Pb + Cd)	0.2	0.1	0.05
Dioxins and furans (ng TEQ/m³)	0.1	0.1	0.05

All values mg/m³ unless stated. 1 h and 24 h are two averaging periods for the same parameter, not two parameters.

- Design values quoted on the right are ours, not third-party test results. Each unit is subject to a factory acceptance test before shipment; emission testing after installation is arranged by the site to its own local requirement.
- Nitrogen oxides in every configuration supplied are held by combustion control, at our design value of 350 mg/m³. The 300 / 250 mg/m³ national limit and the 200 mg/m³ limits of the EU and South Africa require a denitrification stage (SNCR or SCR), which is not part of the supply and is engineered per project with a third-party emission test after installation.
- Residue loss on ignition: ≤5 %, the national standard limit (GB 18484-2020 Table 1 for hazardous waste; GB 18485-2014 Table 1 for municipal solid waste). This is the limit the standard sets, not a test result of ours.

06 · FLUE-GAS TREATMENT

Two ways to build the train.

The configuration is chosen from the waste stream and the emission standard at the site — not from the model alone.

CONFIGURATION I

Venturi scrubber + cyclone dust collector

A lighter wet arrangement for sites whose limit is met by wet scrubbing followed by dust separation.

CONFIGURATION II

Quench tower + deacidification tower + activated carbon + cyclone + bag filter

The full train for stricter limits, including the dioxin and heavy-metal stages.

GAS PATH — CONFIGURATION I

- Primary chamber
- Secondary chamber
- Venturi scrubber
- Cyclone dust collector
- Induced draft fan
- Chimney

GAS PATH — CONFIGURATION II

- Primary chamber
- Secondary chamber
- Quench cooling tower
- Deacidification tower
- Cyclone separator
- Activated carbon adsorber
- Bag dust collector
- Induced draft fan
- Chimney

What decides which configuration you need

Waste composition
Chlorinated plastics and halogenated chemical waste raise the acid load.

The limit that applies
The permit at the site, not the national figure alone.

Site conditions
A wet train needs water, drainage and reagent handling.

07 · MODELS AND SPECIFICATIONS

CXMWI series — medical waste incinerators.



Units on the production floor before packing.

Dual-chamber units from a township health centre to a large hospital. Capacity is quoted as published: kg/h on the small models, kg per batch from CXMWI-100 up.

Model	Capacity	Dimensions L×W×H	Structure	Typical users
CXMWI-20	10–20 kg/h	1600 × 1200 × 1700 mm	Grate design, dual combustion chamber	Township health centres, small hospitals
CXMWI-30	20–30 kg/h	1700 × 1250 × 2500 mm	Gasification pyrolysis with secondary high-temperature combustion	Township health centres, small hospitals
CXMWI-50	30–50 kg/h	1800 × 1300 × 3000 mm	Gasification pyrolysis with secondary high-temperature combustion	Clinics, sanitary waste, small to medium hospitals
CXMWI-100	80–100 kg/batch	2000 × 1400 × 3300 mm	Gasification pyrolysis with secondary high-temperature combustion	Hospitals and medical institutions
CXMWI-150	100–150 kg/batch	2200 × 1500 × 3500 mm	Four combustion chambers, twin air fans, fully enclosed negative pressure	Large hospitals, pharmaceutical factories
CXMWI-200	150–200 kg/batch	2300 × 1600 × 3500 mm	Four combustion chambers, twin air fans, fully enclosed negative pressure	Large hospitals, pharmaceutical factories
CXMWI-500	400–500 kg/batch	3000 × 2000 × 4800 mm	Four combustion chambers, twin air fans, fully enclosed negative pressure	Medium to large hospitals, pharmaceutical factories

Dimensions are overall, excluding the chimney. Final technical data are confirmed at order.

07 · MODELS AND SPECIFICATIONS

CXMWI — full parameters.

The same range in detail: door, chamber volumes, chimney, air supply, burners and weight.

Model	Door (mm)	Chamber volume (m³)	Chimney	Air supply	Primary burner	Secondary burner	Voltage	Weight
CXMWI-20	380 × 480	Gasification 0.2; return 0.14; mixing 0.02	6 m, OD φ280 mm	0.25 kW	0.11 kW, 4–6 kg/h	0.11 kW, 6–10 kg/h	220 V, 50/60 Hz	≈1600 kg
CXMWI-30	480 × 600	Gasification 0.4; return 0.2; mixing 0.03	6 m, OD φ280 mm	0.37 kW	0.11 kW, 4–6 kg/h	0.11 kW, 6–10 kg/h	220 V, 50/60 Hz	≈2500 kg
CXMWI-50	600 × 800	Gasification 0.6; reburn 0.3; mixing 0.04	10 m, OD φ330 mm	0.55 kW	0.11 kW, 6–10 kg/h	0.18 kW, 7–14 kg/h	220 V 50 Hz or 380 V 50 Hz	≈4600 kg
CXMWI-100	700 × 900	Gasification 1.2; secondary 0.6; burnout 0.06	10 m, OD φ330 mm	0.75 kW	0.11 kW, 6–10 kg/h	0.18 kW, 7–14 kg/h	220 V 50 Hz	≈6500 kg
CXMWI-150	800 × 1000	Gasification 1.5; secondary 0.7; extended burn 0.1	10 m, OD φ360 mm	0.75 kW	0.11 kW, 6–10 kg/h	0.18 kW, 10–20 kg/h	220 V 50 Hz	≈7500 kg
CXMWI-200	850 × 1050	Gasification 2.0; secondary 0.9; burnout 0.12	10 m, OD φ360 mm	0.75 kW	0.11 kW, 7–10 kg/h	0.18 kW, 15–20 kg/h	220 V 50 Hz or 380 V 50/60 Hz	≈8500 kg
CXMWI-500	1000 × 1200	Gasification 4.0; secondary 1.5; burnout 0.3	12 m, OD φ460 mm	2 × 0.75 kW	0.18 kW, 10–20 kg/h	0.37 kW, 15–30 kg/h	220 V 50 Hz or 380 V 50 Hz	≈14000 kg

Door size

The clear opening at the charging door. It sets the largest single item that can be loaded without breaking it down.

Chamber volume

Gasification, secondary and burnout volumes separately. The secondary volume against gas flow is what produces the 2.0 s residence time.

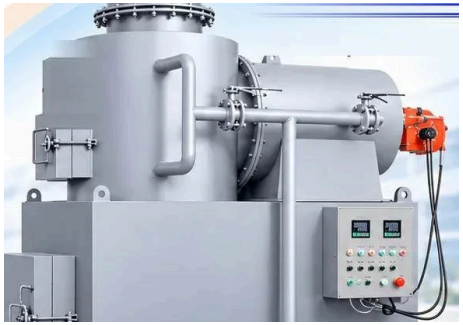
Burner input

Primary burner lights the load; the secondary burner holds 850 °C. Neither is sized to burn the waste on its own.

> Burner ratings are gross input; the secondary burner is sized to hold 850 °C, not to burn the waste. Final data are confirmed at order.

07 · MODELS AND SPECIFICATIONS

CXWSL series — general solid waste incinerators.



CXWSL unit with control panel, combustion air fan and pipework.

The basic single-train series for municipal, commercial, farm and workshop waste. Fuel oil, natural gas or LPG, according to what is available on site.

Model	Capacity	Dimensions L×W×H	Inlet	Induced draft fan
CXWSL-20	20–30 kg/h	0.9 × 0.6 × 2.0 m	400 × 520 mm	0.25 kW
CXWSL-30	30–50 kg/h	1.45 × 0.9 × 2.75 m	480 × 600 mm	0.25 kW
CXWSL-50	50–100 kg/h	1.8 × 1.15 × 3 m	620 × 800 mm	0.37 kW
CXWSL-100	100–150 kg/h	2 × 1.4 × 3.5 m	760 × 960 mm	0.55 kW
CXWSL-200	200–300 kg/h	2.2 × 1.4 × 3.8 m	900 × 1100 mm	0.75 kW
CXWSL-300	300–400 kg/h	3 × 2 × 4.8 m	1080 × 1280 mm	1.1 kW
CXWSL-500	400–500 kg/h	3.3 × 2.3 × 4.8 m	1080 × 1280 mm	1.1 kW

Dimensions are overall, excluding the chimney. Final technical data are confirmed at order.

07 · MODELS AND SPECIFICATIONS

CXWSL — full parameters.

Chimney, burners, voltage and weight across the range.

Model	Chimney	Auxiliary burner	Reburner	Voltage	Weight
CXWSL-20	OD φ133 mm	0.09 kW, 3–5 kg/h	0.09 kW, 3–5 kg/h	380 V or 220 V	≈1600 kg
CXWSL-30	OD φ280 mm	0.15 kW, 4–10 kg/h	0.15 kW, 4–10 kg/h	380 V or 220 V	≈4000 kg
CXWSL-50	OD φ280 mm	0.15 kW, 4–10 kg/h	0.15 kW, 4–10 kg/h	380 V or 220 V	≈5000 kg
CXWSL-100	OD φ300 mm	0.15 kW, 7–14 kg/h	0.37 kW, 7–14 kg/h	380 V or 220 V	≈8000 kg
CXWSL-200	OD φ400 mm	0.15 kW, 7–14 kg/h	0.37 kW, 10–20 kg/h	380 V or 220 V	≈8500 kg
CXWSL-300	OD φ460 mm	0.15 kW, 7–14 kg/h	0.37 kW, 15–26 kg/h	380 V or 220 V	≈16500 kg
CXWSL-500	OD φ480 mm	0.15 kW, 7–14 kg/h	0.37 kW, 15–26 kg/h	380 V or 220 V	≈20000 kg

Chimney

Diameter and height as supplied. Height is set against the site and the dispersion the local authority requires.

Auxiliary and reburn burners

Start-up and temperature-holding duty. Ratings are confirmed at order against the waste and the fuel.

Weight

Shipping weight of the assembled unit, excluding the chimney sections and the foundation.

> Burner ratings are confirmed at order.

07 · MODELS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Options that change how the unit is used, not what it burns.

Fitted at the factory. Each one is quoted with the unit, so there is no second installation visit.

CX-01

Small mobile type

The CXMWI-20 fitted with a trolley for assisted movement between rooms or buildings.

CX-02

Automatic feeding device

An optional feeder for assisted loading, so staff do not handle the waste by hand at the door.

CX-03

Containerised mobile type

A medium-size unit built into a container, for sites that move or have no permanent building.

PLC

Touchscreen control cabinet

Temperature control and interlocks on one screen, with operating records retained.

AIR

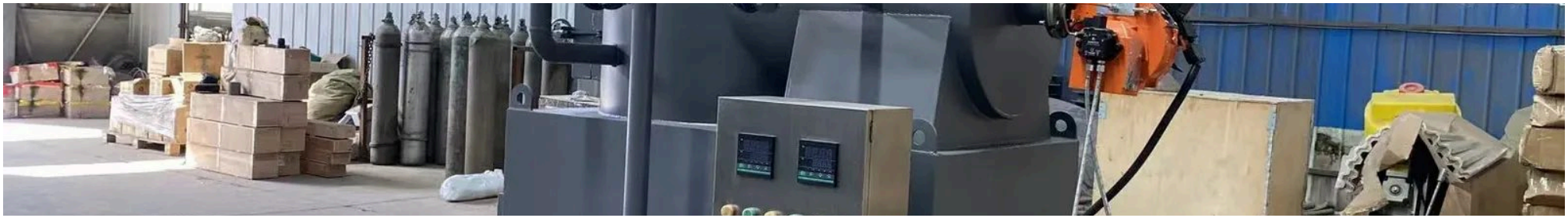
Air-control butterfly valves

Manual staging of primary and secondary air, so the burn can be trimmed to the load.

LINING

Ceramic-fibre door lining

Lighter door on the larger models, easier to open and close on a hot furnace.



Control panel and mounted burner on a unit in assembly.

08 · DELIVERY AND SERVICE

It arrives tested, packed and ready to set on a foundation.

The unit is assembled and run at the factory before it is packed. On site the work is the foundation, the chimney, the power supply and the fuel line.

Packing and loading

- Wooden crate or PE film wrapping, confirmed per shipment and per model size.
- The chimney is shipped in sections and assembled on site.
- Loading is arranged through Qingdao Port for most destinations.
- Packing list, wiring diagram and operating manual travel with the unit.

Installation

- A simple concrete foundation carries the unit; the drawing is issued with the order.
- Chimney sections are erected and guyed on site, to the height the model requires.
- Power supply and fuel line are connected to the control box and burner.
- Commissioning and operator training are arranged with the delivery schedule.



Loading a packed unit into the container at our yard.

We do not publish a price list. Tell us the waste type, the daily volume and the emission standard that applies, and we will reply with the model, the configuration and a price within one business day.

08 · DELIVERY AND SERVICE

What happens after the unit is running.

01
One-year warranty
On the unit from commissioning, against defects in manufacture.

02
24-hour response
A technical answer to an operating question within one working day.

03
Lifetime remote support
Operating and maintenance questions answered for the life of the unit.

04
Wear parts with the shipment
The consumable set that the first year of operation needs travels with the unit.

05
Spares from stock
Burner parts, door seals and refractory sections held for repeat orders.

06
Operator training
Loading, start-up, shutdown and the daily checks, taught on site at commissioning.

A third-party emission test after installation is arranged by the site to its own local requirement; it is not part of the supply.

08 · DELIVERY AND SERVICE

Where the units are running.

Projects as recorded by our production department. Customer names are not published; the model, capacity and emission configuration are set per project.

Application	Model	Location	Date
Solid waste	CXWSL-50	India	Sep 2022
Medical waste	CXWSL-50	Longjiang, China	Aug 2024
Slaughterhouse waste	CXWSL-50	Mongolia	Nov 2024
Medical waste	CXWSL-100	Philippines	Feb 2023
Medical waste	CXWSL-100	Congo	May 2021
Animal carcasses	CXWSL-300	Vietnam	Jun 2024
Medical waste	CXWSL-100	Kuwait	Oct 2022
Medical waste	CXWSL-500	Zambia	Mar 2019
Chemical waste	CXWSL-50	Beijing, China	May 2018
Municipal solid waste	CXWSL-10T (10 t/day)	Guizhou, China	Sep 2023
Municipal solid waste	CXWSL-30T (30 t/day)	Yunnan, China	Jan 2025
Municipal solid waste	CXWSL-20T (20 t/day)	Shanghai, China	Jun 2022

Reference only. Contract details and site photographs are available on request.

09 · CONTACT

Tell us the waste, the volume and the limit.

Send the waste type, the daily volume and the emission standard that applies at your site. We will reply with a model, a flue-gas configuration and a price within one business day.

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Specifications are subject to change without notice; final technical data are confirmed at order. Emission figures in this book are our design values, not third-party test results. Compliance with a specific national or local standard is confirmed per project.

