ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per *ISO 14025* and *EN 15804+A2*

Owner of the Declaration	STARK Group A/S
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-STR-20250510-CBA1-EN
Issue date	13.03.2026
Valid to	12.03.2031

Wall Tile

KERMOS A/S

www.ibu-epd.com | https://epd-online.com

General Information

KERMOS A/S

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-STR-20250510-CBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Ceramic tiles and panels, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

13.03.2026

Valid to

12.03.2031

Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Florian Pronold
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Wall Tile

Owner of the declaration

STARK Group A/S
C.F. Richs Vej 115
2000 Frederiksberg
Denmark

Declared product / declared unit

1 m² wall tile

Scope:

The EPD applies to 1 m² of wall tiles, produced by KERMOS A/S, in Turkey and the final commissioning takes place in Germany, Osterweddingen. The results presented correspond to an n representative EPD of the KERMOS A/S. The LCA data refer to the annual average from the year 2024.
The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011
☐ internally ☒ externally

Erik Poppe,
(Independent verifier)

Product

Product description/Product definition

Wall tiles contain inorganic materials such as clay, kaolin and calcite, but they may also include other raw materials. The production technology of tiles is dry pressing. The required composition is blended with water to form slurry. This slurry then fed into spray driers to form uniform granules ready for compaction. These granules are then shaped to form the green body. The formed green body may then be glazed if required. The green ceramic body is fired at high temperatures, resulting in a hard body. KERMOS A/S wall tiles come in several various dimensions, such as 4 x 60 cm, 6,5 x 26,6 cm, 15 x 15 cm, 15 x 20 cm, 20 x 20 cm, 20 x 25 cm, 20 x 40 cm, 20 x 50 cm, 25 x 50 cm, 25 x 60 cm, 30 x 60 cm, 30 x 90 cm, 31,6 x 100 cm, 35 x 75 cm, 35 x 100 cm, 33 x 100 cm, 33,3 x 100 cm, 40 x 120 cm, 60 x 120 cm - depending on the intended use. Wall tiles have water absorption of more than 10 %.
The Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) covers the manufacture of 7.5 mm thick porcelain stoneware tiles in Turkey, with final commissioning taking place in Osterweddingen, Germany. UN CPC code for wall tiles is 3731.The assessment is based on the most produced tile type within the product range for 1 m2 of wall tile. *(EU) Directive No. 305/2011* (CPR) applies for placing the product on the market in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland). The product requires a Declaration of Performance taking consideration *EN 14411:2012*, Ceramic tiles – Definition, classification, characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking. The respective national regulations apply for usage.

Application

Wall tiles are mainly used as interior wall panelling, e.g. in bathrooms, kitchens and living areas.

Technical Data

The following section outlines details on product performance in terms of their essential characteristics in accordance with *EN 14411*, where included and specified in the Declaration of Performance.

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Water absorption acc. to EN ISO 10545-3	E < 10 %	mg
Break load acc. to DIN EN ISO 10545-4	min. 600 N for thickness ≥ 7.5 mm min. 200 N for thickness < 7.5 mm	N
Flexural strength acc. to DIN EN ISO 10545-4	min. 15	N/mm^2
Resistance to chemicals and staining acc. to DIN EN ISO 10545-13 (optional)	min. Class 3	-
Resistance to household chemicals, pool salts acc. to DIN EN ISO 10545-13	min Class B	
Non-slip propertie (class A, B oder C) acc. to DIN 51130 (only floor coverings)	Not intended to be used on the floor	-
Resistance to deep abrasion acc. to DIN EN ISO 10545-6 (unglazed floor coverings)	Not applicable	-
Resistance to surface wear (class) acc. to DIN EN ISO 10545-7 (only floor coverings)	Not intended to be used on the floor	-

All other technical structural data in accordance with PCR Part B were not listed as it is not of relevance for the declared product in practice and/or do not correspond with the technical structural characteristics.
Product performance values in line with the Declaration of Performance in terms of its essential characteristics in accordance with *EN 14411:2012:* Ceramic tiles – Definition, classification, characteristics, evaluation of conformity, marking and national requirements Voluntary information on the product: dependent on area of application in accordance with *EN 16165*.

Base materials/Ancillary materials

Main raw materials for wall tiles:

Name	Value	Unit
Clay	55 - 60 %	kg/m²
Calcite	5 - 15 %	kg/m²
Kaolin	5 -10 %	kg/m²
Ceramic Waste	0 - 15 %	kg/m²
Others	< 1 %	kg/m²

Auxiliary substances/additives:

- Dispersant
- Pigment
- Binder
- Rheological additives

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances listed in the candidate list (date: 24.04.2025) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no

Reference service life

The reference service life for ceramic tiles is generally significantly longer than 50 years, as confirmed by a list of service lives for components issued by the BNB (BNB 2017). The disclosure of this service life is not based on *ISO 15686*.

Manufacturing

Wall tiles include several different products with different recipes. According to the recipe, raw materials are loaded into the mills for wet grinding and to form a slurry. The slurry then is spray dried to form granules and after the sieving process is stored in the press-feeding silos ready for dry compaction. Hydraulic presses are used for dry compaction to form green tile. Green tiles are then dried in fast vertical-drying units to remove the excess humidity before glazing applications or might remain unglazed. Within the glazing unit printing and other surface design applications are performed. Tiles are then fired at high temperatures to form hard body. After quality checks, tiles are packed for dispatch.

Product Processing/Installation

Wall tiles are fixed to the walls using tile cement and subsequently the seams are filled with mortar.

Packaging

The tiles are packed in cardboard boxes, wrapped with polyethylene film and plastic straps and stacked on wooden pallets. The amount of packaging material can vary according to the tile size.
The packaging end of life phase can include (according to Eurostat 2019):
· Paper: recycling, energy recovery, disposal;
· Plastic: recycling, energy recovery, disposal;
· Wood: reuse, energy recovery, landfill. The end of the service

life may involve various disposal or recycling options, which can be applied depending on the country-specific systems within Europe.

Reuse Phase
Depending on the quantity and material, tiles can be reused in line with their original application when buildings are de-constructed in a targeted manner. Likewise, tiles can remain on the surface and be glued over. Single-variety element residue can be taken back by fireclay manufacturers and reused in ground form as leaning agents in production. This practice has been applied with broken products for decades. The possibilities of further use involve aggregates for crushed brick concrete, as filling or bulk material in the area of road-making and civil engineering.

Disposal
Where the recycling options indicated above are not practical, element residue, broken product and product residue incurred on the building site are easy to dispose of and do not pose any risks for the environment. Waste key: *EWC 17 01 17* (tiles and ceramic)
Owing to the chemically neutral, inert and immobile performance of ceramic tiles, they can be stored in class 0 and 1 landfills in accordance with the TA Siedlungsabfall (Technical Guideline on Domestic Waste).

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit
The product declared here is a tile from Stark GmbH with the designation Wall Tile, as a representative of the Stark GmbH wall tile portfolio. The declared unit refers to 1 m² of the product. The packaging is also included in the calculation, with a weight of 0.7899 kg per declared unit.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m^2
Grammage	13.39	kg/m^2

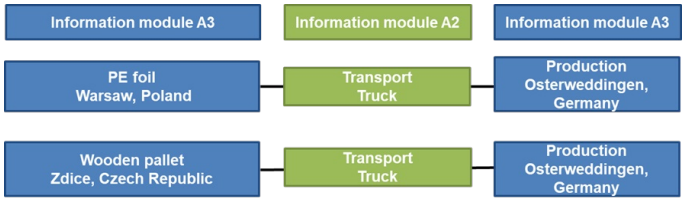
System boundary
Type of EPD: From the cradle to the factory gate with modules C1-C4 and module D. The following information modules are defined as system boundaries in this study:

Production stage (A1- A3):
• A1, Raw material,
• A2, Transport to the manufacturer,
• A3, Production.

End of life (C1- C4):
C1, Dismantling/demolition,
C2, Transport,
C3, Waste treatment,
C4, Disposal.

Reuse, recovery and recycling potential (D)

A total of eight information modules are taken into account in order to accurately record the indicators and environmental impacts of the declared unit. Information module A1 uses EPD No. *EPD-IES-0017748*,which contains 14.26% secondary material and part of the packaging. Information modules A2 to A3 cover transport to the production site, packaging, and the production processes of the product itself. 100% of the electricity requirement is covered by the German electricity mix (DE: residual grid mix *Sphera* with a GWP of 0.879 kg CO2eq. per 3.6 MJ).
The intermediate products are sourced from Turkey and the EU and transported by truck. The following flow charts illustrate the underlying production process.



Information modules C1 to C4 deal with the dismantling or demolition of the product from the building, transport to waste disposal, waste treatment, and final disposal of the product. In addition, information module D deals with the possibilities of reuse, recovery, and recycling. For the EoL scenario, the approach of 30% landfill and 70% material recycling was adopted, where the ceramic tiles are crushed and used as a mineral substitute material in road and civil engineering, thereby replacing natural gravel

Geographic Representativeness
Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product´s lifespan: Europe

Comparability
Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. The databases Sphera *LCA for Experts* v.2025.2 and *Ecoinvent* v3.11 were used. The EPD *EPD-IES-0017748* for Module A1 used the *Ecoinvent* database v3.10 and the LCA software *SimaPro* v9.6.

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon
No renewable raw materials are used; therefore, the biogenic carbon is reported as zero. However, the packaging contains the following raw material that includes biogenic carbon.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	4.48	kg C
biogenic carbon content of upstream packaging	0.038	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO_2.

End of life (C1-C4)

The removal of the tiles from the building is considered in information module C1. Demolition is carried out using an electric chisel, with an energy consumption of 0.5 MJ per declared unit. Electricity consumption is based on the European electricity mix.

The construction waste generated is transported by truck over a distance of 50 km to the nearest waste processing plant.
The C3 information module models the waste treatment of waste generated during the demolition of the building from the declared unit. The RER: Construction Waste Treatment Plant is used as the background data set.

The modeling assumes a material loss of approximately 3% during treatment, which goes to landfill. Subsequently, 30% of the remaining material is landfilled and 70% is recycled in accordance with the end-of-life scenario.

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately Mineral Waste	13.39	kg
Recycling	9.092	kg
Landfilling	3.896	kg
Recycling loss (landfilling)	0.402	kg

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

For information module D, it is stated that 70% of the product is sent for material recycling. Only the net flow was taken into account, i.e. the amount of material that is actually available for recycling after deducting losses in end-of-life treatment. The recycling credit is based on
the data set RER: Gravel 2/32 *Sphera*.

Name	Value	Unit
Net Flow	7.902	kg

LCA: Results

Calculation template for EPD results in accordance with *EN 15804:2012+A2:2019*
(EF 3.1)The results can be scaled based on the weight per square meter. Differences in tile formats are considered negligible and are not expected to have a significant impact on the results.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² wall tile

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO_2 eq	1.14E+01	6.93E-02	6.74E-02	3.71E-02	6E-02	-1.58E-02
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO_2 eq	1.13E+01	6.92E-02	6.47E-02	3.67E-02	5.96E-02	-1.6E-02
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO_2 eq	1.37E-01	4.48E-05	2.74E-03	1.18E-04	1.67E-04	2.96E-04
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO_2 eq	5.69E-03	3.62E-05	6.65E-06	3.16E-04	2.44E-04	-9.67E-05
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	1.66E-07	8.6E-13	9.97E-15	7.22E-14	1.67E-13	-1.21E-13
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H^+ eq	3.23E-02	1.03E-04	3.19E-04	1.86E-04	4.21E-04	-8.29E-05
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	6.17E-04	1.9E-08	1.64E-08	9.2E-08	8.88E-08	-4.03E-08
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	1.26E-02	2.79E-05	1.55E-04	8.66E-05	1.1E-04	-2.99E-05
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	1.37E-01	3.04E-04	1.71E-03	9.38E-04	1.2E-03	-3.26E-04
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	3.96E-02	7.83E-05	3.19E-04	2.31E-04	3.3E-04	-7.88E-05
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	2.09E-05	5.09E-09	1.93E-09	3.73E-08	3.69E-09	-1.73E-09
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	1.62E+02	1.26E+00	8.92E-01	6.78E-01	7.81E-01	-2.41E-01
Water use (WDP)	m^3 world eq deprived	2.6E-01	6.93E-02	1.69E-04	6.53E-03	6.42E-03	-1.75E-03

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² wall tile

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	1.96E+01	2.09E-01	6.43E-03	6.65E-02	1.51E-01	-8.69E-02
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	1.21E+01	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	3.17E+01	2.09E-01	6.43E-03	6.65E-02	1.51E-01	-8.69E-02
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	1.61E+02	1.26E+00	8.92E-01	6.78E-01	7.81E-01	-2.41E-01
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	1.04E+00	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	1.62E+02	1.26E+00	8.92E-01	6.78E-01	7.81E-01	-2.41E-01
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	1.91E+00	0	0	0	0	7.9E+00
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m^3	5.09E-02	2.48E-04	6.99E-06	1.78E-04	1.88E-04	-7.05E-05

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² wall tile

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	8.05E-03	2.51E-10	3.38E-11	9.35E-11	1.72E-10	-1.42E-10
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	1.12E+00	3.18E-04	7.93E-05	1.71E-04	3.9E+00	-3.29E-01
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	2.93E-04	1.59E-04	1.49E-06	8.6E-06	8.17E-06	-1.59E-05
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	9.91E+00	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 m² wall tile

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators “abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources”, “abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources”, “water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption”, “potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems”, “potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic”, “Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic”, “potential soil quality index”. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator.

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ecoinvent 3.11:
Hintergrunddatenbank: ecoinvent 3.11
Zürich: ecoinvent (Hrsg.)
http://www.ecoinvent.org
(15.11.2024)

EPD
EPD International AB
VitrA Karo
EPD registration number: EPD-IES-0017748

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Ceramic tiles and panels, 01.08.2021

Sphera
LCA for Experts: Holistic balancing
Leinfelden-Echterdingen; Sphera Solution GmbH (Hrsg.)
Product Sustainability Data Search | Sphera (GaBi) (19.05.2025)

Publisher

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

+49 (0)30 3087748- 0
info@ibu-epd.com
www.ibu-epd.com

Programme holder

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

+49 (0)30 3087748- 0
info@ibu-epd.com
www.ibu-epd.com

Author of the Life Cycle Assessment

FIT-Umwelttechnik GmbH
Westerstr. 13
38442 Wolfsburg
Germany

05362 72 69 474
bertram@fit-umwelttechnik.de
www.fit-umwelttechnik.com

Owner of the Declaration

STARK Group A/S
C.F. Richs Vej 115
2000 Frederiksberg
Denmark

+4589343434
own-brand@starkgroupsourcing.com
starkgroup.dk