

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-AWU-20260067-IBC1-EN
Issue date	11.03.2026
Valid to	10.03.2031

WÜTOP® DB 20 vapour retarder
Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG

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1. General Information

Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-AWU-20260067-IBC1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

False ceiling and underlay sheeting, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

11.03.2026

Valid to

10.03.2031



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



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

WÜTOP® DB 20 vapour retarder

Owner of the declaration

Adolf Würth GmbH & Co. KG
Reinhold-Würth-Str. 12-17
74653 Künzelsau
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1m² of installed WÜTOP® vapour retarder DB 20.

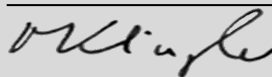
Scope:

This declaration is an average EPD that applies to all WÜTOP® vapour retarder DB 20 vapor control membranes. It is based on production data from a single plant in 2023 located in an EU country. For confidentiality reasons, no further details about the specific plant are disclosed. 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



Matthias Klingler,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

WÜTOP® vapour retarder DB 20 is an industrially manufactured vapor and wind barrier. It is used in roof, wall, and floor constructions to prevent moisture from penetrating the thermal insulation from the interior and to ensure the airtightness of the building envelope. The membrane reduces heat loss and protects the insulation against condensation. For placing the product on the market in the EU/EFTA (excluding Switzerland), Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies. The product requires a Declaration of Performance in accordance with EN 13984:2013 for vapor control layers and vapor barriers in buildings and is CE-marked.

2.2 Application

WÜTOP® vapour retarder DB 20 is used as a vapor and wind barrier in roof, wall, and floor constructions. It ensures airtightness and prevents water vapor from penetrating the insulation layer, thereby avoiding condensation and loss of thermal performance.

2.3 Technical Data

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Grammage acc. to EN 1849-2	0.14	kg/m ²
Resistance to water penetration acc. to EN 1928 (class)	W1	-
Water vapor diffusion equivalent air layer thickness acc. to EN 1931	20	m
Elongation acc. to EN 12311-1	14	%
Resistance to tearing (nail shank) EN 12310-1	100	N
Tensile behavior EN 12311-1	300	N

Intended use or uses of the construction product as specified by the applicable harmonized technical specification EN 13859-1:2010

Flexible sheets for waterproofing – Definitions and characteristics of underlays

Part 1: Underlays for discontinuous roofing
EN 13859-2:2010

Flexible sheets for waterproofing – Definitions and characteristics of underlays

Part 2: Underlays for walls

Surface weight according to EN 1849-2 (not part of the CE marking).

2.4 Delivery status

Roll length: 50 m

Roll width: 0.5 m ; 1.5 m; 2.1 m; 3.0 m;

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Name	Value	Unit
Biocide	None	M-%
Polyethylen	50-70	M-%
Polypropylene	30-50	M-%
Printing Ink	0-1	M-%

The product does not contain any substances from the ECHA Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for authorization above 0.1% by mass (status: 28.02.2024).

The product or any of its components does not contain any additional CMR substances of category 1A or 1B above 0.1% by mass in any component that are not listed on the Candidate List.

No biocidal products have been added to this construction product, and it has not been treated with biocidal products. Therefore, it is not considered a treated article within the meaning of the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012.

The product contains color pigments used for surface printing. These remain on the product. The pigments serve exclusively for marking and do not contain functional additives such as biocides or flame retardants.

2.6 Manufacture

Step 1: Granules are processed into thin functional films on a co-extrusion line.

Step 2: The films are laminated together under heat and pressure to create a multi-layer laminate.

Step 3: The laminate is cooled, stabilized, and wound into jumbo rolls.

Step 4: During converting, the rolls are cut to size, optionally equipped with adhesive strips, and printed.

Step 5: Finished rolls are packaged, labeled, palletized, and prepared for shipment.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The technical rules according to TRGS 900 (as of 02/2009) regarding maximum workplace exposure limits must be observed. Additional occupational safety measures for health protection in commercial operations are not required.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

The WÜTOP® vapour retarder DB 20 is fixed on the 'warm' side of the thermal insulation using a stapler and additionally secured mechanically with battens.

The smooth side faces the installer. Overlaps must provide sufficient coverage and must be sealed airtight with suitable adhesive tape.

Connection to the masonry is made using WÜTOP® adhesive and, if necessary, a pressure batten for additional fixation. Further details on installation are described in the complete installation guide.

2.9 Packaging

The packaging of WÜTOP® vapour retarder DB 20 consists of:

- Wooden pallets
- Cardboard
- Cardboard cores
- Paper
- Stretch film
- Strapping tape

All materials used are recyclable and can be reused or disposed of in accordance with local waste disposal regulations.

2.10 Condition of use

No significant changes in material properties are expected, provided the product is used in accordance with the installation and application guidelines.

It must be ensured that the vapor barrier is not exposed to extreme temperatures or intense UV radiation for extended periods, as this may impair material quality. The product is designed to reliably support heat and moisture regulation within

the component without releasing environmentally relevant or health-hazardous substances during use.

2.11 Environment and health during use

The vapor barrier has no negative impact on the environment or health throughout its entire service life. No harmful substances or vapors are released, ensuring that neither air quality nor user health is compromised.

2.12 Reference service life

The reference service life (RSL) of the vapour barrier is based on the general lifespan of façade membranes / façade sealing systems as specified in the table 'Service Lives of Building Components for Life Cycle Assessment according to BNB' by the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBSR). Since the reference service life was not determined in accordance with ISO 15686, it does not represent an RSL as defined by ISO 15686. The stated service life is based on typical usage conditions and proper installation of the vapor barrier.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Information on the fire performance according to *EN 13501:1* or established national standards. According to *EN 13501:1*:

- The classes of building products regarding their fire performance are predefined as: A1, A2, B, C, D, E, and F;
- The classes of flaming droplets/particles are pre-defined as: d0, d1, or d2;
- The classes for smoke density are pre-defined as: s1, s2, or s3

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	E
Burning droplets	d2
Smoke gas development	s3

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The declaration refers to 1 m² of an average installed product. The average was calculated based on the sales shares of different variants of the same product, which only differ in width.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m ²
Grammage	0.14	kg/m ²
Layer thickness	0.0002	m

3.2 System boundary

Type of EPD: Cradle-to-gate with options (Modules A1–A3, A4, A5, C1–C4, D).

Module A1–A3: Upstream chains of raw materials and their procurement transport. Production processes including energy and waste flows (cradle to gate). Waste generated is considered up to the end-of-waste status.

Module A4: Transport to the construction site.

Module A5: Installation effort including required fastening materials. Waste treatment of packaging materials.

Compensation for losses due to overlaps and offcuts.

Module C1: Manual dismantling of the sealing membrane.

Module C2: Transport to energy recovery facility.

Module C3: Energy recovery (incineration in a municipal waste

Water

The vapour barrier safely and reliably drains any moisture that occurs or penetrates. In the event of unforeseen water exposure, the product has no significant impact on the environment.

Mechanical destruction

In the event of unexpected mechanical damage to the product, no significant environmental impact is anticipated. The product does not release harmful substances, so its destruction does not result in negative environmental effects.

2.14 Re-use phase

The vapour barrier consists of a combination of different plastics and is generally thermally recovered at the end of its service life.

For the underlying life cycle assessment, only the thermal recovery scenario was considered, as a pure separation of plastics for material recycling is currently not feasible due to technical and economic constraints.

2.15 Disposal

The vapour barrier can be disposed of via standard disposal routes for plastics after its service life. Energy recovery in suitable incineration plants is possible. The waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue is 17 02 03 (plastics). Disposal must comply with local regulations for plastic waste.

2.16 Further information

Further information available at www.wuerth.de.

incineration plant).

Module D: Declaration of recovery potential from thermal recovery in A5 and C3.

For the environmental impact assessment, the use of green electricity was calculated. The proportion of electricity demand covered by green electricity amounts to 100% of the total electricity consumption. The emission factor resulting from the impacts of the individual energy sources ('GWP total') is 0.057 kg CO₂ equivalent per kWh.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

The incineration of adhesives was modeled using the same dataset as the incineration of plastics contained in the product. For all truck transports, the use of EURO 6 vehicles was assumed.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

All material and energy flows entering the product system were taken into account. It can be assumed that the sum of the neglected mass fractions does not exceed 5% of the results in the impact categories.

3.5 Background data

For creating the underlying LCA model, the software 'Umberto', version 11.15.1 (Rev 0), was used. All background datasets used come from the ecoinvent database 'ecoinvent EN 15804 (2022)', version 3.11.

3.6 Data quality

The data quality was assessed as good in terms of temporal, geographical, and technological representativeness, as well as completeness and plausibility. The primary data for the production process inventory comes from the year 2023. The ecoinvent background datasets used are not older than 10 years.

Note: In ecoinvent datasets, a time period is indicated instead of a reference year, covering the span from the first data collection to the last update. Temporal representativeness is evaluated based on the most recent year of the respective period. It should be noted that the starting year refers to the original inventory, which may be updated with newer inventory data. It is unclear which parts of the datasets have been updated since the original inventory and what significance these updates have for the overall impacts. The datasets are also influenced by changes in the supply chain, i.e., in other datasets, such as the electricity mix used. However, it remains uncertain whether manufacturing processes, methods, and quantities are up to date. It is assumed that this evaluation by ecoinvent is carried out with the last update of the respective datasets. Therefore, this date was used for assessing temporal representativeness.

3.7 Period under review

The data collection referred to the calendar year 2023 (01/01/2023 – 12/31/2023).

3.8 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

3.9 Allocation

The material input and output flows were collected specifically for the products under review.

The total energy consumption from the calendar year 2023 was allocated based on production consumption measurements.

The recovery potentials from the disposal of packaging and product are reported in Module D.

3.10 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. All background datasets used originate from the ecoinvent database 'ecoinvent EN 15804 (2022)' version 3.11.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

Biogenic carbon is present in the packaging (cardboard, paper, and wooden pallet) and to a small extent in the printing ink on the product.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.000177063	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.004	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Transport to the building site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Transport distance Truck	687	km
Transport distance Ship	534	km
Gross weight Truck	5.79	t
Truck loading Truck	15.79	t

Installation into the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Adhesive tape for installation	2.3	g/m ²
Loss due to overlap	12.1	%
Loss due to cutting waste	6.0	%
Packaging material for disposal	10.7	g/m ²

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type	0.171	kg
Reuse	-	kg
Recycling	-	kg
Energy recovery	0.171	kg
Landfilling	-	kg

5. LCA: 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	X	X	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 installed WÜTOP® DB 20 vapour retarder

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	4.74E-01	2.02E-02	1.51E-01	0	1.58E-03	4.1E-01	0	-1.46E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	4.78E-01	2.02E-02	1.46E-01	0	1.58E-03	4.1E-01	0	-1.44E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-5.17E-03	1.24E-05	5.13E-03	0	1.02E-06	2.66E-05	0	-2.26E-03
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.22E-03	6.97E-06	2.65E-04	0	5.34E-07	3.21E-06	0	-2.01E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.9E-08	4.33E-10	4.55E-09	0	3.45E-11	1.3E-10	0	-4.51E-09
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	1.56E-03	6.57E-05	4.03E-04	0	3.39E-06	9.36E-05	0	-3.95E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	1.06E-04	1.37E-06	2.52E-05	0	1.1E-07	1.35E-06	0	-6.17E-05
EP-marine	kg N eq	3.4E-04	1.6E-05	9E-05	0	8.18E-07	5.32E-05	0	-8.39E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	3.43E-03	1.75E-04	8.86E-04	0	8.83E-06	4.54E-04	0	-7.7E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	2.37E-03	8.4E-05	5.77E-04	0	5.39E-06	1.14E-04	0	-3.06E-04
ADPE	kg Sb eq	2.92E-06	6.87E-08	7.12E-07	0	5.55E-09	2.86E-08	0	-1.17E-07
ADPF	MJ	1.27E+01	2.85E-01	3.05E+00	0	2.25E-02	7.71E-02	0	-2.84E+00
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	1.47E-01	1.49E-03	3.8E-02	0	1.19E-04	2.72E-02	0	-4.38E-02

GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential)

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² installed WÜTOP® DB 20 vapour retarder

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1E+00	4.61E-03	2.41E-01	0	3.71E-04	3.16E-03	0	-3.54E-01
PERM	MJ	1.51E-02	0	-1.51E-02	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	1.02E+00	4.61E-03	2.26E-01	0	3.71E-04	3.16E-03	0	-3.54E-01
PENRE	MJ	6.6E+00	2.85E-01	1.72E+00	0	2.25E-02	7.53E+00	0	-2.84E+00
PENRM	MJ	6.12E+00	0	1.32E+00	0	0	-7.45E+00	0	0
PENRT	MJ	1.27E+01	2.85E-01	3.05E+00	0	2.25E-02	7.71E-02	0	-2.84E+00
SM	kg	7.85E-03	0	1.65E-03	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	3.43E-03	3.43E-05	8.77E-04	0	2.75E-06	4.61E-04	0	-1.02E-03

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA - WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m² installed WÜTOP® DB 20 vapour retarder

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	2.13E-02	4.12E-04	5.45E-03	0	3.26E-05	6.32E-03	0	-3.9E-03
NHWD	kg	3.11E+00	8.75E-03	7.3E-01	0	7E-04	1.9E-01	0	-3.18E-01
RWD	kg	8.93E-06	8.29E-08	2.1E-06	0	6.69E-09	3.32E-08	0	-1.13E-05
CRU	kg	0	0	5.7E-03	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	5.72E-03	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	4.39E-02	0	0	6.75E-01	0	0
EET	MJ	2.33E-03	0	8.59E-02	0	0	1.32E+00	0	0

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 m² installed WÜTOP® DB 20 vapour retarder

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	1.73E-08	1.47E-09	4.46E-09	0	1.19E-10	4.91E-10	0	-1.48E-09
IR	kBq U235 eq	3.54E-02	3.36E-04	8.31E-03	0	2.71E-05	1.31E-04	0	-4.4E-02
ETP-fw	CTUe	1.71E+00	3.76E-02	4.33E+00	0	3.02E-03	8.05E-01	0	-1.85E-01
HTP-c	CTUh	9.68E-11	3.43E-12	2.59E-11	0	2.66E-13	3.49E-11	0	-1.98E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	3.63E-09	1.76E-10	1.08E-09	0	1.42E-11	1.22E-09	0	-5.31E-10
SQP	SQP	2.05E+00	1.66E-01	5E-01	0	1.35E-02	2.21E-02	0	-2.39E-01

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

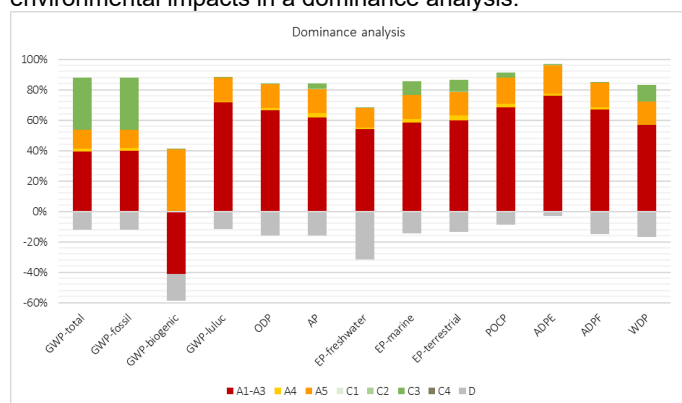
Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure 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.

This EPD was created using a software tool.

6. LCA: Interpretation

The following figure shows the relative contributions of the individual modules to the various impact categories of environmental impacts in a dominance analysis.



The dominance analysis shows that the production phase (Modules A1–A3) accounts for the largest share of environmental impacts in almost all impact categories. In categories such as ODP, AP, EP, and POCP, the share of A1–A3 is clearly above 60%, in some cases close to 80%. For GWP-total, the share is around 50%, while in categories such as ADPE, ADPF, and WDP, values exceed 70%. Transport to the construction site (A4) has only a minor influence in all categories, typically below 10%. Module A5 (on-site installation) contributes the second-largest share in most categories, with values between 10% and 20%. Significant negative contributions from Module D are visible in GWP-luluc and also in EP marine and EP terrestrial, which are due to credits from recycling or energy recovery. Overall, the diagram illustrates that environmental impacts are mainly determined by material production, while transport and installation play a subordinate role.

7. Requisite evidence

No evidence required.

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