

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-20260071-IBC1-EN
Issue date	11.03.2026
Valid to	10.03.2031

WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK 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-20260071-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



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WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK Vapour retarder

Owner of the declaration

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Declared product / declared unit

The declared unit for the Vapour retarder WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK is 1 m² of installed vapor barrier surface.

Scope:

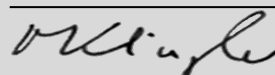
The present declaration is an average EPD that applies to all Vapour retarder WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK. It is based on production data from a plant in 2023 located in a EU country. For confidentiality reasons, no further details about the specific plants are provided.

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® DB 20 Sanierung 2SK is a multi-layer vapor barrier for above-rafter insulation systems in new construction and renovation projects. It can be applied either as a sheathing membrane or as a freely suspended vapor barrier on the structure. The membrane is made of extruded polypropylene. 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 vapour control layers and vapour barriers in buildings and is marked with the CE label.

2.2 Application

WÜTOP® DB 20 Renovation is used as a vapour control layer in over-rafter insulation systems. It provides the following functions:

- Moisture protection: Prevents water vapour from penetrating the insulation and protects the structure against condensation.
- Air tightness: Creates an airtight layer in accordance with thermal insulation requirements.
- Renovation solution: Specifically designed for the refurbishment of roof structures.

2.3 Technical Data

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Grammage acc. to EN 1849-2	0.17	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
Durability against artificial aging EN 1928/ EN 1296	Passed	
Tensile strength (longitudinal) EN 12311-1	270	N/50mm
Tensile strength (transverse) EN12311-1	225	N/50mm
Resistance to tearing EN 12310-1	180	N

Performance values of the product according to the Declaration of Performance regarding its essential characteristics in accordance with DIN EN 13984:2013-05

Plastic and elastomer vapour barrier sheets – Definitions and properties

Voluntary information for the product:

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

2.4 Delivery status

Roll length: 50 m

Roll width: 1.5 m

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

The product/article does not contain any substances from the ECHA Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization above 0.1% by mass (as of 28.02.2024).

The product/article/at least one component does not contain any additional CMR substances of category 1A or 1B above 0.1% by mass in any component, which 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.

2.6 Manufacture

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

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

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

Step 4: In the converting stage, 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. No additional occupational safety measures for health protection in commercial operations are required.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Installation of WÜTOP® vapor barrier should be carried out on the 'warm side' of the thermal insulation and secured mechanically, for example with battens.

The smooth side must always face the installer. Airtight bonding with a suitable adhesive tape is performed on this side of the membrane.

Vertical overlaps should generally be positioned over a rafter. Ensure sufficient overlap between sheets.

All overlaps and areas where the membrane is fixed should be sealed airtight using an appropriate adhesive tape.

Further details on installation are provided in the complete installation manual.

2.9 Packaging

Packaging of WÜTOP® DB 20 Renovation 2SK vapour control layer 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

The WÜTOP® DB 20 Renovation 2SK vapour control layer retains its physical and chemical properties throughout its entire service life. No significant material changes are expected as long as the product is installed and used according to the installation and application guidelines.

The materials used, such as polypropylene and other plastics, are stable and resistant to moisture and mechanical stress, ensuring long-term functionality.

Care should be taken to avoid prolonged exposure to extreme temperatures or UV radiation, as this may affect material properties. The vapour control layer is designed to support thermal and moisture regulation within the building component without releasing environmentally relevant or health-hazardous

substances during use.

2.11 Environment and health during use

The WÜTOP® DB 20 Renovation 2SK vapour control layer has no negative impact on the environment or the health of users during its service life. No impairment of air quality or health is expected.

2.12 Reference service life

Reference Service Life (RSL)

The reference service life of the WÜTOP® DB 20 Renovation 2SK vapour control layer is based on the general lifespan of vapour control elements 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 according to 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 vapour control layer.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Fire protection

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

Water

In the event of unforeseen water exposure, the product has no relevant impact on the environment. The product is water-resistant and does not exhibit harmful changes or environmental effects under temporary or localized moisture exposure.

Mechanical destruction

In the event of unforeseen mechanical destruction of the product, no relevant environmental impacts are expected. The product does not release harmful substances, and no negative environmental effects result from its destruction.

2.14 Re-use phase

The product consists of a combination of different plastics and is typically recovered through thermal recycling at the end of its service life.

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

2.15 Disposal

The vapour control layer can be disposed of through standard plastic waste disposal channels after use. The product can be recovered for energy in incineration plants.

The waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) is 17 02 03 (plastics). Disposal must be carried out in accordance with local regulations for plastics.

2.16 Further information

Further information www.wuerth.de

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The declaration refers to 1 m² of the average installed product. The average was calculated based on the sales shares and transport distances from the production facility to the construction sites in different countries.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m ²
Grammage	0.17	kg/m ²
Layer thickness	0.0008	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 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 primarily in the packaging (cardboard, paper, and wooden pallet) and in the product itself in a small amount due to the printing ink.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.00007548	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.008	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	15.9	t
Truck loading	5.79	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	23.8	g/m ²

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type waste type	0.218	kg
Reuse	-	kg
Recycling	-	kg
Energy recovery	0.218	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 Vapour retarder WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	6.05E-01	2.59E-02	1.79E-01	0	1.92E-03	4.89E-01	0	-1.8E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	6.12E-01	2.59E-02	1.7E-01	0	1.92E-03	4.89E-01	0	-1.77E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-8.43E-03	1.59E-05	8.39E-03	0	1.24E-06	3.18E-05	0	-2.74E-03
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.29E-03	8.96E-06	2.73E-04	0	6.48E-07	3.84E-06	0	-2.44E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	2.5E-08	5.57E-10	5.39E-09	0	4.18E-11	1.55E-10	0	-5.64E-09
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	2.18E-03	8.45E-05	4.85E-04	0	4.12E-06	1.12E-04	0	-4.86E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	1.64E-04	1.76E-06	3.5E-05	0	1.33E-07	1.61E-06	0	-7.5E-05
EP-marine	kg N eq	4.88E-04	2.06E-05	1.12E-04	0	9.93E-07	6.36E-05	0	-1.03E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	4.69E-03	2.25E-04	1.08E-03	0	1.07E-05	5.42E-04	0	-9.49E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	2.84E-03	1.08E-04	6.3E-04	0	6.54E-06	1.36E-04	0	-3.88E-04
ADPE	kg Sb eq	4.66E-06	8.83E-08	1E-06	0	6.74E-09	3.41E-08	0	-1.6E-07
ADPF	MJ	1.62E+01	3.66E-01	3.49E+00	0	2.73E-02	9.2E-02	0	-3.54E+00
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	2.4E-01	1.91E-03	5.34E-02	0	1.45E-04	3.25E-02	0	-5.35E-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 Vapour retarder WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.45E+00	5.92E-03	3.36E-01	0	4.5E-04	3.78E-03	0	-4.29E-01
PERM	MJ	2.51E-02	0	-2.51E-02	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	1.47E+00	5.92E-03	3.11E-01	0	4.5E-04	3.78E-03	0	-4.29E-01
PENRE	MJ	8.69E+00	3.66E-01	2.17E+00	0	2.73E-02	8.92E+00	0	-3.54E+00
PENRM	MJ	7.51E+00	0	1.32E+00	0	0	-8.83E+00	0	0
PENRT	MJ	1.62E+01	3.66E-01	3.49E+00	0	2.73E-02	9.21E-02	0	-3.54E+00
SM	kg	1.54E-02	0	3.25E-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	5.59E-03	4.41E-05	1.23E-03	0	3.34E-06	5.51E-04	0	-1.25E-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 Vapour retarder WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	2.96E-02	5.3E-04	6.91E-03	0	3.96E-05	7.55E-03	0	-4.78E-03
NHWD	kg	3.76E+00	1.13E-02	8.1E-01	0	8.5E-04	2.27E-01	0	-4.15E-01
RWD	kg	1.58E-05	1.07E-07	3.36E-06	0	8.13E-09	3.97E-08	0	-1.37E-05
CRU	kg	0	0	9.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	1.53E-02	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	6.13E-02	0	0	8.06E-01	0	0
EET	MJ	1.2E-03	0	1.2E-01	0	0	1.58E+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 Vapour retarder WÜTOP® DB 20 renovation 2SK

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	2.03E-08	1.89E-09	4.74E-09	0	1.44E-10	5.86E-10	0	-1.84E-09
IR	kBq U235 eq	6.24E-02	4.32E-04	1.32E-02	0	3.3E-05	1.57E-04	0	-5.34E-02
ETP-fw	CTUe	4.38E+00	4.84E-02	1E+00	0	3.67E-03	9.62E-01	0	-2.27E-01
HTP-c	CTUh	2.52E-10	4.41E-12	5.7E-11	0	3.23E-13	4.17E-11	0	-2.46E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	5.07E-09	2.26E-10	1.22E-09	0	1.72E-11	1.46E-09	0	-6.61E-10
SQP	SQP	2.96E+00	2.13E-01	6.72E-01	0	1.64E-02	2.64E-02	0	-2.96E-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

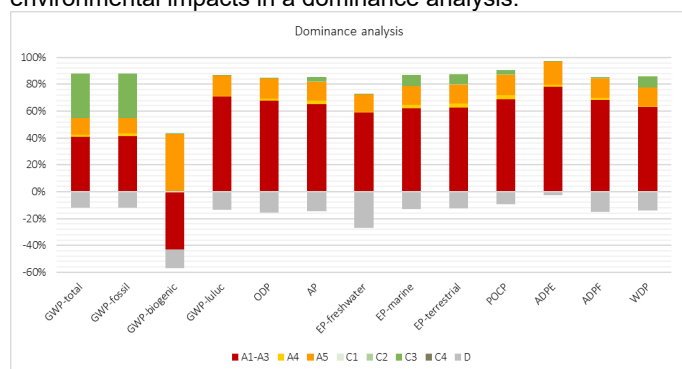
Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure 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 manufacturing phase (Modules A1–A3) dominates all impact categories, primarily due to raw material production and processing. Electricity consumption during production has only a minor influence because the electricity mix used is based

entirely on renewable energy.

For GWP-total, A1–A3 accounts for approximately 50% (excluding Module D), while in all other categories its share consistently exceeds 65%.

Transport to the installation site (A4) is negligible across all categories.

Module A5, which includes installation efforts and compensation for cutting waste and overlaps, represents the second-largest contribution in most categories (around 15% for GWP and 15–20% for others).

At end-of-life, incineration of the product (C3) becomes the second most relevant phase for GWP after A1–A3, due to thermal recovery and CO₂ emissions released from bound carbon.

Module D shows recovery potential from thermal processes in A5 and C3, reducing overall impacts.

7. Requisite evidence

No evidence required.

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**Publisher**

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