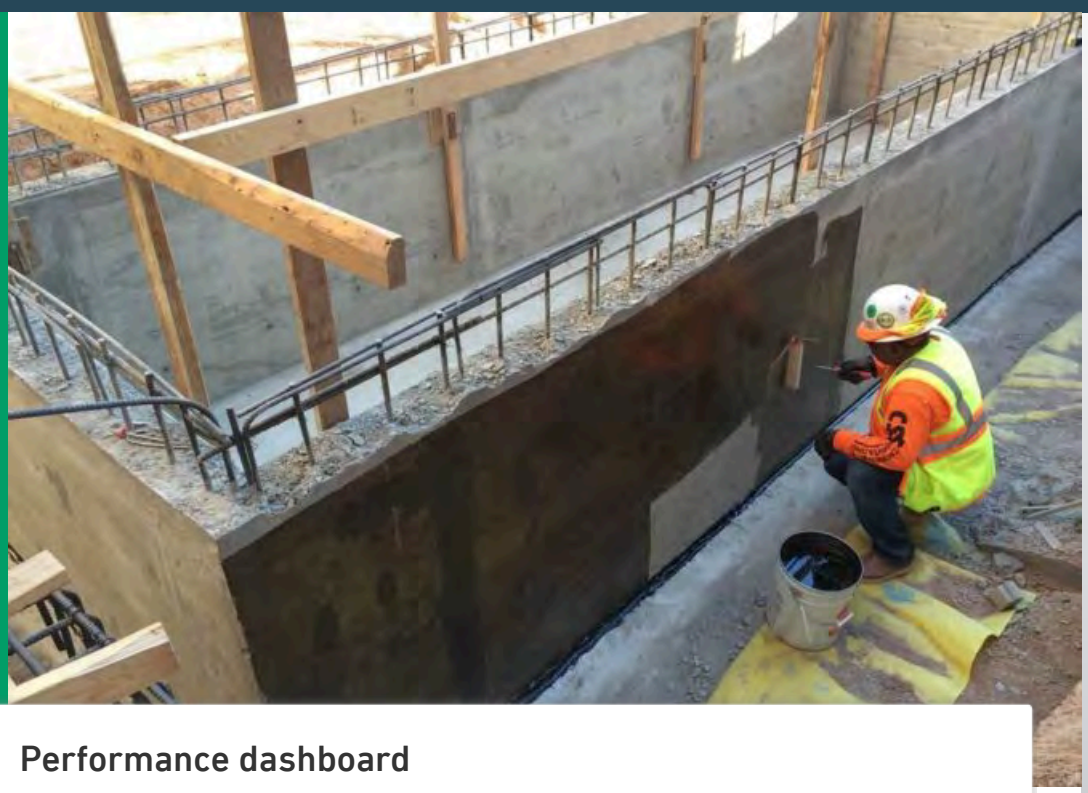
MEL PRIME™
MEL PRIME™ N.E.
MEL PRIME™ W/B

MEL-PRIME™ is a solvent-based, ready-to-use adhesive for W. R. MEADOWS membrane systems. It simultaneously prepares and dustproofs new and old and vertical and horizontal surfaces in one easy, economical operation. MEL-PRIME is designed for surfaces to receive waterproofing and air/vapor barrier systems from W. R. MEADOWS.





Performance dashboard

Features & functionality

Available in solvent-based, water-based, and Northeastern U.S. formulations.

Each formulation meets local VOC content regulations

MEL-PRIME is a solvent-based, ready-to-use adhesive for W. R. MEADOWS membrane systems. It is red to reddish-brown in color.

MEL-PRIME W/B water-based adhesive is a ready-to-use compound specifically formulated with polymers in a true water-based emulsion.

MEL-PRIME N.E. solvent-based VOC adhesive is a ready-to-use adhesive specifically formulated to meet the maximum VOC content limits of 200 g/L for quick dry primers as required by VOC regulations in the northeastern U.S

Visit W.R. MEADOWS for more product information:

MEL PRIME
MEL PRIME N.E.
MEL PRIME W/B

MasterFormat® 07 13 53
MEL-PRIME Technical data sheet

For spec help, contact us or call 800-342-5976.

Environment & materials

Improved by:

No added formaldehyde

Made in the United States

VOC CONTENT
MEL-PRIME: 439g/L
MEL PRIME N.E.: 186 g/L
MEL PRIME W/B: 0 g/L

USGBC member

CAGBC member

Certifications, rating systems & disclosures:

Product ingredients do not contain chemicals in the Living Building Challenge Red List

USDA® BioPreferred Program Bio-based content material, per ASTM 6866-22 Method B (MEL-PRIME™, MEL-PRIME™ N.E.)

Build America, Buy America Act compliant (MEL-PRIME™, MEL PRIME W/B)

See LCA, interpretation & rating systems

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	✓
	Transparency Report (EPD)
3rd-party verified	✓

Validity: 05/28/25 – 05/28/30
SM-WRM – 05282025 – 010

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena, according to ISO 21930:2017; NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings; and ISO 14025:2006.

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Athena Sustainable Materials Institute

SUMMARY

Reference PCR
NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit: 1 m^2

LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI database
SimaPro Developer 9.6; ecoinvent v3.10, US-EI 2.2

Public LCA:
LCA of W. R. MEADOWS Concrete curing products

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena.

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LCA results & interpretation

MEL PRIME™

MEL PRIME™ | MEL PRIME™ N.E. | MEL PRIME™ W/B | EPD additional content

Scope and summary

○ Cradle to gate ○ Cradle to gate with options ● **Cradle to grave**

Application
MEL-PRIME is a solvent-based, ready-to-use adhesive for W. R. MEADOWS membrane systems. It is red to reddish-brown in color. It is designed for surfaces to receive waterproofing and air/vapor barrier systems from W. R. MEADOWS.

Functional unit
According to the PCR, the functional unit is: 1 m^2 of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years (the assumed average lifetime of a building).

W. R. MEADOWS' VOCOMP and MEL-PRIME products fall within the general category of curing, sealing, and priming coatings. The product life for coatings is typically defined by market lifetime (5 years) and technical life (either 5, 10, or 20 years), depending on performance in durability tests as outlined in the PCR. Since VOCOMPs are single-use products that do not require reapplication, the functional unit considers only the initial application, with no additional reapplications over the 60-year lifespan of a building. The results in this report are presented per functional unit.

Density: 7.8 lb/gal

Coverage: 6.75 m^2/L

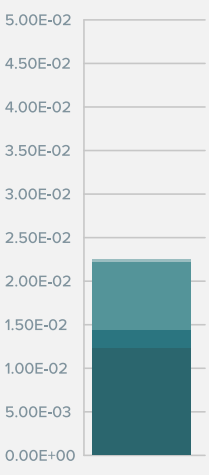
Reference flow: 0.14 kg/functional unit

Manufacturing data
Reporting period: January 2023 – December 2023
Location: Hampshire, IL

Material composition by wt%

MATERIAL	WT%
Polymer solution	75-95%
Oils	5-10%
Additives	<1%
Dye	<1%
Packaging, plastic	<1%
Packaging, wood pallet	<1%
Packaging, steel can	<5%

Average plant impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/func unit]



LIFE CYCLE STAGE	MPTS/FUNC. UNIT
Product stage	1.31E-02
Design & construction	1.22E-03
Use & maintenance	8.43E-03
End of life	2.26E-04

Total impacts = 2.30E-02 mPts

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages
The production stage dominates the overall environmental impact of MEL-PRIME. This stage contributes more than three-quarters of the total impacts across most categories. Key categories affected include global warming potential (GWP), acidification, fossil fuel depletion, and ecotoxicity. The construction stage includes the transportation to application site and packaging disposal. This stage adds a small but non-negligible share. The use stage shows no direct emissions, whereas end-of-life emissions are minimal, mostly from residual disposal and packaging waste.

Production Stage
Polymeric binders and solvent-based components primarily drive the environmental impact in the production stage. These materials account for most of the global warming, smog, and fossil fuel depletion categories. Manufacturing operations and packaging contribute additional emissions through electricity and natural gas use. Volatile ingredients also contribute to ozone depletion and respiratory effects in small but measurable amounts. Overall, MEL-PRIME's production impacts reflect the typical profile of a solvent-modified primer.

Design & Construction Stage
The primary contributor in the construction stage is truck transportation to the installation site. These stages contribute to acidification and ecotoxicity, though their overall contributions remain lower than manufacturing.

Use & Maintenance Stage
Use-stage impacts are minimal. The water or energy consumption during use is not accounted for or because MEL PRIME are single-use products that do not require reapplication.

End-of-life Stage
End-of-life impacts (4-1, 4-2) are minor, meaning most emissions occur upstream.

How we're making it greener

W. R. MEADOWS has championed environmental awareness since the 1980s and pioneered the GREEN LINE® product portfolio. This line features products with lower VOC content, achieved through innovative water-based formulations. These formulations typically have lower embodied carbon compared to their solvent-based counterparts. MEL-PRIME W/B is part of this line.

Contractors prefer GREEN LINE products for their exceptional performance and ease of application, requiring less specialized equipment. Tools used for application can be cleaned with soap and water while still wet, eliminating the need for harsh chemical cleaners.

Water-based products not only safeguard the atmosphere but also enhance worker safety.

Utilizing biobased content
By utilizing biobased content, we support renewable resources, contribute to a more sustainable production process and lower carbon emissions.

Intentionally added product ingredients have been screened against chemicals listed in the Living Building Challenge Red List 4.0, April 2024, and do not contain any of the listed ingredients.

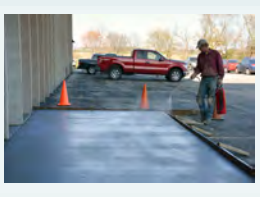
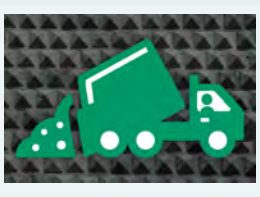
See how we make it greener

LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	USE	END OF LIFE
	(X) 1-1 Raw materials manufacturing	(X) 2-1 Transportation to distribution center	(X) 3-1 Coating application	(X) 4-1 Transportation to disposal site
	(X) 1-2 Transportation of raw materials to plants	(X) 2-2 Transportation to point of sale/ Installation	(X) 3-2 Emission from drying	(X) 4-2 End-of-life management
Information modules: Included (X) | Excluded (MND)*	(X) 1-3 Coating manufacturing	(X) 2-3 Transportation to application site	(X) 3-3 Necessary maintenance and repair	





SM Single Score
Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per functional unit	1.31E-02 mPts	1.22E-03 mPts	8.43E-03 mPts	2.26E-04 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Solvent blends and hydrocarbon-based polymers with manufacturing processes.	Transportation of the product to the installation site.	Emission from drying.	Transport to waste facilities, background emissions from landfilling of coated concrete, and disposal of packaging waste.

Life cycle impact results per functional unit

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	USE	END OF LIFE

Ecological damage

Impact category	Unit				
GWP, IPCC $_{TOTAL}$	kg CO_2 eq	2.71E-01	2.03E-02	1.72E-02	3.31E-03
GWP, IPCC $_{BIOGENIC}$	kg CO_2 eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP, IPCC $_{FOSSIL}$	kg CO_2 eq	2.70E-01	2.03E-02	1.72E-02	3.31E-03
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{TOTAL}$	kg CO_2 eq	2.65E-01	2.01E-02	1.66E-02	2.94E-03
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{BIOGENIC}$	kg CO_2 eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{FOSSIL}$	kg CO_2 eq	2.71E-01	2.03E-02	1.72E-02	3.31E-03
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3.96E-07	2.88E-10	3.95E-08	1.11E-11
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq	8.29E-04	4.96E-05	5.67E-05	2.63E-06
Eutrophication	kg N eq	6.13E-05	3.38E-06	4.26E-06	6.15E-07

Human health damage

Impact category	Unit				
Smog	kg O_3 eq	1.11E-02	1.28E-03	2.20E-01	7.39E-05
Respiratory effects	kg $PM_{2.5}$ eq	1.07E-04	6.84E-06	7.28E-06	3.77E-07

Additional environmental information

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU_h	1.00E-09	1.29E-11	4.11E-11	2.48E-11
Non-carcinogenics	CTU_h	1.40E-08	2.48E-09	6.98E-10	1.74E-09
Ecotoxicity	CTU_e	1.04E-01	5.06E-02	4.71E-03	2.68E-03
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	6.23E-01	3.83E-02	5.53E-02	1.23E-03

References

LCA Background Report
LCA of W. R. MEADOWS Concrete curing products, 2025. Developed using the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 100-year time, TRACI v2.1, CML, and Cumulative Energy Demand (LHV) impact assessment methodologies, SimaPro Analyst 9.6 software, and ecoinvent v3.10 and US-EI 2.2 databases.

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works -- Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services

NSF Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations: Architectural Coatings: NAICS 325510, version 2 extended through June 30, 2025.

Download PDF SM Transparency Report/ EPD

SM Transparency Reports (TR) are ISO 14025 Type III environmental declarations (EPD) that enable purchasers and users to compare the potential environmental performance of products on a life cycle basis. Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance using EPD information shall consider all relevant information modules over the full life cycle of the products within the building. This PCR allows EPD comparability only when the same functional requirements between products are ensured and the requirements of ISO 21930:2017 §5.5 are met. It should be noted that different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared. LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks. These six impact categories are globally deemed mature enough to be included in Type III environmental declarations. Other categories are being developed and defined and LCA should continue making advances in their development. However, the EPD users shall not use additional measures for comparative purposes. Comparison of the environmental performance of structural and architectural wood products using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the construction works level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the construction works energy use phase as instructed under this PCR. Full conformance with the PCR for structural and architectural wood products allows EPD comparability only when all stages of a life cycle have been considered, when they comply with all referenced standards, use the same sub-category Part B PCR, and use equivalent scenarios with respect to construction works. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified improved life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4 - LEED v4
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	½ product
● Product-specific Type III EPD	1 product

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
● Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 products

Collaborative for High Performance Schools National Criteria
MW C5.1 – Environmental Product Declarations

● Third-party certified type III EPD	2 points

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

● NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell	
● NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs	

BREEAM New Construction 2018
Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

○ Industry-average EPD	.5 points
○ Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
● Product-specific EPD	1 point

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	●
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	●

Validity: 05/28/25 – 05/28/30
SM-WRM – 05282025 – 010

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena, according to ISO 21930:2017; NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings; and ISO 14025:2006.

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Athena Sustainable Materials Institute

SUMMARY
Reference PCR
NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings
Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave
Functional unit: 1 m^2
LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1
LCA software; LCI database
SimaPro Developer 9.6; ecoinvent v3.10, US-EI 2.2
Public LCA:
LCA of W. R. MEADOWS VOCOMP and MEL-PRIME
In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena.

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LCA results & interpretation

MEL PRIME™

MEL PRIME™ | MEL PRIME™ N.E. | MEL PRIME™ W/B | EPD additional content

Scope and summary

○ Cradle to gate ○ Cradle to gate with options ● **Cradle to grave**

Application
MEL PRIME™ N.E. solvent-based VOC adhesive is a ready-to-use adhesive specifically formulated to meet the maximum VOC content limits of 200 g/L for quick dry primers as required by VOC regulations in the northeastern U.S. It is red to reddish-brown in color and is furnished in one-gallon cans or five-gallon pails.

Functional unit
According to the PCR, the functional unit is: 1 m^2 of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years (the assumed average lifetime of a building).

W. R. MEADOWS' VOCOMP and MEL-PRIME products fall within the general category of curing, sealing, and priming coatings. The product life for coatings is typically defined by market lifetime (5 years) and technical life (either 5, 10, or 20 years), depending on performance in durability tests as outlined in the PCR. Since VOCOMPs are single-use products that do not require reapplication, the functional unit considers only the initial application, with no additional reapplications over the 60-year lifespan of a building. The results in this report are presented per functional unit.

Density: 8.8 lb/gal

Coverage: 4.9 m^2/L

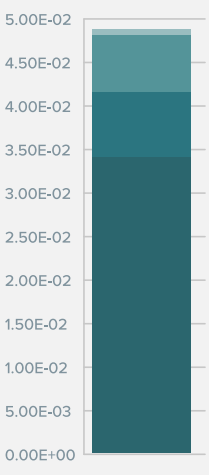
Reference flow: 0.21 kg/functional unit

Manufacturing data
Reporting period: January 2023 – December 2023
Location: Hampshire, IL, USA

Material composition by wt%

MATERIAL	WT%
Polymer solution	75-95%
Oils	5-10%
Additives	<1%
Dye	<1%
Packaging, plastic	<5%
Packaging, wood pallet	<1%
Packaging, steel can	<5%

Average plant impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/func unit]



LIFE CYCLE STAGE	MPTS/FUNC. UNIT
Product stage	3.43E-02
Design & construction	6.79E-03
Use & maintenance	7.66E-03
End of life	3.53E-04

Total impacts = 4.91E-02 mPts

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages
The production stage dominates the overall environmental impact of MEL PRIME™ N.E. This stage contributes more than three-quarters of the total impacts across most categories. Key categories affected include global warming potential (GWP), acidification, fossil fuel depletion, and ecotoxicity. The construction stage includes the transportation to application site and packaging disposal. This stage adds a small but non-negligible share. The use stage shows no direct emissions, whereas end-of-life emissions are minimal, mostly from residual disposal and packaging waste.

Production Stage
Polymeric binders and solvent-based components primarily drive the environmental impact in the production stage. These materials account for most of the global warming, smog, and fossil fuel depletion categories. Manufacturing operations and packaging contribute additional emissions through electricity and natural gas use. Volatile ingredients also contribute to ozone depletion and respiratory effects in small but measurable amounts.

Design & Construction Stage
Transportation to the installation site via truck is the primary contributor in the construction stage. Although this stage contributes less than 10% of total impact in most categories, impacts from truck transportation contribute a small degree to acidification and fossil fuel use.

Use & Maintenance Stage
Use-stage impacts are minimal. The water or energy consumption during use is not accounted for or because MEL PRIME are single-use products that do not require reapplication.

End-of-life Stage
End-of-life impacts (4-1, 4-2) are minor, meaning most emissions occur upstream.

How we're making it greener

W. R. MEADOWS has championed environmental awareness since the 1980s and pioneered the GREEN LINE® product portfolio. This line features products with lower VOC content, achieved through innovative water-based formulations. These formulations typically have lower embodied carbon compared to their solvent-based counterparts. MEL-PRIME W/B is part of this line.

Contractors prefer GREEN LINE products for their exceptional performance and ease of application, requiring less specialized equipment. Tools used for application can be cleaned with soap and water while still wet, eliminating the need for harsh chemical cleaners.

Water-based products not only safeguard the atmosphere but also enhance worker safety.

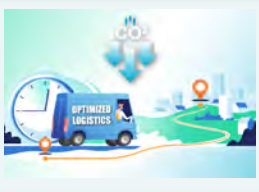
Utilizing biobased content
By utilizing biobased content, we support renewable resources, contribute to a more sustainable production process and lower carbon emissions.

Intentionally added product ingredients have been screened against chemicals listed in the Living Building Challenge Red List 4.0, April 2024, and do not contain any of the listed ingredients.

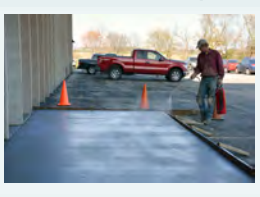
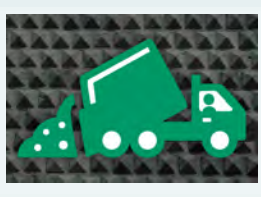
See how we make it greener

LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	USE	END OF LIFE
Information modules: **Included (X)** | Excluded (MND)*	(X) 1-1 Raw materials manufacturing	(X) 2-1 Transportation to distribution center	(X) 3-1 Coating application	(X) 4-1 Transportation to disposal site
	(X) 1-2 Transportation of raw materials to plants	(X) 2-2 Transportation to point of sale/ Installation	(X) 3-2 Emission from drying	(X) 4-2 End-of-life management
	(X) 1-3 Coating manufacturing	(X) 2-3 Transportation to application site	(X) 3-3 Necessary maintenance and repair	





SM Single Score
Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per functional unit	3.43E-02 mPts	6.79E-03 mPts	7.66E-03 mPts	3.54E-04 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Solvent blends and hydrocarbon-based polymers with manufacturing processes.	Transportation of the product to the installation site.	Emission from drying.	Transport to waste facilities, background emissions from landfilling of coated concrete, and disposal of packaging waste.

Life cycle impact results per functional unit

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	USE	END OF LIFE
Ecological damage				
Impact category / Unit				
GWP, IPCC $_{TOTAL}$ kg CO_2 eq	6.65E-01	1.14E-01	4.94E-02	5.22E-03
GWP, IPCC $_{BIOGENIC}$ kg CO_2 eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP, IPCC $_{FOSSIL}$ kg CO_2 eq	6.64E-01	1.14E-01	4.94E-02	5.22E-03
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{TOTAL}$ kg CO_2 eq	6.46E-01	1.12E-01	4.77E-02	4.64E-03
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{BIOGENIC}$ kg CO_2 eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{FOSSIL}$ kg CO_2 eq	6.46E-01	1.12E-01	4.77E-02	4.64E-03
Ozone depletion kg CFC-11 eq	1.43E-06	1.62E-09	1.43E-07	1.86E-11
Acidification kg SO_2 eq	2.11E-03	2.77E-04	1.66E-04	4.50E-06
Eutrophication kg N eq	2.60E-04	1.88E-05	2.29E-05	9.80E-07
Human health damage				
Impact category / Unit				
Smog kg O_3 eq	2.81E-02	7.12E-03	1.46E-01	1.28E-04
Respiratory effects kg $PM_{2.5}$ eq	2.75E-04	3.82E-05	2.19E-05	6.37E-07
Additional environmental information				
Impact category / Unit				
Carcinogenics CTU_h	2.15E-09	7.19E-11	1.14E-10	3.84E-11
Non-carcinogenics CTU_h	3.08E-08	1.39E-08	1.88E-09	2.72E-09
Ecotoxicity CTU_e	2.34E-01	2.82E-01	1.43E-02	4.17E-03
Fossil fuel depletion MJ surplus	1.89E+00	2.14E-01	1.78E-01	2.07E-03

References

LCA Background Report
LCA of W. R. MEADOWS Concrete curing products, 2025. Developed using the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 100-year time, TRACI v2.1, CML, and Cumulative Energy Demand (LHV) impact assessment methodologies, SimaPro Analyst 9.6 software, and ecoinvent v3.10 and US-EI 2.2 databases.

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works -- Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services

NSF Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations: Architectural Coatings: NAICS 325510, version 2 extended through June 30, 2025.

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Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified improved life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4 - LEED v4
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD — ½ product
● Product-specific Type III EPD — 1 product

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
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Collaborative for High Performance Schools National Criteria
MW C5.1 – Environmental Product Declarations

● Third-party certified type III EPD — 2 points

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BREEAM New Construction 2018
Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

○ Industry-average EPD — .5 points
○ Multi-product specific EPD — .75 points
● Product-specific EPD — 1 point

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	✓
	Transparency Report (EPD)
3rd-party verified	✓

Validity: 05/28/25 – 05/28/30
SM-WRM – 05282025 – 010

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena, according to ISO 21930:2017; NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings; and ISO 14025:2006.

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SUMMARY
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NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings
Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave
Functional unit: 1 m^2
LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1
LCA software; LCI database
SimaPro Developer 9.6; ecoinvent v3.10, US-EI 2.2
Public LCA:
LCA of W. R. MEADOWS VOCOMP and MEL-PRIME
In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena.

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LCA results & interpretation

MEL PRIME™

MEL PRIME™ | MEL PRIME™ N.E. | MEL PRIME™ W/B | EPD additional content

Scope and summary

○ Cradle to gate ○ Cradle to gate with options ● **Cradle to grave**

Application
MEL PRIME™ W/B water-based adhesive is a ready-to-use compound specifically formulated with polymers in a true water-based emulsion.

Functional unit
According to the PCR, the functional unit is: 1 m^2 of covered and protected substrate for a period of 60 years (the assumed average lifetime of a building).

W. R. MEADOWS' VOCOMP and MEL-PRIME products fall within the general category of curing, sealing, and priming coatings. The product life for coatings is typically defined by market lifetime (5 years) and technical life (either 5, 10, or 20 years), depending on performance in durability tests as outlined in the PCR. Since VOCOMPs are single-use products that do not require reapplication, the functional unit considers only the initial application, with no additional reapplications over the 60-year lifespan of a building. The results in this report are presented per functional unit.

Density: 8.3 lb/gal

Coverage: 4.29 m^2/L

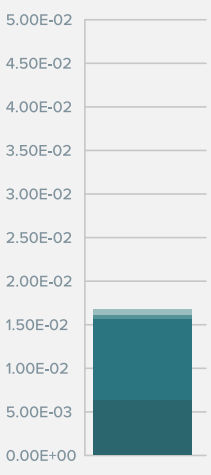
Reference flow: 0.23 kg/functional unit

Manufacturing data
Reporting period: January 2023 – December 2023
Location: Hampshire, IL, USA

Material composition by wt%

MATERIAL	WT%
Asphalt emulsion	75-95%
Polymer	5-10%
Oils	5-10%
Additives	<1%
Packaging, plastic	<1%
Packaging, wood pallet	<1%

Average plant impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/func unit]



LIFE CYCLE STAGE	MPTS/FUNC. UNIT
Product stage	6.51E-03
Design & construction	8.91E-03
Use & maintenance	4.19E-04
End of life	4.48E-04

Total impacts = 1.63E-02 mPts

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages
MEL-PRIME W/B has the lowest total environmental impact among all variants. The production stage still dominates the life cycle, but at a reduced level due to substituting water for solvents. Construction-stage impacts are moderate and similar to other variants, while use and end-of-life stages remain negligible.

Production Stage
Polymer resins remain the primary impact driver in this stage, but the total quantity and associated energy demands are lower than in other variants. The substitution of water in place of volatile organics dramatically reduces global warming potential, ozone depletion, and ecotoxicity by approximately half of the total emissions compared to the solvent-based variant.

The energy use in manufacturing (1-3) is lower in the usage of electricity and natural gas. Water-based manufacturing requires less intensive equipment, with fewer containment or heating needs. As a result, these differences result in lower impacts in GWP, ozone depletion, and respiratory effects, compared to the other solvent-based variants.

Design & Construction Stage
Construction-stage emissions are similar in magnitude to the other products and stem from transportation and container disposal. This stage contributes modest impacts in acidification, smog, and fossil energy.

Use & Maintenance Stage
Use-stage impacts are minimal. The water or energy consumption during use is not accounted for or because MEL PRIME are single-use products that do not require reapplication.

End-of-life Stage
End-of-life impacts (4-1, 4-2) are minor, meaning most emissions occur upstream.

How we're making it greener

W. R. MEADOWS has championed environmental awareness since the 1980s and pioneered the GREEN LINE® product portfolio. This line features products with lower VOC content, achieved through innovative water-based formulations. These formulations typically have lower embodied carbon compared to their solvent-based counterparts. MEL-PRIME W/B is part of this line.

Contractors prefer GREEN LINE products for their exceptional performance and ease of application, requiring less specialized equipment. Tools used for application can be cleaned with soap and water while still wet, eliminating the need for harsh chemical cleaners.

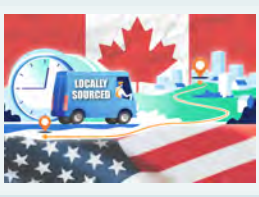
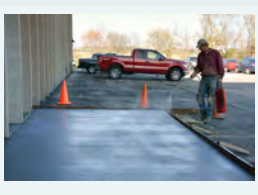
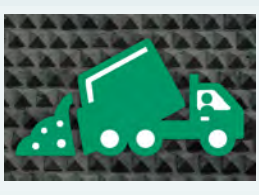
Water-based products not only safeguard the atmosphere but also enhance worker safety.

Utilizing biobased content
By utilizing biobased content, we support renewable resources, contribute to a more sustainable production process and lower carbon emissions.

Intentionally added product ingredients have been screened against chemicals listed in the Living Building Challenge Red List 4.0, April 2024, and do not contain any of the listed ingredients.

See how we make it greener

LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	USE	END OF LIFE
	(X) 1-1 Raw materials manufacturing	(X) 2-1 Transportation to distribution center	(X) 3-1 Coating application	(X) 4-1 Transportation to disposal site
	(X) 1-2 Transportation of raw materials to plants	(X) 2-2 Transportation to point of sale/ Installation	(X) 3-2 Emission from drying	(X) 4-2 End-of-life management
Information modules:	(X) 1-3 Coating manufacturing	(X) 2-3 Transportation to application site	(X) 3-3 Necessary maintenance and repair	
Included (X) | Excluded (MND)*				

SM Single Score Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per functional unit	6.51E-03 mPts	8.91E-03 mPts	4.19E-04 mPts	4.48E-04 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Water-dispersed acrylic polymers and formulation agents with mixing and filling.	Transportation of the product to the installation site.	Emission from drying.	Transport to waste facilities, background emissions from landfilling of coated concrete, and disposal of packaging waste.

Life cycle impact results per functional unit

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	PRODUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	USE	END OF LIFE

Ecological damage

Impact category	Unit				
GWP, IPCC $_{TOTAL}$	kg CO_2 eq	1.16E-01	1.49E-01	8.49E-03	6.52E-03
GWP, IPCC $_{BIOGENIC}$	kg CO_2 eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP, IPCC $_{FOSSIL}$	kg CO_2 eq	1.16E-01	1.49E-01	8.49E-03	6.52E-03
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{TOTAL}$	kg CO_2 eq	1.14E-01	1.47E-01	8.29E-03	5.77E-03
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{BIOGENIC}$	kg CO_2 eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP, TRACI 2.1 $_{FOSSIL}$	kg CO_2 eq	1.15E-01	1.47E-01	8.29E-03	5.77E-03
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	2.38E-09	2.12E-09	1.59E-10	1.99E-11
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq	3.87E-04	3.64E-04	2.32E-05	4.59E-06
Eutrophication	kg N eq	3.56E-05	2.48E-05	1.70E-06	1.20E-06

Human health damage

Impact category	Unit				
Smog	kg O_3 eq	5.62E-03	9.34E-03	3.07E-04	1.27E-04
Respiratory effects	kg $PM_{2.5}$ eq	5.99E-05	5.02E-05	2.54E-06	6.69E-07

Additional environmental information

Impact category	Unit				
Carcinogenics	CTU_h	6.55E-10	9.43E-11	3.30E-11	4.98E-11
Non-carcinogenics	CTU_h	7.65E-09	1.82E-08	5.06E-10	3.51E-09
Ecotoxicity	CTU_e	8.45E-02	3.71E-01	2.86E-03	5.37E-03
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	2.58E-01	2.81E-01	2.13E-02	2.20E-03

References

LCA Background Report
LCA of W. R. MEADOWS Concrete curing products, 2025. Developed using the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) 100-year time, TRACI v2.1, CML, and Cumulative Energy Demand (LHV) impact assessment methodologies, SimaPro Analyst 9.6 software, and ecoinvent v3.10 and US-EI 2.2 databases.

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works -- Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services

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Transparency Report (EPD)	
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EPD additional content

MEL PRIME™

MEL PRIME™ | MEL PRIME™ N.E. | MEL PRIME™ W/B | EPD additional content

Data

Background This product-specific plant-specific declaration was created by collecting production data from the facility in Hampshire, IL. All unit processes were modeled using primary data. Secondary data sources include those available in the ecoinvent v3.10 and US-EI 2.2 databases.

MEL PRIME W/B is a water-based sealing compound and adhesive, which is assumed to be 100% landfilled with no additional processing.MEL PRIME and MEL PRIME N.E., solvent-based primers, follow a different disposal pathway, with 100% of waste coatings sent to incineration for energy recovery. Packaging waste is also modeled based on WARM model assumptions. Plastic pails, steel drums, and packaging film are assumed to travel 7 miles before being 100% landfilled, while wood pallets are assumed to be recycled.

Packaging waste from raw materials is designated for landfill disposal. All water used in the MEL-PRIME manufacturing process turns into wastewater and is directed to a municipal wastewater treatment facility. Solid waste and scrap from the manufacturing process are transported by truck to a landfill located a production-weighted average 20 miles away for MEL-PRIME.

Allocation The W. R. MEADOWS facility produces multiple types of products each year. To allocate electricity and natural gas consumption accurately to each product, total annual energy consumption was distributed based on the proportion of each product's annual production (by mass) relative to the total plant production. This approach assigns manufacturing activities proportionally to each product type.

All associated manufacturing resources and waste flows were allocated using the same approach. There are no co-products produced during their manufacturing processes. The mass used in the LCA ensures that the sum of the allocated inputs and outputs of a unit process shall be equal to the inputs and outputs of the unit process before allocation. This means that no double counting or omissions of inputs or outputs through allocation is occurring.

Cut-off criteria for the inclusion of mass and energy flows are 1% of renewable primary resource (energy) usage, 1% nonrenewable primary resource (energy) usage, 1% of the total mass input of that unit process, and 1% of environmental impacts. The total of neglected input flows per module does not exceed 5% of energy usage, mass, and environmental impacts.

The only exceptions to these criteria are substances with hazardous and toxic properties, which must be listed even when the given process unit is under the cut-off criteria of 1% of the total mass. No known flows are deliberately excluded from this declaration, and no substances considered to be hazardous or toxic according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitle C are present in the products. Therefore, these criteria have been met. Biogenic carbon is included in reported results.

Data quality assessment

Precision: The precision of the data is considered high. Product engineers provided detailed bills of materials, and facility managers provided utility information for the manufacturing facilities. The raw material transportation distances were calculated based on the raw material manufacturers' addresses, extracted from the relevant SDSs. Proxy datasets were utilized in the LCA model when secondary data were not available.

Completeness: The data included is considered complete. The LCA model included all known material and energy flows. As pointed out in that section, no known flows above 1% were excluded and the sum of all excluded flows totals less than 5%, whether evaluated by mass, energy, or potential environmental impact.

Consistency: The consistency of the model is considered high. The bills of materials provided by the product engineers were developed for multiple internal departments use and are maintained regularly.

The LCA practitioner also cross-referenced the installation documents and other relevant information to ensure consistency. Furthermore, modeling assumptions were consistent across the model, with preference given towards SimaPro data, where available.

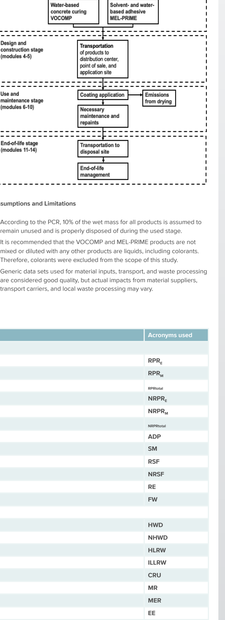
Scenarios and additional technical information

Per ISO 21930, Section 8.2.3, any releases to ground- and surface water and indoor air shall meet all relevant national standards. VOC emissions occurring during the use phase shall be declared in the EPD, measured in a way consistent with industry best practice.

MEL-PRIME products are left to dry for one hour or until the surface feels tacky but does not pick up when touched. During drying, the solvent-based products emit VOCs, as shown in table below.

Product	VOCs emitted during drying (kg)
MEL PRIME™	6.08E-02
MEL PRIME™ N.E.	4.00E-02

Flow diagram



Assumptions and Limitations

- According to the PCR, 10% of the wet mass for all products is assumed to remain unused and is properly disposed of during the used stage.
- It is recommended that the VOC/MP and MEL-PRIME products are not mixed or diluted with any other products are liquids, including colorants. Therefore, colorants were excluded from the scope of this study.
- Generic data sets used for material inputs, transport, and waste processing are considered good quality, but actual impacts from material suppliers, transport carriers, and local waste processing may vary.

Resource use and waste flow indicators

Indicators	Acronyms used
Resource use indicators	
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	RPR_E
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	RPR_M
Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content	RPRtotal
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	$NRPR_E$
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	$NRPR_M$
Total use of non-renewable primary resources with energy content	NRPRtotal
Abiotic Depletion Potential (fossil)	ADP
Secondary materials	SM
Renewable secondary fuels	RSF
Non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF
Recovered energy	RE
Use of net fresh water resources	FW
Output flows and waste category indicators	
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	HLRW
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	ILLRW
Components for re-use	CRU
Materials for recycling	MR
Materials for energy recovery	MER
Exported energy	EE
Carbon emissions and removals	
Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product	BCRP
Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product	BCEP
Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging	BCRK
Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging	BCEK
Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes	CBCEW
Calcination Carbon Emissions	CCE
Carbonation Carbon Removals	CCR
Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non-Renewable Sources used in Production Processes	CWNR

LCIA results, resource use, output and waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per functional unit (1m2) of MEL PRIME™

Parameters	Unit	Stage 1 - Product Stage			Stage 2 - Design & Construction Stage			Stage 3 - Use & Maintenance Stage			Stage 4 - End-of-Life Stage		Total
		1-1	1-2	1-3	2-1	2-2	2-3	3-1	3-2	3-3	4-1	4-2	
LCIA results													
GWP, IPCCTOTAL	kg CO2 eq	1.69E-01	3.15E-03	9.87E-02	3.13E-03	1.72E-02	0	1.72E-02	0	0	8.11E-05	3.23E-03	**3.12E-01**
GWP, IPCBIOGENIC	kg CO2 eq	1.38E-03	0	1.38E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
GWP, IPCCFOSSIL	kg CO2 eq	1.70E-01	3.15E-03	9.73E-02	3.13E-03	1.72E-02	0	1.72E-02	0	0	8.11E-05	3.23E-03	**3.12E-01**
GWP, TRACI 2.1TOTAL	kg CO2 eq	1.64E-01	3.11E-03	9.81E-02	3.09E-03	1.70E-02	0	1.66E-02	0	0	8.01E-05	2.86E-03	**3.05E-01**
GWP, TRACI 2.1BIOGENIC	kg CO2 eq	1.38E-03	0	1.38E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
GWP, TRACI 2.1FOSSIL	kg CO2 eq	1.69E-01	3.15E-03	9.87E-02	3.13E-03	1.72E-02	0	1.72E-02	0	0	8.11E-05	3.23E-03	**3.12E-01**
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3.95E-07	4.47E-11	4.79E-10	4.44E-11	2.44E-10	0	3.95E-08	0	0	1.32E-12	9.76E-10	**4.35E-07**
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	5.66E-04	7.68E-06	2.55E-04	7.64E-06	4.20E-05	0	5.67E-05	0	0	3.91E-07	2.24E-06	**9.38E-04**
Eutrophication	kg N eq	4.24E-05	5.22E-07	1.84E-05	5.19E-07	2.86E-06	0	4.26E-06	0	0	2.48E-08	5.90E-08	**6.96E-05**
Smog	kg O3 eq	6.91E-03	1.97E-04	4.00E-03	1.96E-04	1.08E-03	0	6.94E-04	2.19E-01	0	1.20E-05	6.19E-05	**2.32E-01**
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	7.27E-05	1.06E-06	3.30E-05	1.05E-06	5.79E-06	0	7.28E-06	0	0	4.89E-08	3.28E-07	**1.21E-04**
Additional environmental information													
Carcinogenics	CTUh	4.01E-10	1.99E-12	5.99E-10	1.98E-12	1.09E-11	0	4.11E-11	0	0	1.71E-14	2.48E-11	**1.08E-09**
Non-carcinogenics	CTUe	6.28E-09	3.84E-10	7.34E-09	3.82E-10	2.10E-09	0	6.98E-10	0	0	3.53E-12	1.74E-09	**1.89E-08**
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	4.60E-02	7.83E-03	4.99E-02	7.78E-03	4.28E-02	0	4.71E-03	0	0	1.03E-05	2.67E-03	**1.62E-01**
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	5.52E-01	5.93E-03	6.50E-02	5.89E-03	3.24E-02	0	5.53E-02	0	0	1.50E-04	1.08E-03	**7.18E-01**
Resource use indicators													
RPRE	MJ, NCV	6.09E-02	6.84E-05	1.07E+00	6.80E-05	3.74E-04	0	6.09E-03	0	0	2.01E-06	7.40E-05	**1.14E+00**
RPRM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RPRtotal	MJ, NCV	6.09E-02	6.84E-05	1.07E+00	6.80E-05	3.74E-04	0	6.09E-03	0	0	2.01E-06	7.40E-05	**1.14E+00**
NRPRE	MJ, NCV	4.68E+00	4.47E-02	1.21E+00	4.44E-02	2.44E-01	0	4.68E-01	0	0	1.11E-03	8.42E-03	**6.70E+00**
NRPRM	MJ, NCV	2.13E+00	0	0	0	0	0	2.13E-01	0	0	0	0	**2.34E+00**
NRPRtotal	MJ, NCV	6.81E+00	4.47E-02	1.21E+00	4.44E-02	2.44E-01	0	6.81E-01	0	0	1.11E-03	8.42E-03	**9.04E+00**
ADP	kg	0	4.27E+00	4.19E-02	1.07E+00	4.17E-02	2.29E-01	4.28E-01	0	0	0	1.04E-03	**6.09E+00**
SM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NRSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RE	m3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FW	MJ, LHV	2.71E-01	3.32E-04	5.15E-02	3.29E-04	1.81E-03	0	2.72E-02	0	0	8.73E-06	4.91E-04	**3.53E-01**
Output flows and waste category indicators													
HWD	kg	3.04E-03	9.75E-06	5.30E-04	9.69E-06	5.33E-05	0	3.05E-04	0	0	4.27E-08	3.74E-06	**3.96E-03**
NHWD	kg	3.63E-02	3.86E-05	5.41E-03	3.84E-05	2.11E-04	0	1.05E-02	0	0	9.28E-07	1.71E-01	**2.24E-01**
HLRW	kg	2.98E-07	5.11E-10	4.72E-08	5.08E-10	2.79E-09	0	2.99E-08	0	0	1.42E-11	3.93E-10	**3.80E-07**
ILLRW	kg	7.58E-07	1.00E-09	4.77E-07	9.95E-10	5.47E-09	0	7.58E-08	0	0	3.25E-11	9.10E-10	**1.32E-06**
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
MR	kg	8.05E-03	0	0	0	1.43E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2.23E-02**
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Carbon emissions and removals													
BCRP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCEP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCRK	kg CO2	-1.38E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**-1.38E-03**
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	1.38E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1.38E-03**
CBCEW	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCE	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CWNR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

LCIA results, resource use, output and waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per functional unit (1m2) of MEL PRIME™ N.E.

Parameters	Unit	Stage 1 - Product Stage			Stage 2 - Design & Construction Stage			Stage 3 - Use & Maintenance Stage			Stage 4 - End-of-Life Stage		Total
		1-1	1-2	1-3	2-1	2-2	2-3	3-1	3-2	3-3	4-1	4-2	
LCIA results													
GWP, IPCCTOTAL	kg CO2 eq	4.90E-01	4.58E-03	1.70E-01	8.70E-02	2.67E-02	0	4.94E-02	0	0	2.12E-04	5.01E-03	**8.32E-01**
GWP, IPCCBIOGENIC	kg CO2 eq	-2.13E-03	0	2.13E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
GWP, IPCCFOSSIL	kg CO2 eq	4.92E-01	4.58E-03	1.67E-01	8.70E-02	2.67E-02	0	4.94E-02	0	0	2.12E-04	5.01E-03	**8.32E-01**
GWP, TRACI 2.1TOTAL	kg CO2 eq	4.73E-01	4.53E-03	1.68E-01	8.59E-02	2.64E-02	0	4.77E-02	0	0	2.10E-04	4.43E-03	**8.11E-01**
GWP, TRACI 2.1BIOGENIC	kg CO2 eq	-2.13E-03	0	2.13E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
GWP, TRACI 2.1FOSSIL	kg CO2 eq	4.75E-01	4.53E-03	1.66E-01	8.59E-02	2.64E-02	0	4.77E-02	0	0	2.10E-04	4.43E-03	**8.11E-01**
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.43E-06	6.51E-11	8.56E-10	1.24E-09	3.79E-10	0	1.43E-07	0	0	3.47E-12	1.51E-11	**1.57E-06**
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	1.66E-03	1.12E-05	4.35E-04	2.12E-04	6.52E-05	0	1.66E-04	0	0	1.02E-06	3.48E-06	**2.56E-03**
Eutrophication	kg N eq	2.29E-04	7.61E-07	3.05E-05	1.44E-05	4.43E-06	0	2.29E-05	0	0	6.48E-08	9.15E-07	**3.03E-04**
Smog	kg O3 eq	2.09E-02	2.87E-04	6.88E-03	5.45E-03	1.67E-03	0	2.10E-03	1.44E-01	0	3.15E-05	9.61E-05	**1.81E-01**
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	2.19E-04	1.54E-06	5.43E-05	2.92E-05	8.97E-06	0	2.19E-05	0	0	1.28E-07	5.09E-07	**3.35E-04**
Additional environmental information													
Carcinogenics	CTUh	1.13E-09	2.90E-12	1.02E-09	5.50E-11	1.69E-11	0	1.14E-10	0	0	4.48E-14	3.84E-11	**2.38E-09**
Non-carcinogenics	CTUe	1.77E-08	5.59E-10	1.25E-08	1.06E-08	3.26E-09	0	1.94E-09	0	0	9.25E-12	2.71E-09	**4.17E-08**
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	1.30E-01	1.14E-02	8.52E-02	2.16E-02	6.64E-03	0	1.31E-02	0	0	2.70E-05	4.14E-03	**2.49E-01**
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	1.56E+00	8.64E-03	1.11E-01	1.63E-02	5.03E-03	0	1.54E-01	0	0	3.93E-04	1.68E-03	**1.87E+00**
Resource use indicators													
RPRE	MJ, NCV	1.72E-01	9.96E-05	1.83E+00	1.89E-04	5.80E-04	0	1.69E-02	0	0	5.27E-06	1.15E-04	**2.02E+00**
RPRM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RPRtotal	MJ, NCV	1.72E-01	9.96E-05	1.83E+00	1.89E-04	5.80E-04	0	1.69E-02	0	0	5.27E-06	1.15E-04	**2.02E+00**
NRPRE	MJ, NCV	1.32E+01	6.51E-02	2.07E+00	1.23E-01	3.79E-02	0	1.30E+00	0	0	2.91E-03	1.31E-02	**1.70E+01**
NRPRM	MJ, NCV	6.02E+00	0	0	0	0	0	6.02E-01	0	0	0	0	**6.62E+00**
NRPRtotal	MJ, NCV	1.92E+01	6.51E-02	2.07E+00	1.23E-01	3.79E-02	0	1.90E+00	0	0	2.91E-03	1.31E-02	**2.36E+01**
ADP	kg	0	6.22E+00	7.17E-02	2.97E+00	6.48E-02	3.56E-01	1.19E+00	0	0	0	1.62E-03	**1.11E+01**
SM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NRSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RE	m3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FW	MJ, LHV	7.76E-01	4.84E-04	1.47E-01	4.79E-04	1.41E-03	0	7.93E-02	0	0	1.27E-05	7.15E-04	**1.01E+00**
Output flows and waste category indicators													
HWD	kg	8.87E-03	1.42E-05	1.54E-03	1.41E-05	4.15E-05	0	8.89E-04	0	0	6.22E-08	5.45E-06	**1.15E-02**
NHWD	kg	1.06E-01	5.62E-05	1.58E-02	5.59E-05	1.64E-04	0	3.05E-02	0	0	1.35E-06	2.49E-01	**4.00E-01**
HLRW	kg	8.69E-07	7.44E-10	1.38E-07	7.40E-10	2.17E-09	0	8.71E-08	0	0	2.07E-11	5.72E-10	**1.11E-06**
ILLRW	kg	2.21E-06	1.46E-09	1.39E-06	1.45E-09	4.25E-09	0	2.21E-07	0	0	4.73E-11	1.33E-09	**3.84E-06**
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
MR	kg	2.35E-02	0	0	0	4.17E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	**6.52E-02**
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Carbon emissions and removals													
BCRP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCEP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCRK	kg CO2	-4.03E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**-4.03E-03**
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	4.03E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4.03E-03**
CBCEW	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCE	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CWNR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

Resource use indicators													
RPRE	MJ, NCV	1.93E-01	9.96E-05	1.66E+00	1.89E-03	5.80E-04	0	1.93E-02	0	0	5.25E-06	1.15E-04	**1.88E+00**
RPRM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RPRtotal	MJ, NCV	1.93E-01	9.96E-05	1.66E+00	1.89E-03	5.80E-04	0	1.93E-02	0	0	5.25E-06	1.15E-04	**1.88E+00**
NRPRE	MJ, NCV	1.48E+01	6.50E-02	2.07E+00	1.23E+00	3.79E-01	0	1.48E+00	0	0	2.92E-03	1.31E-02	**2.00E+01**
NRPRM	MJ, NCV	4.27E+00	0	0	0	0	0	4.27E-01	0	0	0	0	**4.70E+00**
NRPRtotal	MJ, NCV	1.90E+01	6.50E-02	2.07E+00	1.23E+00	3.79E-01	0	1.90E+00	0	0	2.92E-03	1.31E-02	**2.47E+01**
ADP	kg	0	1.35E+01	6.11E-02	1.84E+00	1.16E+00	3.56E-01	0	1.35E+00	0	0	2.74E-03	**1.83E+01**
SM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NRSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RE	m3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FW	MJ, LHV	8.39E-01	4.83E-04	8.25E-02	9.16E-03	2.81E-03	0	8.40E-02	0	0	2.29E-05	7.61E-04	**1.02E+00**
Output flows and waste category indicators													
HWD	kg	9.64E-03	1.42E-05	8.28E-04	2.70E-04	8.27E-05	0	9.64E-04	0	0	1.12E-07	5.81E-06	**1.18E-02**
NHWD	kg	1.08E-01	5.62E-05	8.61E-03	1.07E-03	3.27E-04	0	2.15E-02	0	0	2.43E-06	2.65E-01	**4.05E-01**
HLRW	kg	9.50E-07	7.44E-10	7.57E-08	1.41E-08	4.34E-09	0	9.50E-08	0	0	3.72E-11	6.10E-10	**1.14E-06**
ILLRW	kg	2.47E-06	1.46E-09	7.55E-07	2.77E-08	8.49E-09	0	2.47E-07	0	0	8.51E-11	1.41E-09	**3.51E-06**
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
MR	kg	3.32E-02	0	0	0	2.48E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5.80E-02**
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Carbon emissions and removals													
BCRP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCEP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCRK	kg CO2	-2.13E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**-2.13E-03**
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	2.13E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2.13E-03**
CBCEW	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCE	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CWNR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

LCIA results, resource use, output and waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per functional unit (1m2) of MEL PRIME™ W/B

Parameters	Unit	Stage 1 - Product Stage			Stage 2 - Design & Construction Stage			Stage 3 - Use & Maintenance Stage			Stage 4 - End-of-Life Stage		Total
		1-1	1-2	1-3	2-1	2-2	2-3	3-1	3-2	3-3	4-1	4-2	
LCIA results													
GWP, IPCCTOTAL	kg CO2 eq	8.08E-02	2.68E-03	3.25E-02	1.20E-01	2.88E-02	0	8.49E-03	0	0	1.68E-05	6.50E-03	**2.80E-01**
GWP, IPCCBIOGENIC	kg CO2 eq	-1.95E-03	0	1.95E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
GWP, IPCCFOSSIL	kg CO2 eq	8.28E-02	2.68E-03	3.06E-02	1.20E-01	2.88E-02	0	8.49E-03	0	0	1.68E-05	6.50E-03	**2.80E-01**
GWP, TRACI 2.1TOTAL	kg CO2 eq	7.90E-02	2.65E-03	3.28E-02	1.19E-01	2.84E-02	0	8.29E-03	0	0	1.66E-05	5.75E-03	**2.76E-01**
GWP, TRACI 2.1BIOGENIC	kg CO2 eq	-1.95E-03	0	1.95E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
GWP, TRACI 2.1FOSSIL	kg CO2 eq	8.10E-02	2.65E-03	3.09E-02	1.19E-01	2.84E-02	0	8.29E-03	0	0	1.66E-05	5.75E-03	**2.76E-01**
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.58E-09	3.80E-11	7.65E-10	1.71E-09	4.09E-10	0	1.59E-10	0	0	2.74E-13	1.96E-11	**4.68E-09**
Acidification	kg SO2 eq	2.30E-04	6.54E-06	1.50E-04	2.94E-04	7.03E-05	0	2.32E-05	0	0	8.10E-08	4.51E-06	**7.79E-04**
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.66E-05	4.44E-07	1.86E-05	2.00E-05	4.78E-06	0	1.70E-06	0	0	5.13E-09	1.19E-06	**6.33E-05**
Smog	kg O3 eq	3.02E-03	1.68E-04	2.43E-03	7.54E-03	1.80E-03	0	3.07E-04	0	0	2.49E-06	1.25E-04	**1.54E-02**
Respiratory effects	kg PM2.5 eq	2.52E-05	9.00E-07	3.38E-05	4.05E-05	9.67E-06	0	2.54E-06	0	0	1.01E-08	6.59E-07	**1.13E-04**
Additional environmental information													
Carcinogenics	CTUh	3.14E-10	1.69E-12	3.39E-10	7.61E-11	1.82E-11	0	3.30E-11	0	0	3.55E-15	4.98E-11	**8.31E-10**
Non-carcinogenics	CTUh	3.89E-09	3.27E-10	3.43E-09	1.47E-08	3.51E-09	0	5.06E-10	0	0	7.32E-13	3.51E-09	**2.99E-08**
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	2.68E-02	6.66E-03	5.10E-02	2.99E-01	7.16E-02	0	2.86E-03	0	0	2.14E-06	5.37E-03	**4.64E-01**
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	2.12E-01	5.04E-03	4.14E-02	2.27E-01	5.42E-02	0	2.13E-02	0	0	3.11E-05	2.17E-03	**5.63E-01**
Resource use indicators													
RPRE	MJ, NCV	3.13E-02	5.82E-05	1.48E+00	2.62E-03	6.26E-04	0	3.13E-03	0	0	4.16E-07	1.49E-04	**1.51E+00**
RPRM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RPRtotal	MJ, NCV	3.13E-02	5.82E-05	1.48E+00	2.62E-03	6.26E-04	0	3.13E-03	0	0	4.16E-07	1.49E-04	**1.51E+00**
NRPRE	MJ, NCV	1.94E+00	3.80E-02	5.10E-01	1.71E+00	4.08E-01	0	1.95E-01	0	0	2.31E-04	1.69E-02	**4.82E+00**
NRPRM	MJ, NCV	2.13E+00	0	0	0	0	0	2.13E-01	0	0	0	0	**2.34E+00**
NRPRtotal	MJ, NCV	4.07E+00	3.80E-02	5.10E-01	1.71E+00	4.08E-01	0	4.08E-01	0	0	2.31E-04	1.69E-02	**7.16E+00**
ADP	kg	0	1.79E+00	3.57E-02	3.97E-01	1.60E+00	3.83E-01	0	1.79E-01	0	0	2.16E-04	**4.38E+00**
SM	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
NRSF	MJ, NCV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
RE	m3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
FW	MJ, LHV	6.84E-02	2.81E-04	6.68E-02	1.27E-02	3.03E-03	0	6.87E-03	0	0	1.81E-06	9.86E-04	**1.59E-01**
Output flows and waste category indicators													
HWD	kg	5.40E-04	8.30E-06	7.66E-04	3.73E-04	8.92E-05	0	5.42E-05	0	0	8.85E-09	7.53E-06	**1.84E-03**
NHWD	kg	7.09E-02	3.28E-05	8.26E-03	1.48E-03	3.53E-04	0	1.86E-02	0	0	1.92E-07	3.44E-01	**4.44E-01**
HLRW	kg	6.15E-08	4.35E-10	7.36E-08	1.96E-08	4.67E-09	0	6.18E-09	0	0	2.94E-12	7.91E-10	**1.67E-07**
ILLRW	kg	1.56E-07	8.51E-10	7.91E-07	3.83E-08	9.15E-09	0	1.57E-08	0	0	6.73E-12	1.83E-09	**1.01E-06**
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
MR	kg	2.49E-02	0	0	0	1.06E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2.60E-02**
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Carbon emissions and removals													
BCRP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCEP	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
BCRK	kg CO2	-1.95E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**-1.95E-03**
BCEK	kg CO2	0	0	1.95E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1.95E-03**
CBCEW	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCE	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CCR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
CWNR	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	✓
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✓

Validity: 05/28/25 – 05/28/30
SM-WRM – 05282025 – 010

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena, according to ISO 21930:2017; NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings; and ISO 14025:2006.

Athena Sustainable Materials Institute
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(610) 985-0933

Athena Sustainable Materials Institute

SUMMARY

Reference PCR
NSF PCR for Architectural Coatings

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit: 1 m^2

LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI database
SimaPro Developer 9.6; ecoinvent v3.10, US-EI 2.2

Public LCA:
LCA of W. R. MEADOWS VOCOMP and MEL-PRIME

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and reviewed by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Senior Research Associate at Athena.

W.R. MEADOWS, Inc.
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(800) 342-5976

Contact us

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How we make it greener

MEL PRIME™

Expand all

RAW MATERIALS ACQUISITION

W. R. MEADOWS has championed environmental awareness since the 1980s and pioneered the GREEN LINE® product portfolio.

- This line features products with lower VOC content, achieved through innovative water-based formulations. These formulations typically have lower embodied carbon compared to their solvent-based counterparts. MEL-PRIME W/B is part of this line.
- Contractors prefer GREEN LINE products for their exceptional performance and ease of application, requiring less specialized equipment. Tools used for application can be cleaned with soap and water while still wet, eliminating the need for harsh chemical cleaners.
- Water-based products not only safeguard the atmosphere but also enhance worker safety.
- Utilizing biobased content: By utilizing biobased content, we support renewable resources, contribute to a more sustainable production process and lower carbon emissions.
- Intentionally added product ingredients have been screened against chemicals listed in the Living Building Challenge Red List 4.0, April 2024, and do not contain any of the listed ingredients.



TRANSPORTATION

W. R. MEADOWS sources many materials domestically. Sourcing materials locally is more sustainable and results in a smaller carbon footprint for several reasons:

- It reduces transportation emissions by avoiding long-distance and overseas shipping, cutting fuel use and greenhouse gas output.
- Supporting domestic industries strengthens local economies and promotes sustainable practices, reducing reliance on global supply chains.
- Local sourcing ensures efficient logistics, as materials are transported over shorter distances, saving energy in storage and transit.
- Finally, it eliminates dependence on energy-intensive transport modes like cargo ships and planes, which consume large amounts of fossil fuels.

Domestic sourcing supports the environment and creates more resilient, eco-friendly supply chains.

Utilization of Biobased Materials: MEL-PRIME and MEL PRIME N.E contain 26% and 28% biobased material, respectively.



MANUFACTURING

W. R. MEADOWS manufactures MEL PRIME, MEL PRIME N.E., and MEL PRIME W/B adhesives in the USA.

- Sourcing materials domestically can be more sustainable and result in a lower carbon footprint for several reasons:
- Reduced transportation emissions: Local sourcing eliminates the need for long-distance shipping, especially overseas transport, significantly reducing fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Support for local economies: Buying domestically strengthens local industries, encourages more sustainable practices, and reduces dependence on global supply chains.
- Efficient logistics: With materials sourced nearby, transportation and delivery are quicker and more efficient, requiring less energy for storage and transit.
- Improved quality control: Local suppliers are often easier to monitor, ensuring higher standards for sustainability practices in production.
- Lower reliance on energy-intensive transport modes: Overseas sourcing often depends on cargo ships and planes, which consume vast amounts of fossil fuels compared to domestic transportation.

In short, domestic sourcing benefits the environment and helps create more resilient and eco-conscious supply chains.



USE & END OF LIFE

We understand the importance of end-of-life disposal. However, these products are meant to remain permanently adhered to their substrates, making them challenging to remove. As a result, they are typically landfilled during deconstruction or demolition.



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