

The background of the entire page is a vibrant yellow color. Overlaid on this are several large, organic, leaf-like shapes in a bright green color. These shapes are defined by thick white outlines and are arranged in a way that they overlap each other, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is modern and clean.

EXTEND MATériel 'S LIFE

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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GOAL OF THE GAME

The aim of the game is to extend the lifetime of a material as much as possible this means to advance as little as possible towards the square – sorting centre- at the end of the game board, which represents the end of life of a material.

- The loser : the participant who first arrives at the « Sorting centre » square of the game board
- The winner : the participant farthest to the « Sorting centre » square of the game board

GAME TURN :

- The participants receive 3 action cards
- The game leader presents 1 material card
- The participants choose one of their action cards that they deposit on the table and explain in turn how they propose to apply this action to the material presented.
- Depending on the result :
 - >> Either the action presented is right/coherent and the participant advances the number of action points on the game board (1-2-3-4), he can use the loops.
 - >> Either the action presented is false or incoherent, and the participant advances by 5 points on the game board. He is penalized, he can not use the loops.
- The game leader and the participants both take a look at the back of the material poster and explore the various opportunities for actions (+ exchanges, discussion).

END OF THE GAME :

When a participant arrives at the SORTING CENTRE square. He is then the loser, but is subject to a « sorting centre » question by the game leader (A5 cards). Depending on his luck, this material can be recycled, or not.

GAME GLOSSARY

(Definitions)

Maintain :

Maintain, repair, improve performances to keep in place.

→ Action which, if feasible, will have the least environmental impact in general.

Reuse :

Reuse for the same use elsewhere (or resell, give away for reuse).

→ Action which, if feasible, will in general have a greater environmental impact since the element must first be dismantled and then be replaced elsewhere. Don't forget that it may also be necessary to repair, repaint and maintain it.

Transform :

Transform to give a new use

→ Action demanding more energy. It will require imagination, time and possibly the addition of other materials. Some of the starting material may be cut, unused and will become waste.

Sorting centre :

At the sorting centre, the materials are decomposed by material and then sent to recycling chains when possible, if not incinerated (with recovery of the heat produced), and if not, as a last resort, they are buried in landfill.

→ For individuals : there are two **Recyparks** in Brussels. A certain amount of waste can be deposited free of charge.

→ For professionals : there are several private sorting centres for professionals, the deposit there must be paid.

Recycling : Process for the treatment of waste, metals, plastics and wood making it possible to reintroduce their material or a part of it into the production cycle of a new product.

In recycling, we distinguish :

- « **Upcycling** » when, by the recycling process, it is possible to produce objects whose quality is superior to the original material,

Examples of Upcycling : worn jeans recycled in thermal insulation.

- « **Downcycling** », which no longer allows to redesign the same type of product, and which aims to manufacture inferior products, which in turn often can no longer be recycled.

Examples of downcycling : Natural stone recycled into aggregates for foundations, aluminium frames recycled into cans.

There is no chain for all materials up to now (which doesn't exclude developments in the future)

Main building elements that are incinerated: untreated wood, metal, pure glass, PVC, rubble

Incineration : A method of treating waste which consists in destroying the material by burning it in an incinerator. Incineration with energy recovery allows to produce heat and electricity : the heat generated during combustion feeds a boiler producing steam, which in turn supplies a heating network (if there is one nearby) or a system of electricity production.

The fumes and dusts from incineration are then treated by a washing and filtration process in order to extract the polluting substances.

Main building elements that are incinerated: painted or treated wood,...

Landfill : The so-called « final waste », which cannot be recycled or incinerated, is buried in technical landfills (CET).

These centres are landfills designed for storage while minimizing the risks of environmental pollution or contamination.

In general, the installation consists of a set of bins dug in the ground and sealed by a geomembrane where the waste is dumped, but each installation has specific systems depending on the dangerousness of the stored waste.

Examples of buried waste :

- unsorted bulky waste,
- demolition plaster
- hazardous waste (asbestos, treated lumber,...)



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