



# The **ReCreate** project

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# ReCcreate

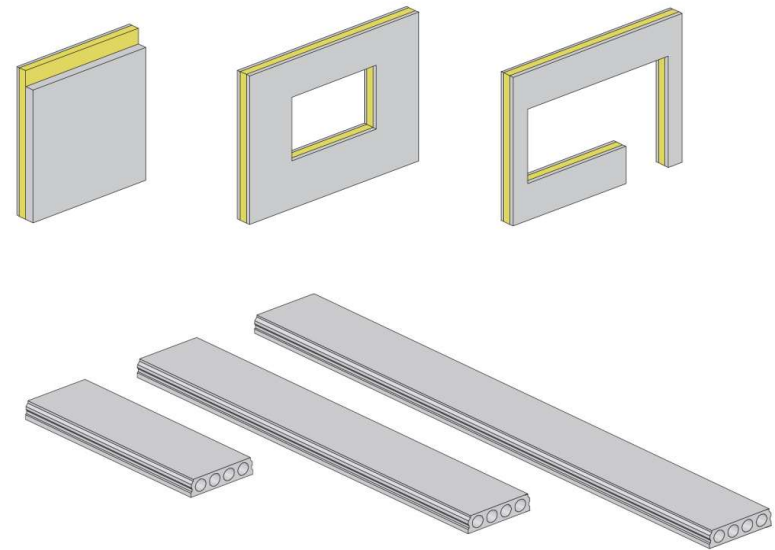
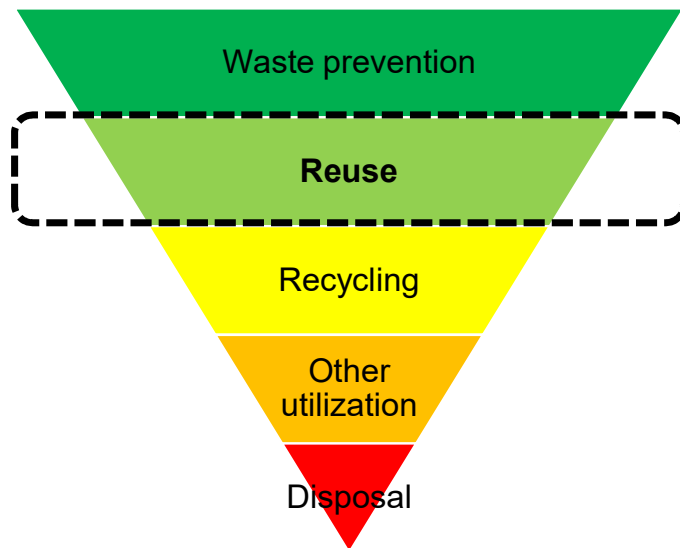
Reusing **precast concrete** for a circular economy



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 958 200.

**Duration: 2021–2025**  
**EU funding: 12.5 M€**  
**Total funding: 14.4 M€**

# ReCreate studies the reuse of whole, deconstructed concrete elements



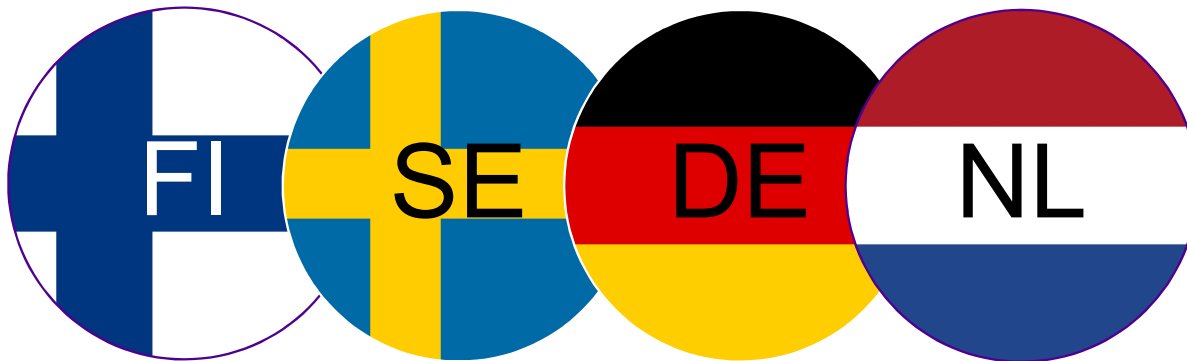




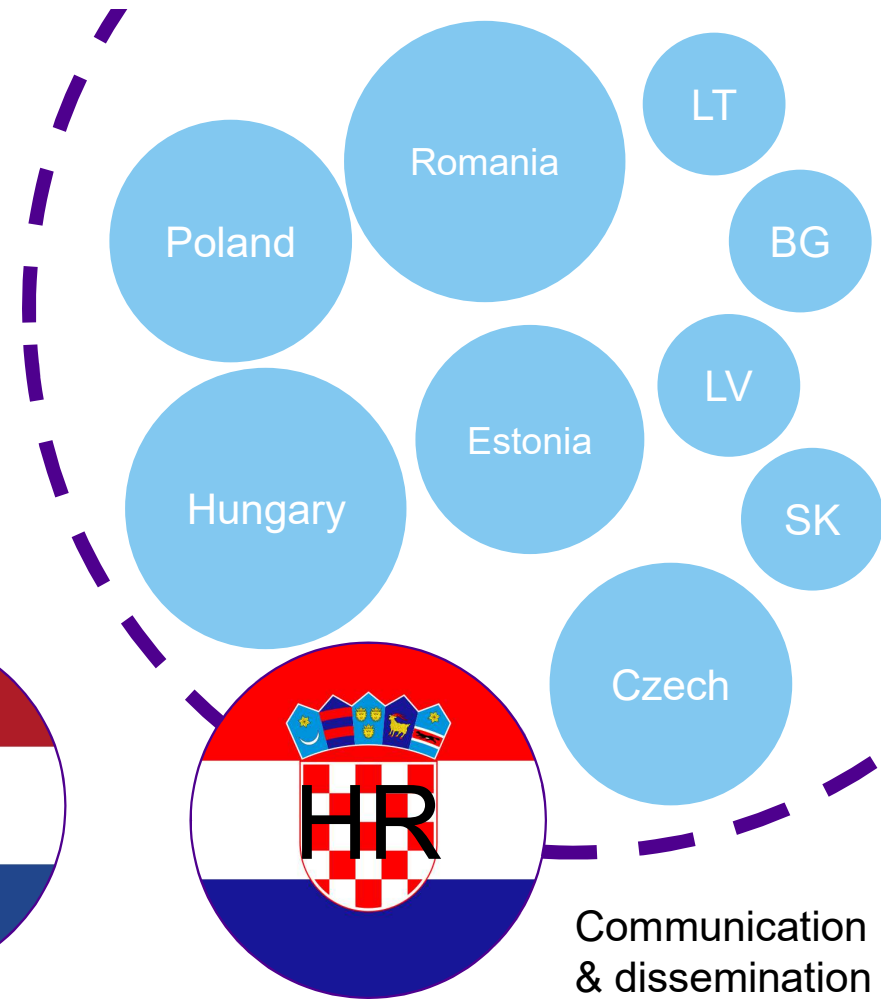
Video © Satu Huuhka

# A European project

Piloting countries  
(= Countries with prior pilot projects)



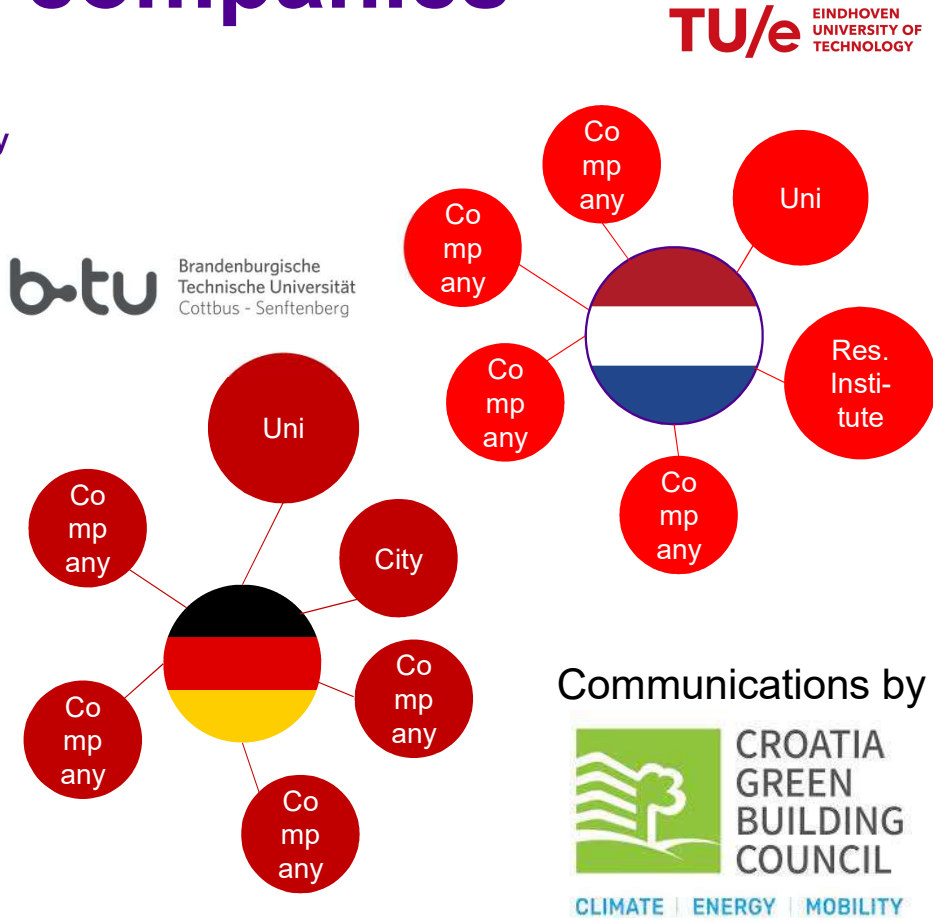
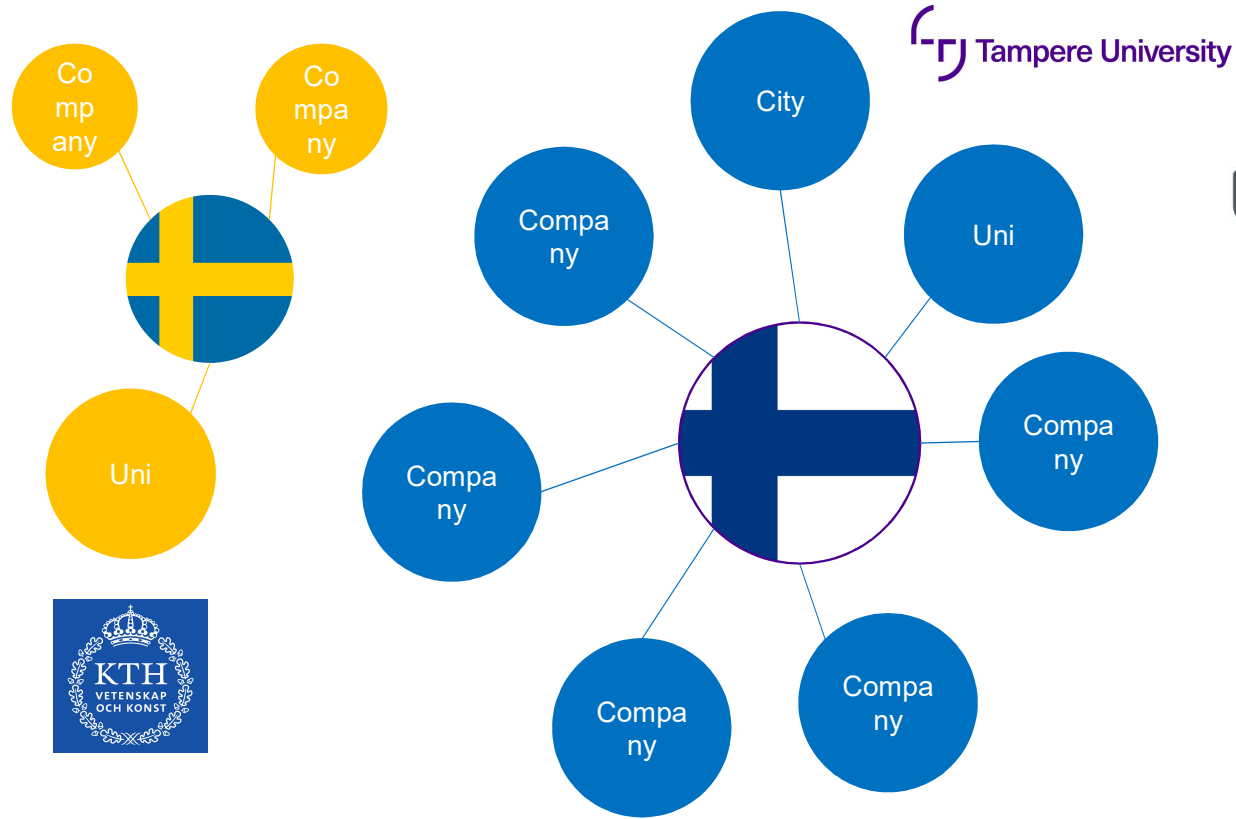
Project countries



Communication  
& dissemination  
target countries



# Country clusters: unis and companies



Communications by



**CROATIA GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL**  
CLIMATE | ENERGY | MOBILITY



# ReCreate partners



LIIKE.ARKKITEHTISTUDIO

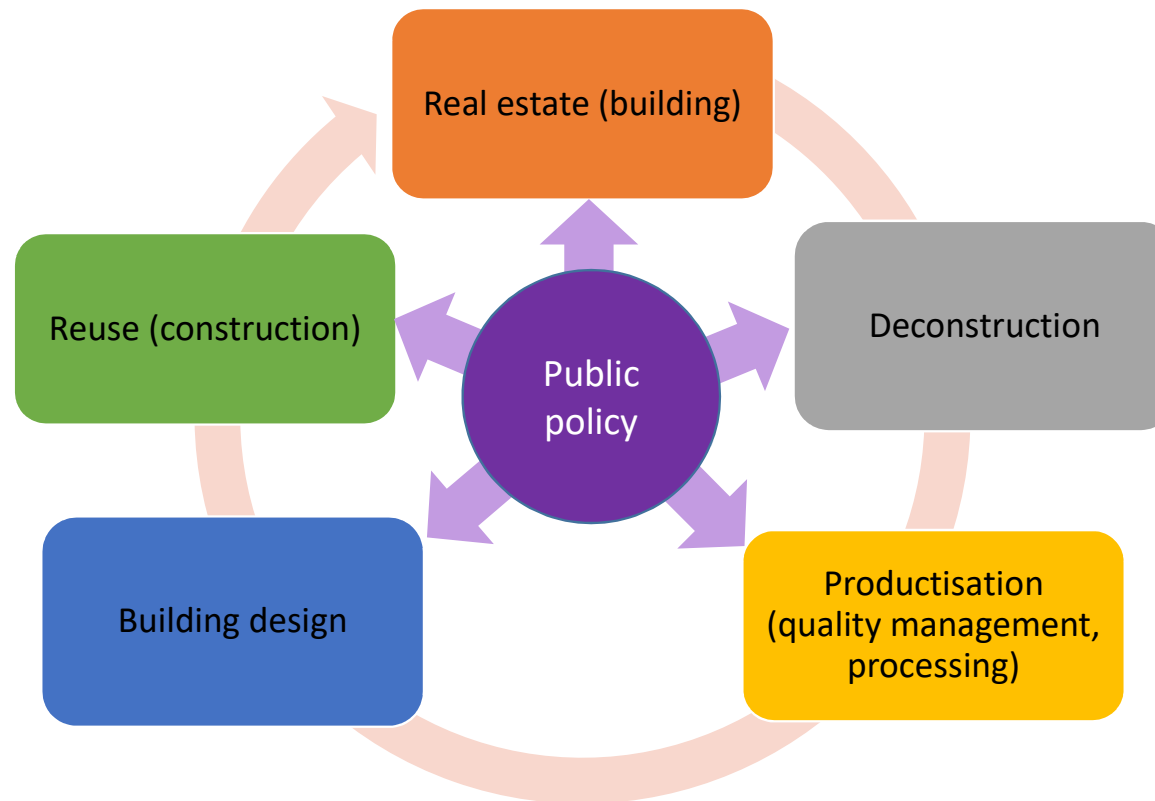
Lohmann & Robinski



Hohenmölsen City

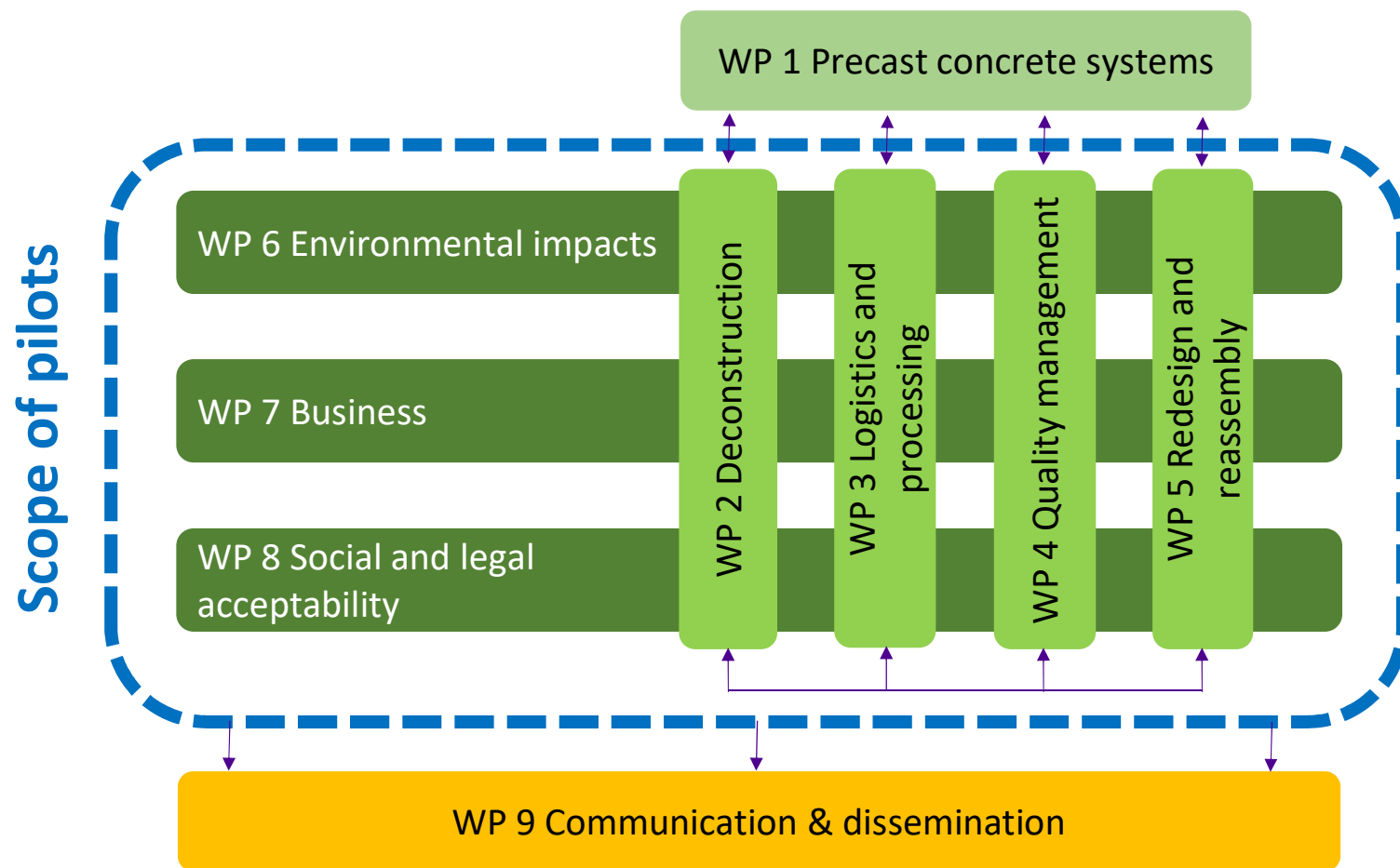


# A circular whole value chain approach





# Core substance & work structure



# The **ReCreate** approach to warranty and liability

Finnish pilot as an example

# WP4 Quality management, leadership



**Leader**

Adjunct prof.  
Jukka Lahdensivu  
Tampere University

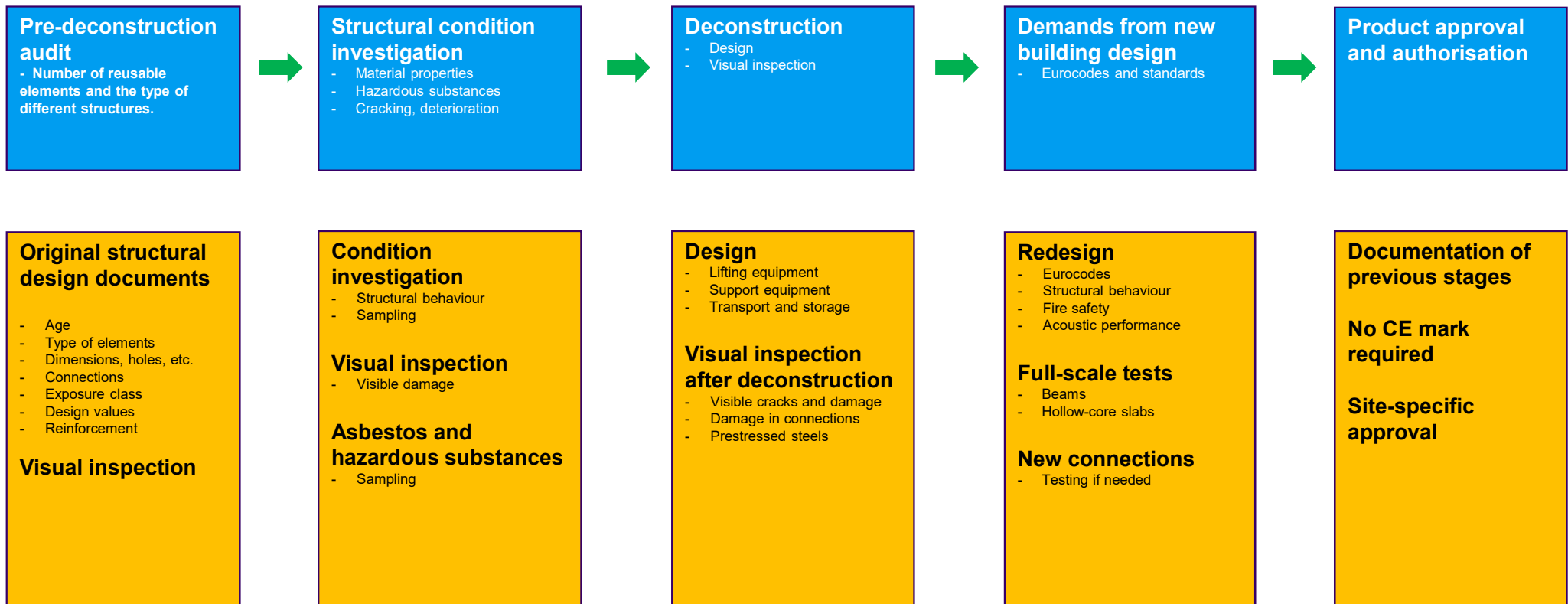


**Vice lead**

Doctoral student  
Aapo Räsänen  
Tampere University

The rest of the presentation is  
based on their material.

# Quality management process



# Structural condition investigation

- Indirect tests
  - Rebound hammer for compressive strength and its variability
  - Ultrasonic pulse velocity for concrete quality
  - Concrete cover depth measurements from each reinforcement type
- Core samples
  - Compressive strength
  - Carbonation depth
- 1:1 loading tests for beams and hollow-core slabs in a laboratory
  - Additionally deviation and variability of a individual structure will be studied with non-destructive test methods before and core tests after the load test

→ The aim is to find out the minimum required test methods and sample sizes for testing concrete elements for reuse (scientific paper presently under review)





## Hazardous substances

- The presence of hazardous substances in the building were studied before the deconstruction according to Finnish national guideline (RT 103501)
    - Asbestos, PAH, PCB, lead, oil-hydrocarbon
    - Found in supplementary materials, not in the concrete itself
  - In addition, the presence of volatile compounds TVOC and 2-Ethylhexanol in the floor structures were studied
    - High values were obtained from the screed
- No harmful substances in the concrete elements themselves
- All materials containing harmful substances were removed as the first stage of the deconstruction

## Warranty and liability

- The EU commission has stated that deconstructed building materials and elements fall, as a rule, under national regulation.
- They are products which have entered the EU market before the CE mark regulation has come into force, therefore the CE mark is not required if the products are **reused** and not **remanufactured**.
- In Finland, such products are approved for use in a '**site-specific approval**' process.
- The **construction company** using the products takes the responsibility towards the client, **in a similar fashion as for in-situ cast structures**.
- However, as a result of the ReCreate quality management process, the characteristics of the reused elements are **known better** than those of in-situ cast structures.

# Thank you!

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