

EN
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Answer given by Ms Roswall
on behalf of the European Commission
(27.8.2025)

According to air quality data made available¹ by Greek authorities, no exceedances above the limit or target values set in EU legislation² for benzene or heavy metals in ambient air were reported in Athens' agglomeration³ (exceedances were only reported for particulate matter).

ETEKA and *Oil One* are covered⁴ by the Seveso Directive⁵ (SD). The SD does not cover the relocation of storage tanks or sites; this is within the remit of national authorities. However, the SD requires Member States to ensure appropriate consultations when planning the siting of new establishments or modifications to existing ones, particularly in proximity to residential areas⁶. The SD emphasises the need for strict land-use planning, prioritising human health and environmental protection⁷.

The SD requires operators to take necessary measures to prevent accidents and limit their consequences⁸. It is for competent authorities to enforce such measures. Regarding the continued operation or change of use, it is essential that national competent authorities conduct thorough risk assessments and evaluations, based on operators' inputs⁹.

The SD requires that safety information and measures be communicated to local authorities¹⁰ and the public¹¹. It stresses the importance of preparing and implementing major-accident prevention policies¹².

Without further information, the Commission cannot assess if the above-mentioned provisions of the SD have been correctly implemented.

In addition to the provisions of the SD, several EU occupational safety and health directives, such as the Framework Directive¹³, the Carcinogens, Mutagens and Reprotoxic Substances Directive¹⁴ and the Chemical Agents Directive¹⁵ apply to the protection of workers from

¹ <https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/>.

² Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air, OJ L 23, 26.1.2005, p. 3–16; Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe, OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1–44.

³ Which includes Drapetsona, Keratsini and Perama.

⁴ As lower tier establishments, see <https://espairs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/espairs/content>.

⁵ Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC, OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, p. 1–37.

⁶ Article 13(3).

⁷ Article 13(1) and (2).

⁸ Article 5.

⁹ Article 11.

¹⁰ Article 8 and 11.

¹¹ Article 14.

¹² Article 8.

¹³ Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work, OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1.

¹⁴ Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of

hazardous chemicals.

workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at work (CMRD), OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p 50.

¹⁵ Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC), OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11.