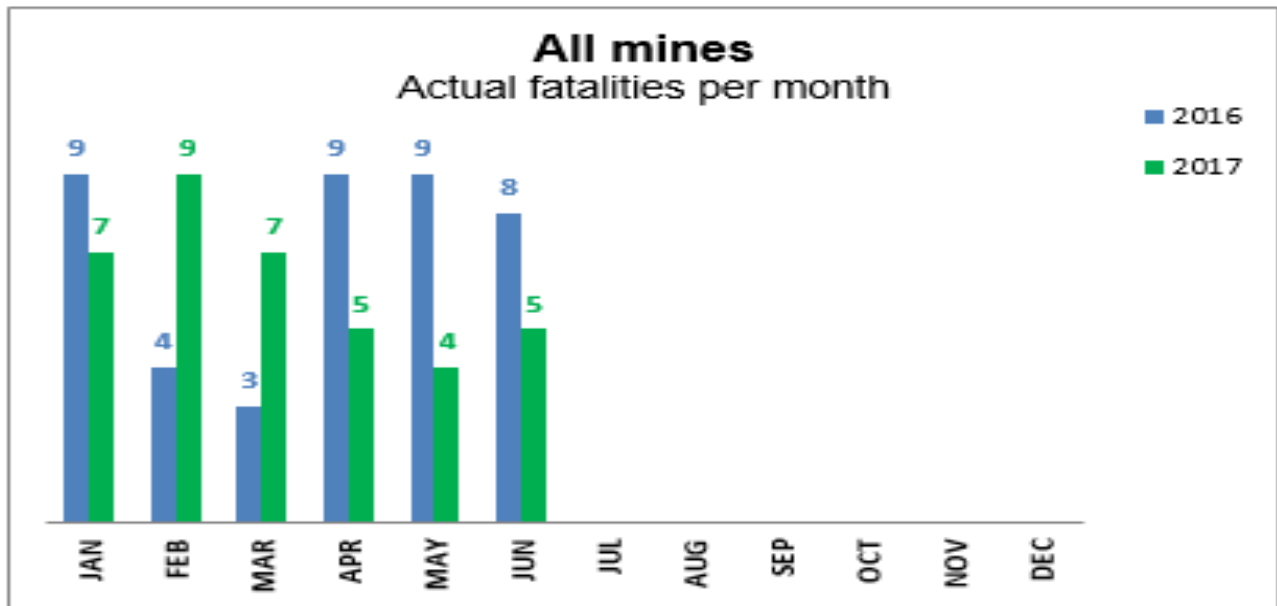




1. OVERALL FATALITIES PER MONTH

During the month of June 2017, **five (5)** fatalities were reported whilst during the same period in 2016 a total of **eight (8)** mine workers were fatally injured. Fatalities reported for the year up to June 2017 were **thirty seven (37)** while **forty two (42)** were reported over the same period in 2016. This translates to a decrease in fatalities of 12% year on year.



2. STATISTICS OF FATALITIES BY REGION

The table below illustrates the progressive performance of each region with regard to fatalities. During the month of June 2017, **seven (7)** of the **ten (10)** regions managed to mine without a fatality. The Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Kwa-Zulu Natal and North West (Klerksdorp) regions last reported a fatality on 09/11/2016, 11/10/2015, 05/02/2015 and 25/07/2016 respectively.

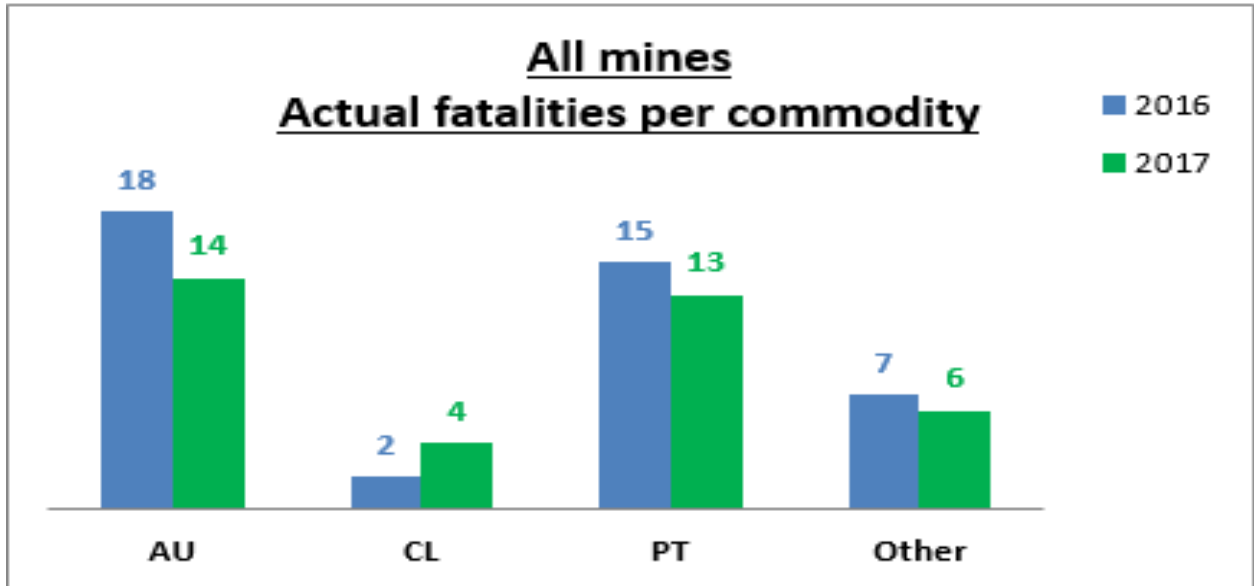
	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MPU	LP	GP	NW-KD	NW-RB	TOTAL
Jan	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	7
Feb	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	9
Mar	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	7
Apr	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
May	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
Total	2	0	6	0	0	6	4	8	0	11	37

3. ANALYSIS OF FATALITIES BY COMMODITY

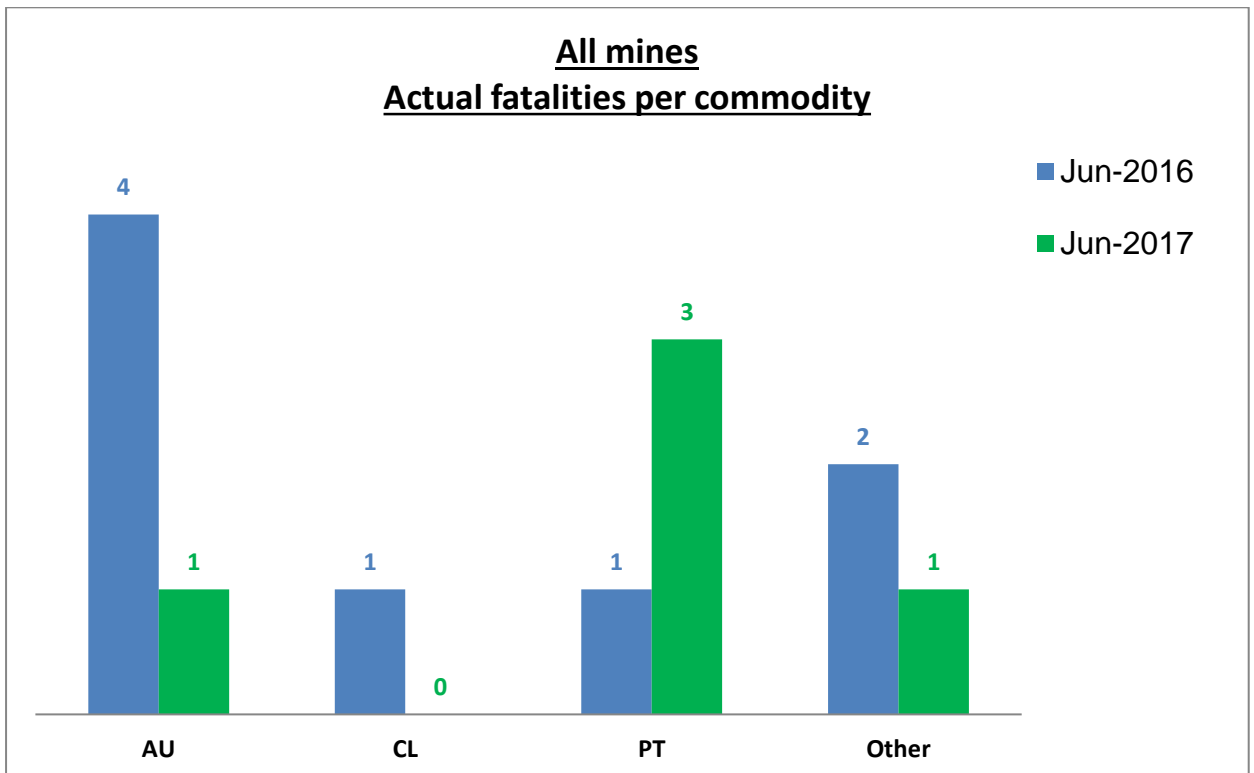
For the purpose of the analysis, commodities are grouped into gold (AU), platinum (PT), coal (CL) and other mines (i.e. chrome, manganese, diamonds, stone, sand, brickworks, etc.).



3.1 The comparison of fatalities year to date for June 2016 and 2017 are reflected on the graph below and shows a decrease in fatalities in the gold, platinum and other mines sectors of 22%, 13% and 14% respectively while the coal sector show an increase of 100%.

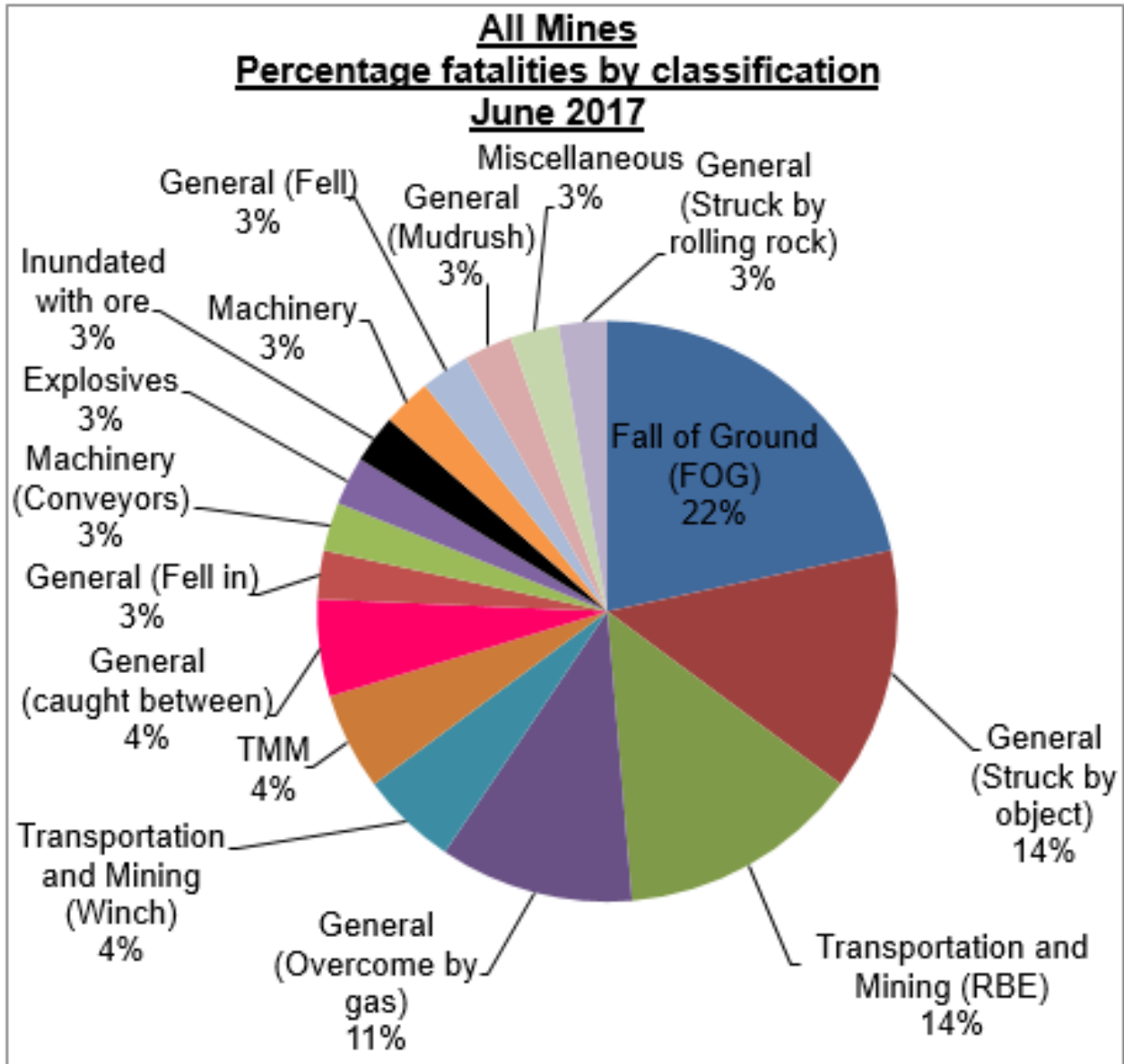


3.2 In June 2017, the gold, platinum and other mines sectors reported **one (1)**, **three (3)** and **one (1)** fatalities respectively, while the coal sector reported **none (0)**.





4. ANALYSIS OF FATALITIES BY CLASSIFICATION



4.1 FOG (Fall of Ground) (22%)

There were **eight (8)** fatalities reported in this category this year. **Five (5)** were gravity related while **three (3)** were seismic related. **One (1)** was reported in June 2017 at a gold mine. The now deceased an employee was trapped while two others sustained lacerations injuries in a seismic induced fall of ground accident at the panel stope underground. The now deceased was confirmed deceased by paramedics at the waiting place, about three hours after the incident.

4.2 General (Struck by object) (14%)

There were **five (5)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **three (3)** in the gold mines, **one (1)** in a coal mine and **one (1)** in a platinum mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.



4.3 Transportation and Mining (RBE (Rail Bound Equipment)) (14%)

There were **five (5)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **two (2)** at a gold mine and **three (3)** at the platinum mines. **Two (2)** were reported in June 2017. In the first accident at a gold mine, the now deceased a PTV (Pipes, Tracks and Ventilation) Worker, who was acting as a Loader Operator was fatally injured when the loader fell on him and trapped him. He was in the process of loading spillage at the crosscut. The second accident was at a platinum mine, where the now deceased a Locomotive Team Leader was fatally injured when he was struck by the hopper that had derailed, as a result of two locos that had collided. Apparently one loco did not stop at the split and collided with the one that was coming from the main tip, heading to the split. The now deceased was on the travelling way side when the collision occurred and got struck by the derailed hopper. He was resuscitated from 1 Level till surface and was declared deceased by a doctor.

4.4 General (Overcome by gas) (11%)

There were **four (4)** fatalities reported in this category this year. **Two (2)** each were reported at a petroleum refinery and a gold mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.5 Transportation and Mining (Winch) (4%)

There were **two (2)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **one (1)** each at a gold mine and a platinum mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.6 Trackless Mobile Machinery (TMM) (4%)

There were **two (2)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **one (1)** each at a gold mine and a chrome mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.7 General (Caught between) (4%)

There were **two (2)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **one (1)** each at a coal mine and a diamond mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.8 General (Fell in) (3%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year at a gold mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.9 Machinery (Conveyors) (3%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year at a colliery. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.10 Explosives (3%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year at a platinum mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.



4.11 Inundated with ore (3%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year at a gold mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.12 Machinery (3%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year at a diamond mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.13 General (Fell) (3%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year at a platinum mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.14 General (Mudrush) (3%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year at a coal mine. **None (0)** were reported in June 2017.

4.15 Miscellaneous (3%)

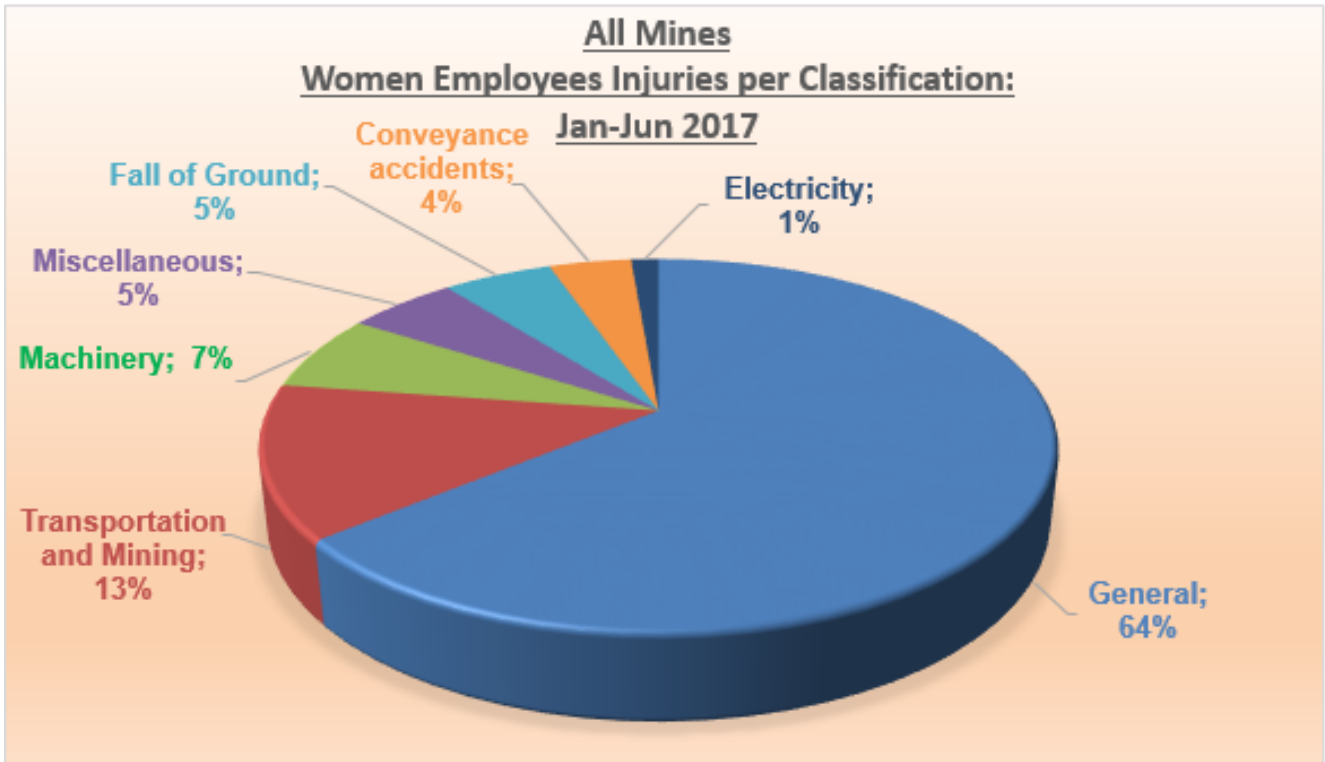
There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year in June at a platinum mine. The now deceased a Locomotive Operator, who was operating as a Locomotive Guard, was found fatally injured in a shaft waste orepass between two adjacent levels. The Proto Team found him lying on top of broken waste, about 60m below 14 Level. The cause of his death is still unknown.

4.16 General (Struck by rolling rock) (3%)

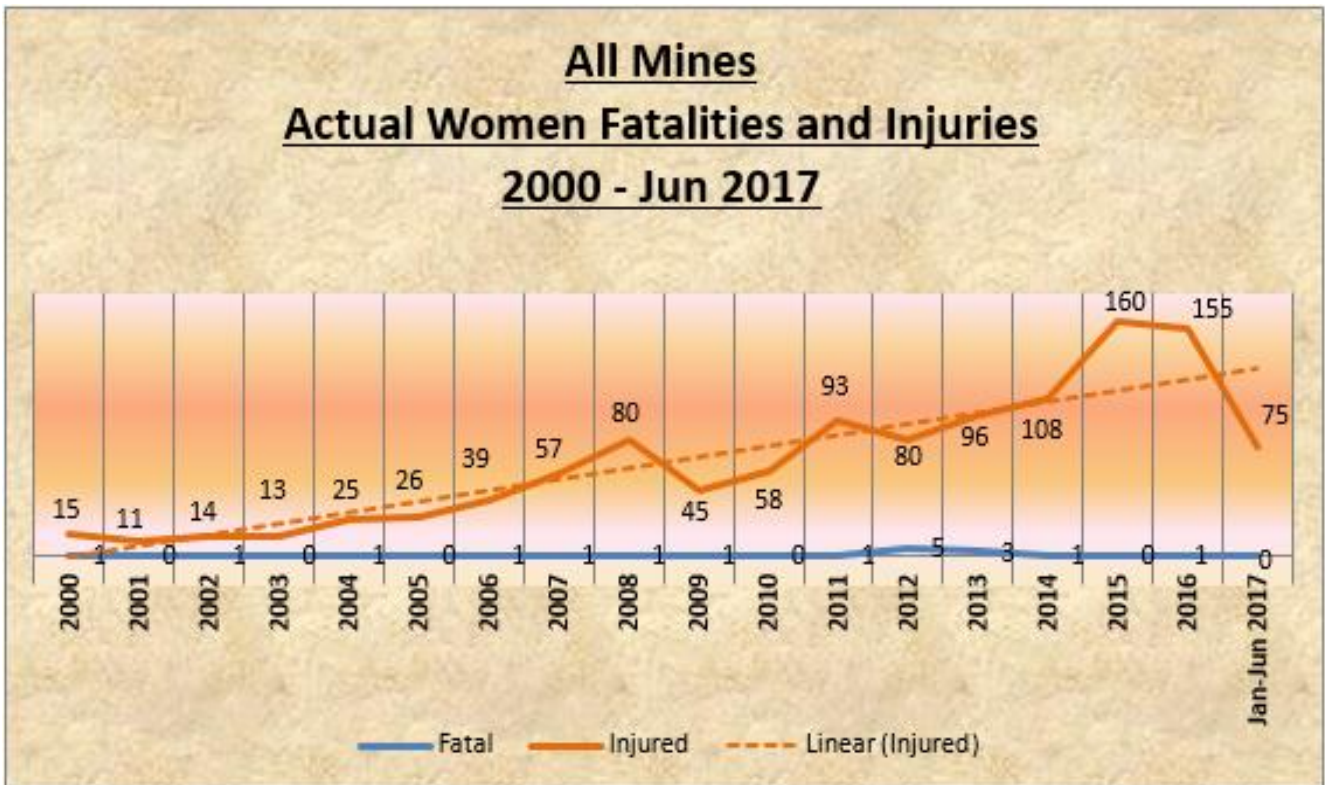
There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year in June at a granite mine. The now deceased an employee was fatally injured when he slipped and fell, thereby dislodging a piece of rock which rolled and struck him on the neck area, fatally injuring him. The piece of rock measured 130 x 100 x 60 cm.

4.17 Women Employees

The number of women employees has steadily increased in the South African mining industry and the graph below shows a classification of injuries to women employees across all commodities from 2000 to June 2017:

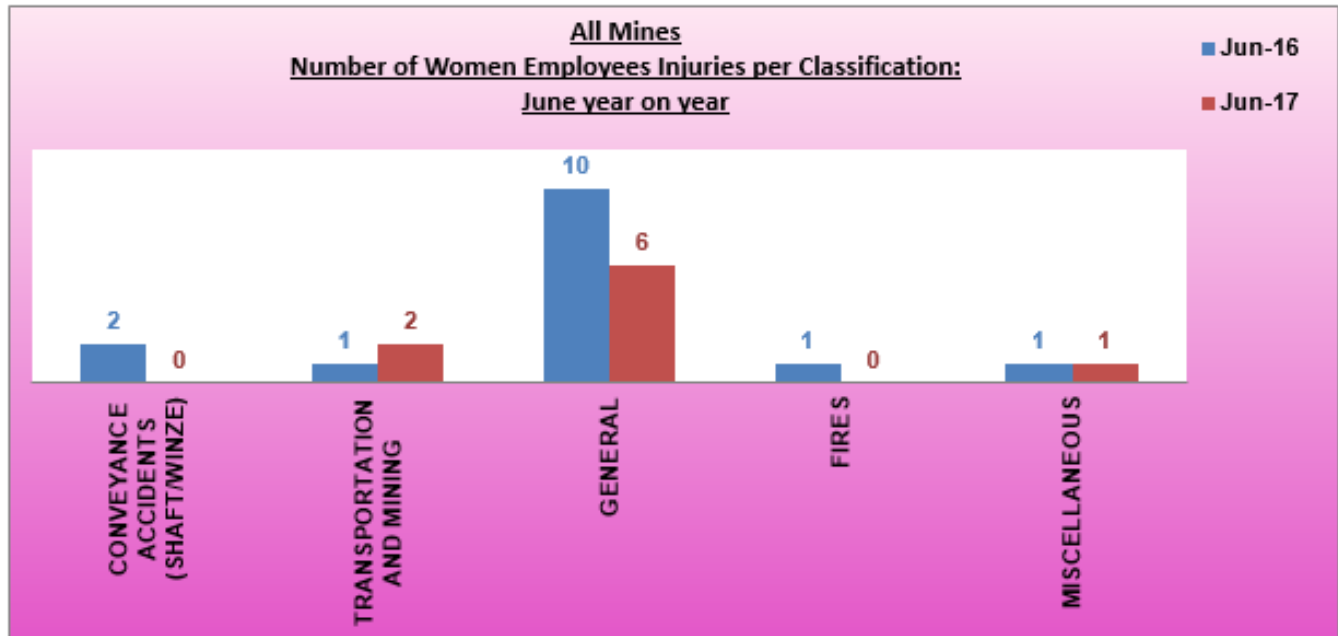


The graph below shows the number of injuries and fatalities to women employees across all commodities since 2000 to June 2017:





The graph below shows the comparison of injuries to women employees across all commodities in June 2016 and June 2017:



5. FATALITIES AND INJURIES

5.1 FATALITIES

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jan-Jun 2017
Gold Mines	18	14
Anglo Gold Ashanti	3	0
Western Deep Levels East	3	0
Sibanye Gold	8	5
Beatrix 3 MU1	0	2
Cooke 4	0	0
Ezulwini	1	0
Rand Uranium	3	0
Kloof	1	1
Beatrix West Unit 3	1	0
Beatrix 4# - Oryx Mine	0	1
Driefontein	1	1
Beatrix Division	1	0
Gold Fields	0	2
South Deep: Twin Shaft	0	2



	Jan-Jun 2016	Jan-Jun 2017
Harmony	5	2
Masimong	3	1
Bambanani	0	1
Kusasaletu	1	0
Phakisa	1	0
Other Gold Mines	2	5
Evander Gold Mine	1	1
DRD Gold: Ergo Mining	0	1
Fairview Gold Mine	0	1
Primrose Gold Mine	0	2
Mintails	1	0
Platinum Mines	15	13
Impala	7	4
20 Shaft	0	1
Marula Platinum-Clapham Shaft	0	1
1 Shaft	2	1
14 Shaft	5	0
10 Shaft	0	1
Lonmin	2	4
K3 Shaft	0	1
Newman Shaft	0	1
Marikana	1	0
4B Shaft	0	2
Roland Shaft	1	0
Anglo Platinum	4	2
Tumela	2	1
Khuseleka	2	0
Dishaba	0	1
Other Platinum Mines	2	3
Northam Platinum	0	1
Atlatsa Resources	1	1
Sibanye Platinum	0	1
Bafokeng Rasimone	1	0
Coal Mines	2	4
Anglo Thermal Coal	0	1
Goedehoop Colliery	0	1
Other Coal Mines	2	3
Bankfontein Colliery	0	1
Matla Colliery	0	1



	Jan-Jun 2016	Jan-Jun 2017
HCI	0	1
Sigma Colliery	1	0
South 32-Klipspruit	1	0
Other mines	7	6
Mosselbaai Refinery	0	2
Kolomela	1	0
Sishen	1	0
Blaaubosch Diamond Mine	0	1
Sefateng Chrome	0	1
PPC	1	0
Petra Diamonds	0	1
Foskor	1	0
Samancor	1	0
Elephant Granite	0	1
Hotazel Manganese Mine	1	0
Klipdam Diamond Mine	1	0
TOTAL	42	37

5.2 MINE INJURIES

The table below reflects the number of injury accidents that were reported for January to June 2016 and 2017 per the classification of the accident.

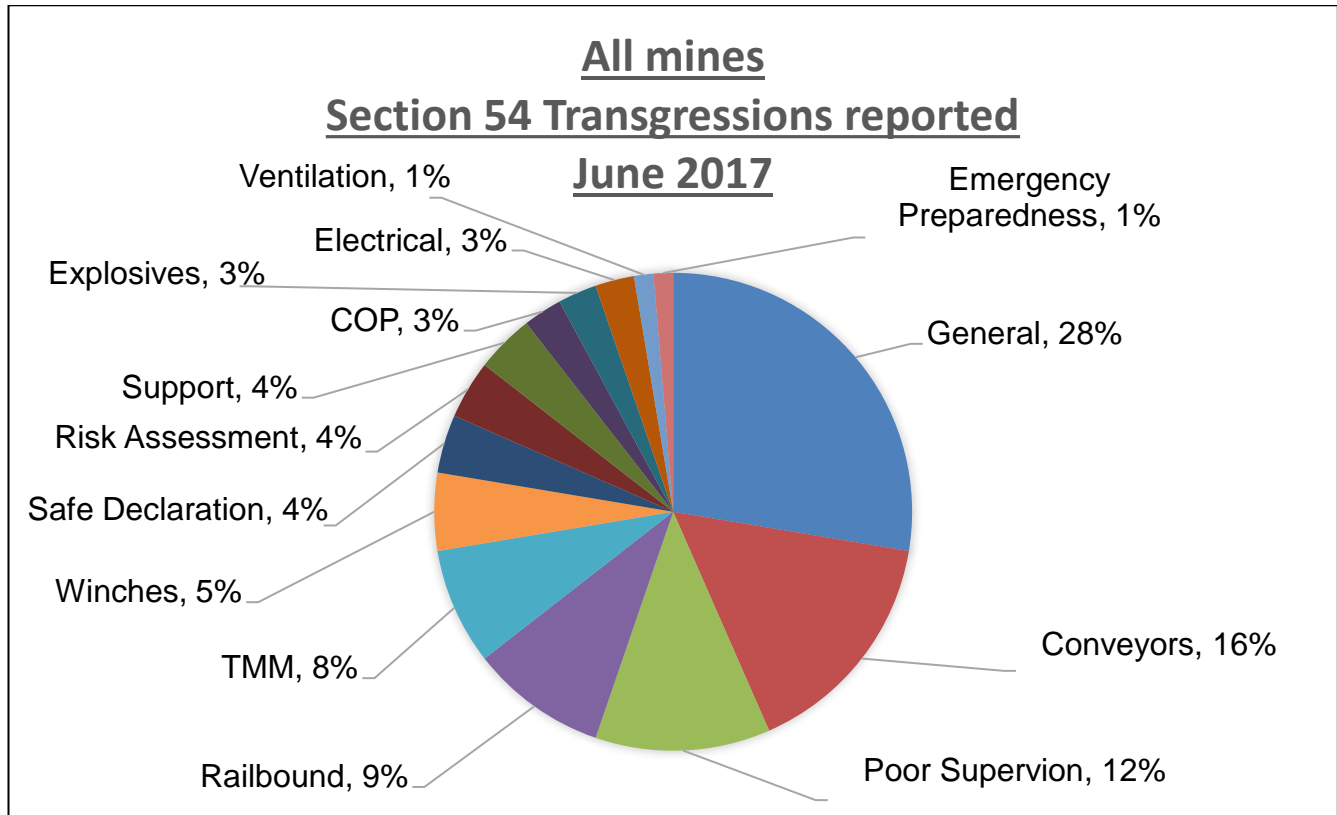
	INJURIES		
	Jan-Jun 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	%change
FALL OF GROUND	251	219	-13
Rockburst	39	38	-3
Strainburst	29	17	-41
Gravity	183	164	-10
MACHINERY	108	99	-8
Conveyor belts	26	25	-4
Drives, belts, chains	16	8	-50
Portable power tools	52	47	-10
Other	14	19	36
TRACKBOUND TRANSPORT	110	88	-20
Locomotive	26	12	-54
Locomotive drawn vehicle	27	31	15
Rerailing	4	5	-200
Coupling/uncoupling	19	21	11
Rocker arm shovel	13	9	-31



	Jan-Jun 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	%change
Personnel transport	12	4	-67
Hand trammed	7	3	-57
Other Transport	2	3	50
WINCHES	53	61	15
Scraper Winch Installation	45	44	-2
Single drum winch	0	5	500
Double drum winch	6	9	50
Mono rope/rail	2	3	50
TRACKLESS MOBILE MACHINES	84	62	-26
Mechanical loaders	6	10	67
Tractor/trailer	2	2	0
Coal mining machines	5	1	-80
Transporters	27	19	-30
Motor vehicles	10	9	-10
T&M lifting machines	14	9	-36
T&M mobile drilling machines	16	10	-38
Other TMM	4	2	-50
GENERAL	747	615	-18
Fall of material/rolling rock	121	107	-12
Manual handling of material	222	189	-15
Manual handling of mineral	37	34	-8
Falling in/from	29	14	-52
Slipping and falling	228	169	-26
Burning and scalding	12	12	0
Splinters	11	11	0
Dust, gas and fumes	7	19	171
Inundation/drowning	1	2	100
Struck by ventilation door	10	6	-40
Struck by any object manual handling	69	52	-25
Conveyance accidents (shaft/winze)	22	20	-9
Electricity (Not causing fires)	9	4	-56
Fires	3	4	33
Explosives	7	3	-57
Occupational Disease	1	0	-100
Heat sickness	0	1	100
Miscellaneous	49	44	-10
TOTAL	1443	1220	-15



6. SECTION 54 TRANSGRESSIONS REPORTED DURING THE MONTH



6.1 General (28%)

This category of transgressions accounted for most of the section 54 transgressions observed in June 2017 and the areas covered were:

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- change houses were not catering for employees staying out of the mine premises and the change houses were not maintained;
- employees working at the pit were not provided with a toilet;
- there were no effective dust control measures in place;
- the tip was not barricaded off;
- water accumulation was observed in the Advanced Strike Gully;
- geological features were not barricaded;
- accumulation of material was observed at the entrance of the escape route;
- poor water control was observed;
- scaffolding anchoring and connecting pins were bent;
- scaffolding connecting bars were corroded;
- there was no shark net and rope available for falling objects when installing and dismantling scaffolding;
- grizzly was found not barricaded off;
- poor barring of the sidewall along the chairlifts was observed;



- substandard tip installation was observed;
- there was no system in place to prevent employees from interacting with the loco buffers whilst loco was tipping;
- locomotives battery covers were damaged and not secured;
- three out of five gas monitors kept beeping at levels lower than 100ppm CO (Carbon Monoxide) gas;
- the Battery Bay Attendant was not provided with proper PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) and the bay did not have the health and safety requirements;
- locomotive portable lamps were found not locked underground at the charging bay;
- locomotive portable lamp was found not secured on the bracket on the hopper, it was found hooked on the Guard's chair at an angle; and
- a jumper was protruding more than 1m on the sidewall.

6.2 Conveyors (16%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- drive pulley rollers were stationary while conveyor was in motion causing friction and conveyor belt tearing;
- primary scraper at head pulley was not working;
- head pulley had no lagging;
- conveyor belt trip wire was not anchored with a pig tail at the drive pulley;
- the conveyor belt lockout switch where the accident occurred was not functioning;
- there was no barricade or guarding on the conveyor belt installation to prevent employees from being injured by falling materials and minerals;
- guarding at the head pulley was not secured with bolts and nuts;
- shuttle conveyor belt impact idlers were damaged, rock and ore falling onto the silo structure mentis grating and damaging the structure;
- idler frames were not available to prevent rock and ore spillage;
- waste conveyor splicing was observed coming off;
- there was no conveyor magnet available to pick up metals, sling ropes and underground debris before ore reached the silos; and
- conveyor impact idlers for another belt were broken and spillage was observed.

6.3 Poor Supervision (12%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- operating procedure for transporting people was not signed as per earlier issued Section 55 instruction;
- the Miner was not over-inspecting the locomotives;
- the safe declaration records for the month, the latest Rock Engineer's report and the Safety Officer's reports did not reflect the fault that was observed by the Inspector of Mines on the day of inspection;
- a rock that was not identified and dealt with had dislodged from the sidewall along the normal fault and hit an employee on the ankle;



- employees were observed working unsupervised at shaft bottom;
- employees were not trained;
- unsafe operation of the loading machine was observed;
- oxygen and acetylene bottles were left unattended and there were no records available for issuing and storage; and
- poor supervision and management were observed.

6.4 Railbound (9%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- locomotive material car had derailed as Inspector was on site due to coupling of buffers not aligned;
- substandard rail switches were observed;
- unsafe tramming practice was observed;
- substandard/unsafe rail conditions were observed;
- defective rail switch was observed;
- rails were submerged in mud; and
- rails were found covered with ore.

6.5 TMM (Trackless Mobile Machinery) (8%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- the Proximity Detection System was not tested before being issued;
- supervisor was operating a TMM that did not comply with regulation 8() and the mine's Code of Practice, the checklist of the TMM was filled in incorrectly and the TMM was being operated with "No-Go" items;
- there was no procedure in place for the maintenance of TMMs;
- the Rock Breaker Operator was operating a TMM without carrying the Operator's licence and was not filling in the TMM checklist before operating;
- prop shaft cover of Load Haul Dumper was not closed, was missing bolts and also leaking hydraulic oil; and
- there was no pedestrian detection system available where there was high interaction between people and forklift.

6.6 Winches (5%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- there was no signal wire installed to shut down the operation of the scraper winch;
- substandard winches were observed;
- substandard mono-winch installation was observed; and
- a winch drum guard was damaged, a winch signalling device was not installed along the entire scraper path and the re-raise winch starter box was secured with wires.



6.7 Safe Declaration (4%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- no safe declaration was conducted at the start of the shift; and
- unsafe entry examination practice was observed;
- an employee was not complying with the mine safe declaration procedure.

6.8 Risk Assessment (4%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- records of the mini risk assessment as per mine standard were not available;
- a workplace that was blasted months ago and left unsupported was not risk assessed during start-up; and
- risk assessment was not signed with as per earlier issued Section 55 instruction.

6.9 Support (4%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- substandard support was observed;
- substandard support installation was observed; and
- roofbolts protruding more than 30cm were not replaced.

6.10 COP (Code of Practice) (3%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- the code of practice for Lock-out was not addressing all cases when the conveyor belt must be locked out; and
- TMM COP did not have specifications on the transporting of people on LDVs, design specification register, rolling over protection and drawings of LDVs.

6.11 Explosives (3%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- some of the explosives were not accounted for by the Miner; and
- some Charging Assistants were not trained on the use of tamping material.

6.12 Electrical (3%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- there was no structural earthing system visible; and
- second leg chairlift power supply transformer was leaking transformer oil.



6.13 Ventilation (1%)

The area covered in this category of transgressions was that the mine was operating with one surface fan instead of two. This condition caused a reduction of velocity in the stope to below mine standard of 0,4 m/s. The actual velocity in the working place found during an inspection was 0,2 m/s.

6.14 Emergency Preparedness (1%)

The area covered in this category of transgressions was that compressed air feeder to the air whistle was made of PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride).

7. OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

7.1 Overall occupational diseases/illness per month

During June 2017, a total of 220 occupational diseases/illness were reported from Health Incident Reports (HIRs), when compared to a total of 312 reported during the same period in 2016.

7.2 Analysis of occupational disease trends by region

There is a decrease of 29% on the total occupational diseases/illness reported by seven (7) regions during June 2017 when compared to the total of cases reported by eight (8) regions during the same period in 2016.

The table and graph below illustrate the progressive performance of each region with regards to the number of occupational diseases/illness reported on HIRs. During June 2017, North West Rustenburg reported most cases, followed by Gauteng, North West Klerksdorp, Free State, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Northern Cape regions. Eastern Cape, Kwazulu-Natal and Western Cape regions did not report any occupational diseases.

7.3 Analysis of Health Incident Reports per common disease group

7.3.1 Pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB)

Pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) cases have decreased by 35% when compared to the same period during the previous year.

7.3.2 Silicosis



Silicosis cases reported have decreased by 39% when compared to the same period during the previous year.

7.3.3 Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL)

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) cases have decreased by 16% when compared to the same period during the previous year.

7.4 Conclusion

The analysis of occupational disease trends from the health incident reports show an overall decrease on occupational disease reported when compared to the same period of the previous year. It must also be noted that reported occupational diseases/illness are based on the system of medical surveillance which is not conducted at the same time on mines.



Occupational Health and Safety Report: June 2017

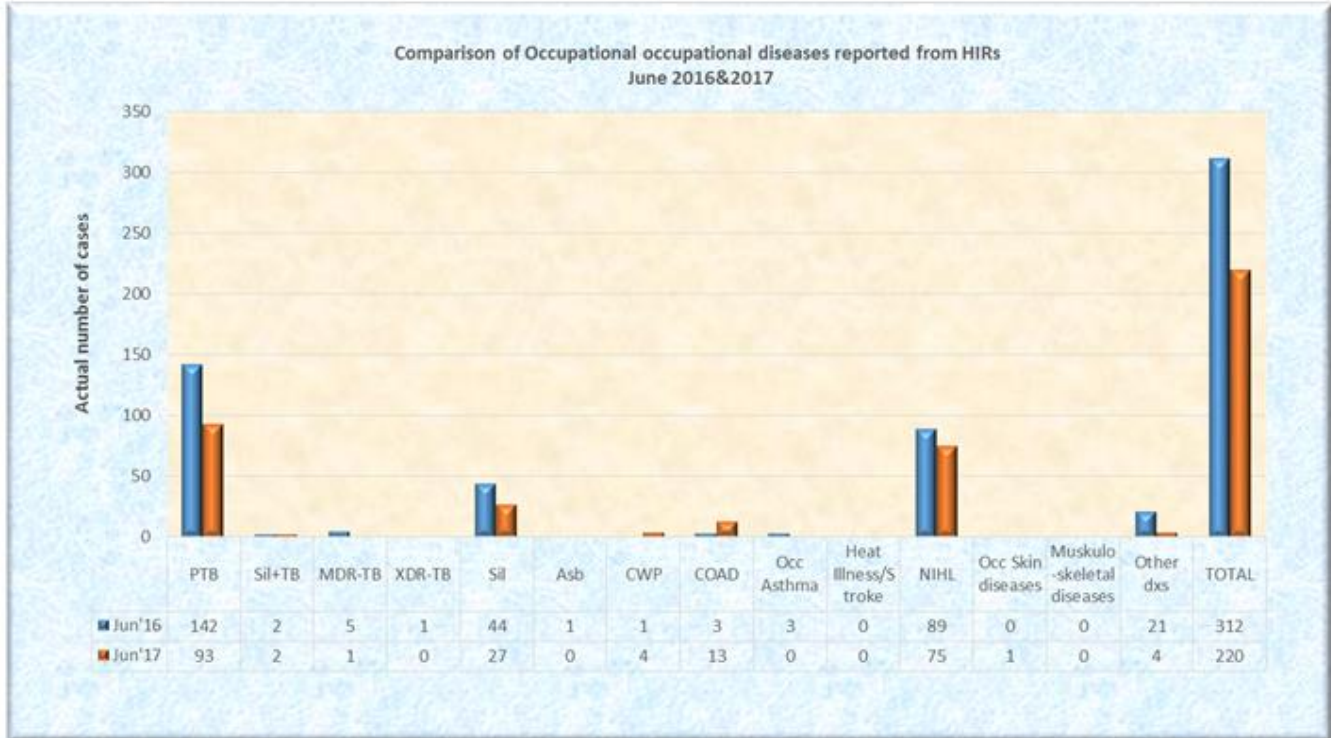
Table 2.1 Comparison of occupational diseases/illness reported on Health Incident Reports (HIRs) per region:
 June 2016 and 2017

	EC		FS		GP		KZN		LP		MP		NC		NW K		NW R		WC		TOTAL		% Change TOTAL
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	
PTB	0	0	26	11	63	28	0	0	7	4	12	5	19	1	0	31	14	13	1	0	142	93	-35
Sil+TB	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
MDR-TB	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	-80
XDR-TB	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100
Sil	0	0	26	16	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	44	27	-39
Asb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-100
CWP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	300
COAD	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	13	333
Occ Asthma	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-100
Heat illness/Stroke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIHL	0	0	6	0	30	16	0	0	1	1	10	6	14	0	1	3	21	49	6	0	89	75	-16
Occ Skin diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100
Muskulo-skeletal diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other dxs	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	21	4	-81
TOTAL	0	0	63	28	123	50	0	0	8	7	24	23	36	1	7	47	44	64	7	0	312	220	-29

Verification source: Health Incident Reports submitted by regions: June 2016 & 2017



Graph 2.1 Analysis of occupational diseases/illness reported from Health Incident Reports (HIRs) nationally:
June 2016 and 2017



Verification source: Health Incident Reports submitted by regions: June 2016 and 2017

8. STATUS REPORT ON THE MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY COUNCIL (MHSC) AWARD SCHEME 2017

Table 8.1 Mines that have achieved the safety awards:

No	Mine	Award	Date recorded	Last fatality
1	Shiva Uranium Mine	Thousand (7)	15/01/2017	24/08/2010
2	Impala Platinum 14 Shaft	Million (1)	24/02/2017	23/01/2016
3	Twefontein Opencast Colliery	Thousand (3)	24/02/2017	02/10/2011
4	Usuto Colliery	Thousand (3)	07/03/2017	Never
5	Mototolo Platinum: Lebowa	Thousand (9)	08/03/2017	Never
6	Thorncliffe Mine	Thousand (10)	14/03/2017	28/11/2007
7	Tselentis Colliery	Thousand (16)	12/04/2017	05/09/1991
8	Dorstfontein Colliery West	Thousand (4)	21/04/2017	15/03/2012
9	Arthur Taylor Colliery Opencast Mine (ATCOM)	Thousand (7)	24/05/2017	31/03/2004
10	Ilima Coal Company	Thousand (6)	26/04/2017	06/01/2008
11	Vlakvarkfontein Colliery	Thousand (4)	16/06/2017	Never
12	Forzando Colliery South	Thousand (12)	21/06/2017	Never
13	Manungu Colliery	Thousand (2)	22/06/2017	Never
14	Wonderfontein Colliery	Thousand (4)	22/06/2017	Never