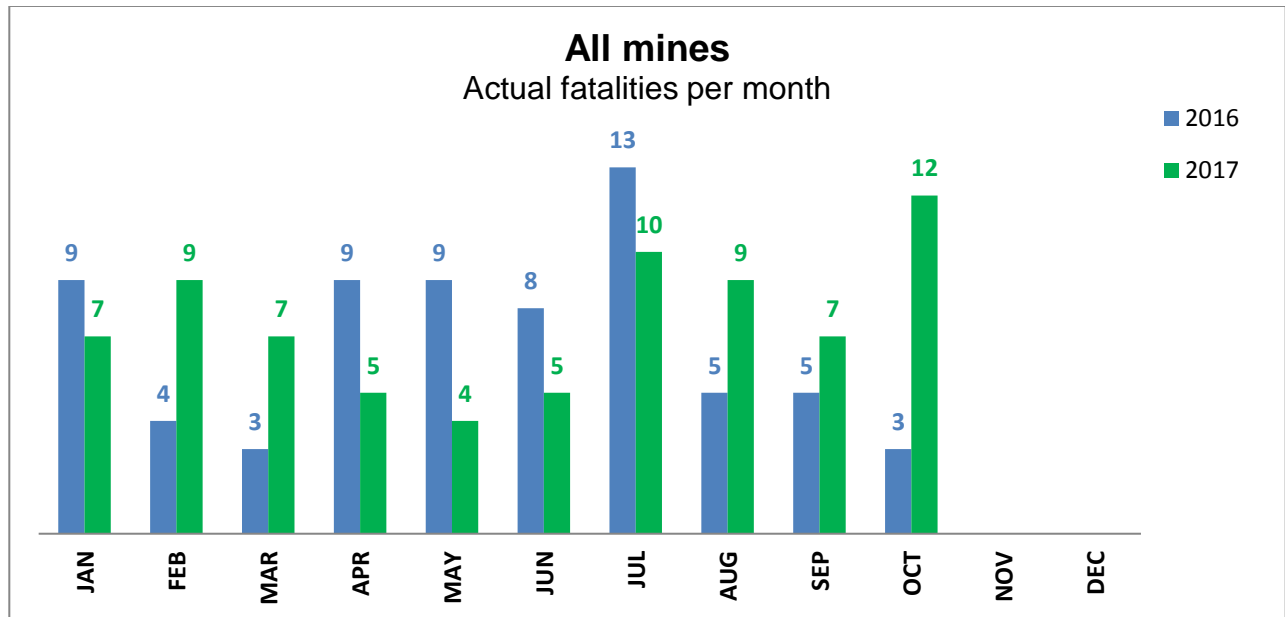




1. OVERALL FATALITIES PER MONTH

During the month of October 2017, **twelve (12)** fatalities were reported whilst during the same period in 2016 a total of **three (3)** mine workers were fatally injured. Fatalities reported for the year up to October 2017 were **seventy five (75)** while **sixty eight (68)** were reported over the same period in 2016. This translates to an increase in fatalities of 10% 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 October 2017, **five (5)** of the **ten (10)** regions managed to mine without a fatality. The Northern Cape and Eastern Cape regions last reported a fatality on 09/11/2016, 11/10/2015 respectively.

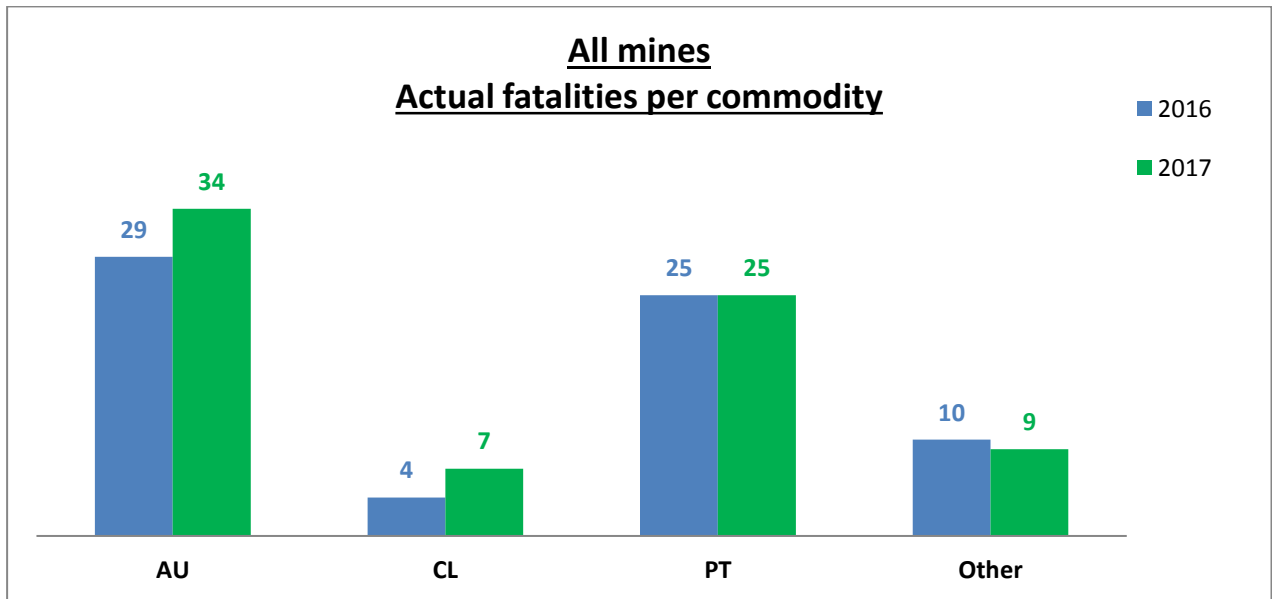
	WC	NC	FS	EC	KZN	MPU	LP	GP	NW-KD	NW-RB	TOTAL
Jan	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	7
Feb	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	9
Mar	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	7
Apr	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
May	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
Jul	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	10
Aug	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	1	9
Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	7
Oct	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	5	12
Total	2	0	7	0	1	10	6	18	8	23	75



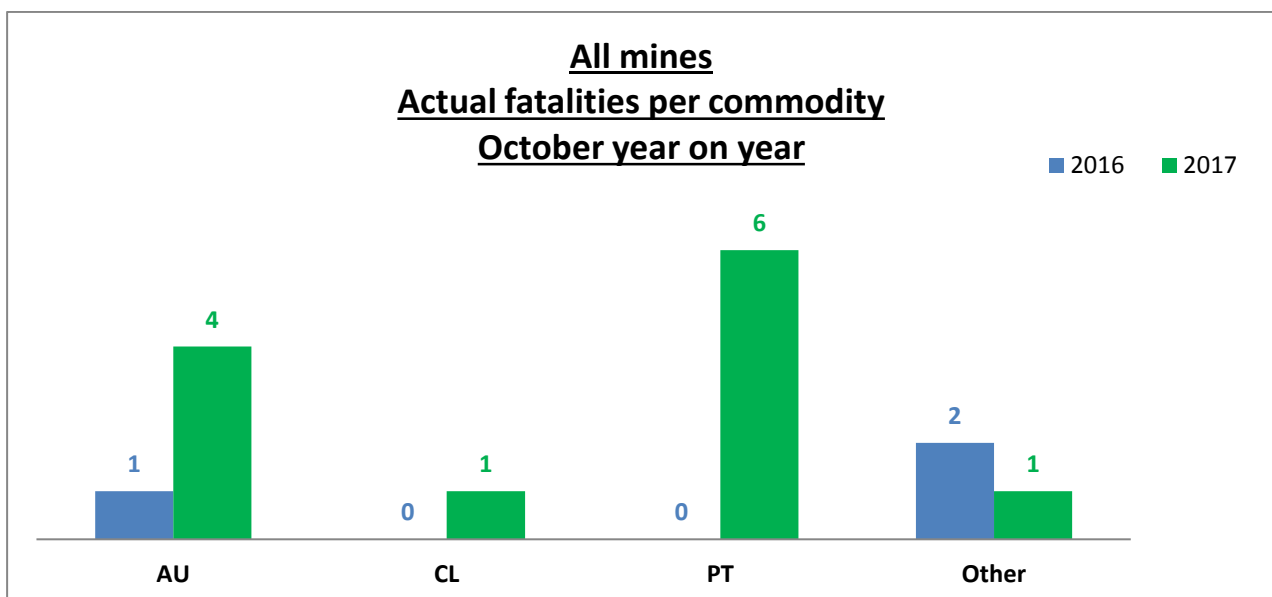
3. ANALYSIS OF FATALITIES BY COMMODITY

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 from January to October 2016 and 2017 are reflected on the graph below and shows a decrease in fatalities in the other mines sector of 10% and increases in fatalities of 17% and 75% in the gold and coal sectors respectively while the platinum sector shows no change.

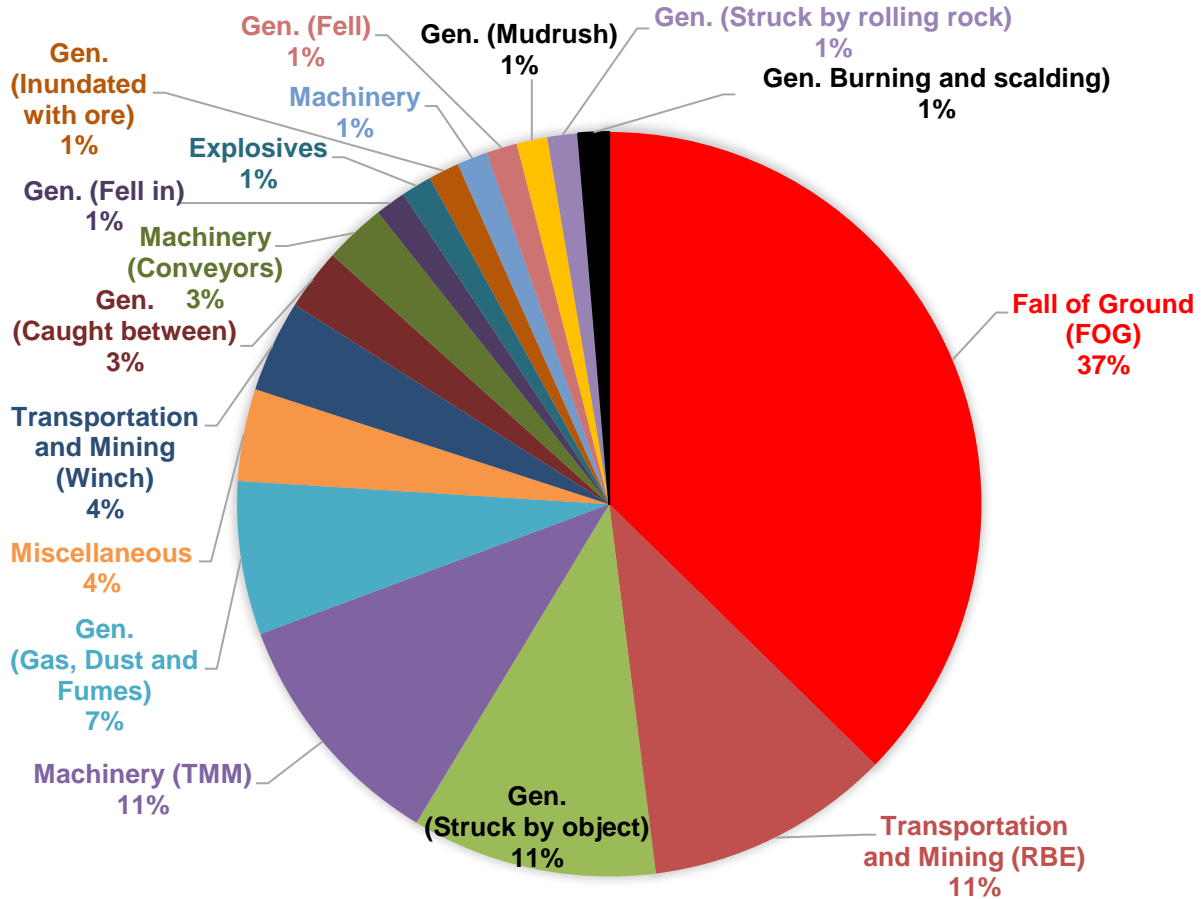


3.2 In October 2017, the gold sector reported **four (4)** fatalities, platinum sector reported **six (6)** while the coal and other mines sectors reported **one (1)** fatality each.





4. ANALYSIS OF FATALITIES BY CLASSIFICATION – ALL MINES – 2017



4.1 FOG (Fall of Ground) (37%)

There were **twenty eight (28)** fatalities reported in this category this year. **Fourteen (14)** were gravity related and the other **fourteen (14)** were seismic related. **Seven (7)** were reported in October 2017 in which **four (4)** were reported in the gold mines, **two (2)** were gravity related and **two (2)** were seismic related. **Two (2)** gravity related were reported in the platinum mines and **one (1)** gravity related in a slate mine.

4.2 Transportation and Mining (RBE (Rail Bound Equipment)) (11%)

There were **eight (8)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **three (3)** at the gold mines and **five (5)** at the platinum mines. **None (0)** were reported in October 2017

4.3 General (Struck by object) (11%)

There were **eight (8)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **five (5)** at the gold mines, **one (1)** at a coal mine and **two (2)** at the platinum mines. **One (1)** was reported in October 2017 at a platinum mine, which was a subsequent fatality. The now deceased Loader Operator was seriously injured on 23 September 2017 during loading operations and succumbed to his injuries in the hospital ICU on 11 October 2017. The area that he



was supposed to be standing when operating the mechanical loader was confined and restricted between the side wall and the jump-set/sliding rails. When the mechanical loader he was operating swivelled and the mentis grating fitted on the mechanical loader above the control mechanisms, he was struck on his chest by the same machine and his ribs were fractured. He was sent to the hospital for medical treatment and subsequently passed on from the injuries sustained.

4.4 Trackless Mobile Machinery (TMM) (11%)

There were **eight (8)** fatalities reported in this category this year. **Three (3)** were reported at the gold mines, **one (1)** at a chrome mine, **two (2)** at the coal mines and **one (1)** at a diamond digging and **one (1)** at a platinum mine. **Two (2)** were reported in October 2017. In the first incident at a coal mine, the now deceased employee was seriously injured on 21 April 2017 when he was struck by a Front End Loader at the coal plant and passed away on 07 October 2017. According to the mine he was on kidney machine and for unknown reason he tried to get up and in the process he pulled the pipe out and the nurse found him later lying on the ground, already passed away. In the second incident at a platinum mine, the now deceased woman employee was run over by a drill rig underground.

4.5 General (Dust, gas and fumes) (7%)

There were **five (5)** fatalities reported in this category this year. **Two (2)** each were reported at a petroleum refinery and a gold mine while **one (1)** was reported at a platinum mine. **One (1)** was reported in October 2017 at a platinum mine. The now deceased employee was one of the two night shift employees who were busy cleaning in a raise line. They were found battling to breath. Paramedics and Proto Team were dispatched to assist and were able to resuscitate one employee.

4.6 Miscellaneous (4%)

There were **three (3)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **two (2)** at the platinum mines and **one (1)** at a gold mine. **None (0)** were reported in October 2017.

4.7 Transportation and Mining (Winch) (4%)

There were **three (3)** fatalities reported in this category this year, **one (1)** at a gold mine and **two (2)** at the platinum mines. **One (1)** was reported in October 2017. The now deceased Shift Supervisor succumbed to a puncture wound on his back when he was struck by a winch rope that had snapped.

4.8 General (Caught between) (3%)

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 October 2017.



4.9 Machinery (Conveyors) (3%)

There were **two (2)** fatalities reported in this category this year, both at the collieries. **None (0)** were reported in October 2017.

4.10 General (Fell in) (2%)

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

4.11 Explosives (2%)

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

4.12 Inundated with ore (2%)

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

4.13 Machinery (2%)

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

4.14 General (Fell) (2%)

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

4.15 General (Mudrush) (2%)

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

4.16 General (Struck by rolling rock) (2%)

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

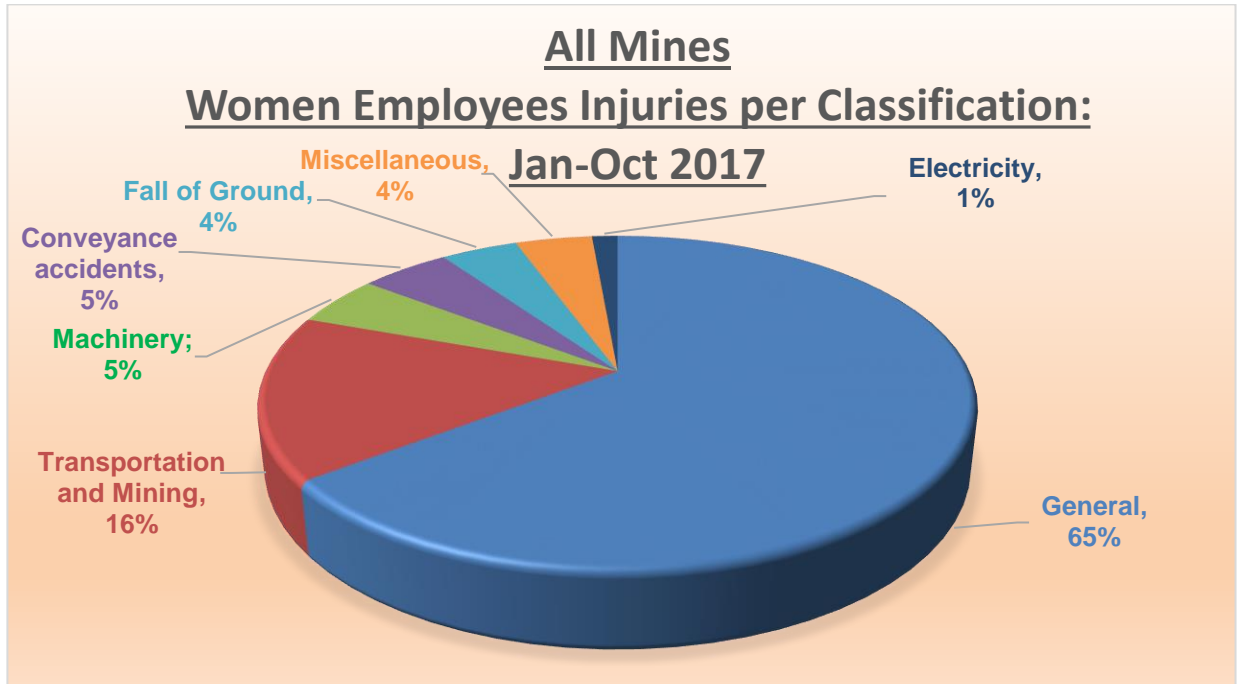
4.17 General (Burning and Scalding) (2%)

There was **one (1)** fatality reported in this category this year in at a granite mine. **One (1)** was reported in October 2017. The now deceased a Boilermaker was seriously injured on 21 August 2017. He had just finished inspecting a leak on the pipe gantry and upon completion, he jumped on the lid of an acidic tank which failed and he fell into the acid tank together with the lid. The tank operated with acidic liquid with a pH of 1.5 and temperatures between 80 to 85 degrees. He was treated at the local hospital and then transferred to a hospital in Johannesburg where he passed away on 05 October 2017.

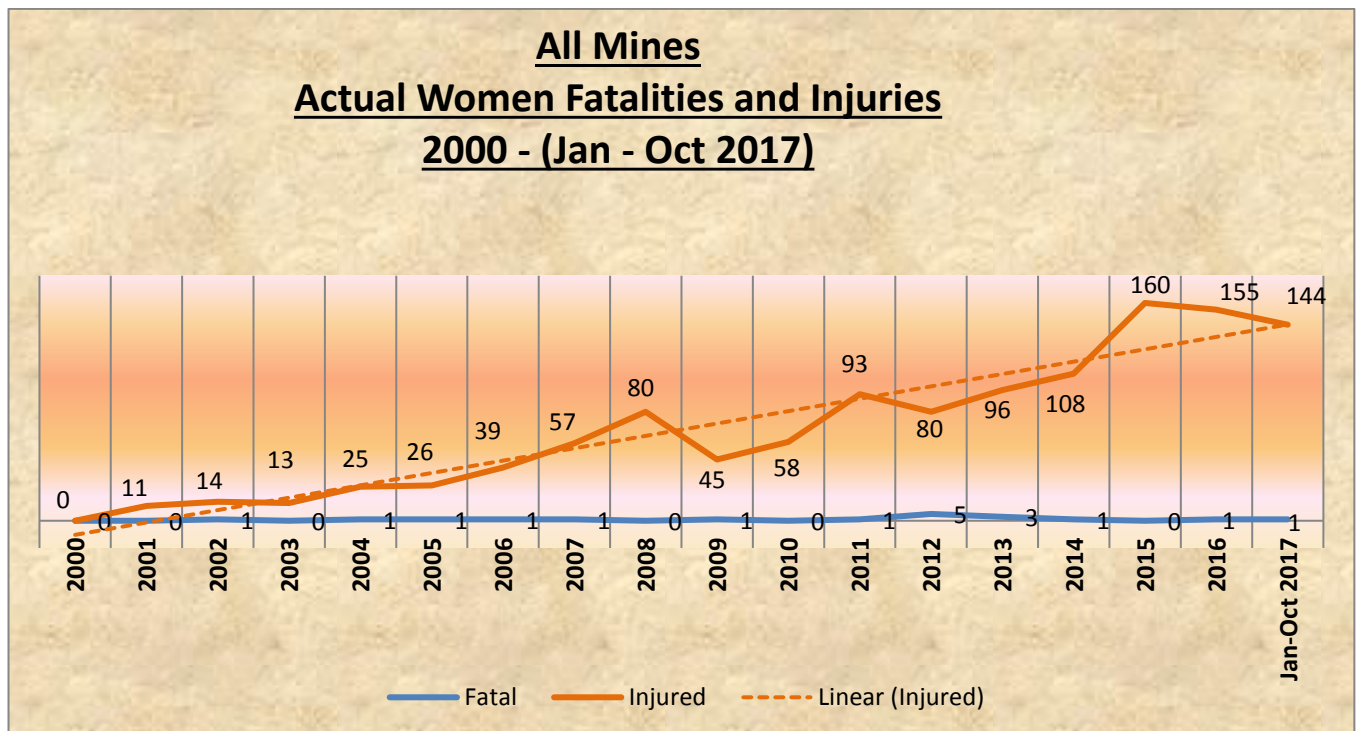


4.18 Women Employees

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 January to October 2017:

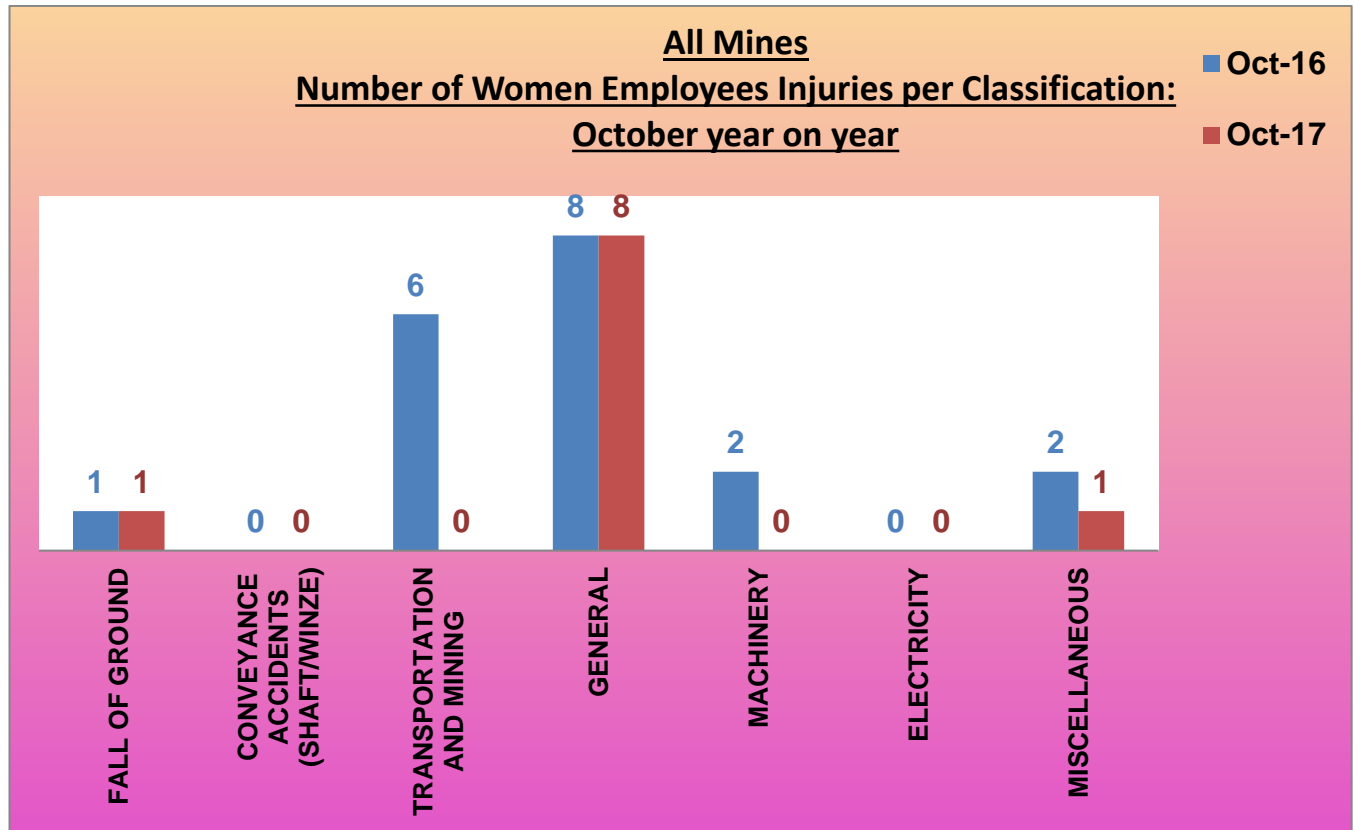


The graph below shows the number of injuries and fatalities to women employees across all commodities since 2000 to October 2017:





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



5. FATALITIES AND INJURIES

5.1 FATALITIES

	Jan-Oct 2016	Jan-Oct 2017
Gold Mines	29	34
Anglo Gold Ashanti	5	4
Tau Tona	1	0
Savuka	2	0
Mponeng	1	2
Kopanang	1	2
Moab Khotsong	0	1
Sibanye Gold	12	9
Beatrix 3 MU1	0	2
Ezulwini	1	0
Rand Uranium	3	0
Kloof	2	3
Beatrix West Unit 3	1	0



	Jan-Oct 2016	Jan-Oct 2017
Beatrix 4# - Oryx Mine	0	1
Driefontein	3	2
Beatrix Division	1	0
Beatrix South 2	1	0
Burnstone	0	1
Gold Fields	1	2
South Deep: Twin Shaft	1	2
Harmony	8	8
Masimong	5	1
Bambanani	0	1
Kusasaletu	1	5
Phakisa	1	0
HJ Joel	1	0
Target	0	1
Other Gold Mines	3	10
Evander Gold Mine	1	1
DRD Gold: Ergo Mining	0	1
Fairview Gold Mine	0	1
Primrose Gold Mine	0	2
Mintails	1	0
Barberton Mines	0	1
Tau Lekoa	1	4
Platinum Mines	25	25
Impala	11	8
20 Shaft	1	2
1 Shaft	2	1
14 Shaft	5	0
10 Shaft	0	2
12 Shaft	1	2
7 Shaft	1	0
16 Shaft	0	1
11 Shaft	1	0
Lonmin	3	4
K3 Shaft	0	1
Newman Shaft	0	1
Marikana	2	0
4B Shaft	0	2



	Jan-Oct 2016	Jan-Oct 2017
Roland Shaft	1	0
Anglo Platinum	7	4
Tumela	2	2
Union	1	0
Khuseleka	2	0
Dishaba	0	2
Siphumelele	1	0
Thembelani	1	0
Other Platinum Mines	4	9
Northam Platinum	0	2
Atlatsa Resources	1	1
Sibanye Platinum	0	2
Bafokeng Rasimone	1	0
Kroondal Mine	1	0
Marula Platinum	1	2
Modikwa Mine	0	1
Siyanda Resources	0	1
Coal Mines	4	7
Anglo Thermal Coal	0	3
Goedehoop Colliery	0	2
New Denmark Colliery	0	1
Other Coal Mines	4	4
Bankfontein Colliery	0	1
Matla Colliery	0	1
HCI	0	1
Sigma Colliery	2	0
South 32-Klipspruit	1	0
Umlabu Colliery	1	0
Buffalo Coal	0	1
Other mines	10	9
Mosselbaai Refinery	0	2
Kolomela	1	0
Sishen	2	0
Blaaubosch Diamond Mine	0	1
Sefateng Chrome	0	1
PPC	1	0
Petra Diamonds	1	1
Foskor	1	0



	Jan-Oct 2016	Jan-Oct 2017
Samancor	1	0
Elephant Granite	0	1
Hotazel Manganese Mine	1	0
Klipdam Diamond Mine	1	0
Scarlet Sun Diamond Mine	1	0
Barkhuizen Delwery	0	1
Anglo American Precious Metals Refinery	0	1
Lieben Slate	0	1
TOTAL	68	75

5.2 MINE INJURIES

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

	INJURIES		
	Jan - Oct 2016	Jan - Oct 2017	%change
	410	376	-8
Rockburst	74	61	-18
Strainburst	44	37	-16
Gravity	292	278	-5
MACHINERY	182	180	-1
Conveyor belts	44	51	16
Drives, belts, chains	25	14	-44
Portable power tools	83	85	2
Other	30	30	0
TRACKBOUND TRANSPORT	178	169	-5
Locomotive	41	32	-22
Locomotive drawn vehicle	42	53	26
Rerailing	9	16	78
Coupling/uncoupling	32	29	-9
Rocker arm shovel	18	12	-33
Personnel transport	17	8	-53
Hand trammed	13	13	0
Other Transport	6	6	0
WINCHES	89	112	26
Scraper Winch Installation	74	78	5
Single drum winch	1	9	800
Double drum winch	10	16	60
Mono rope/rail	4	9	125



Occupational Health and Safety Report:

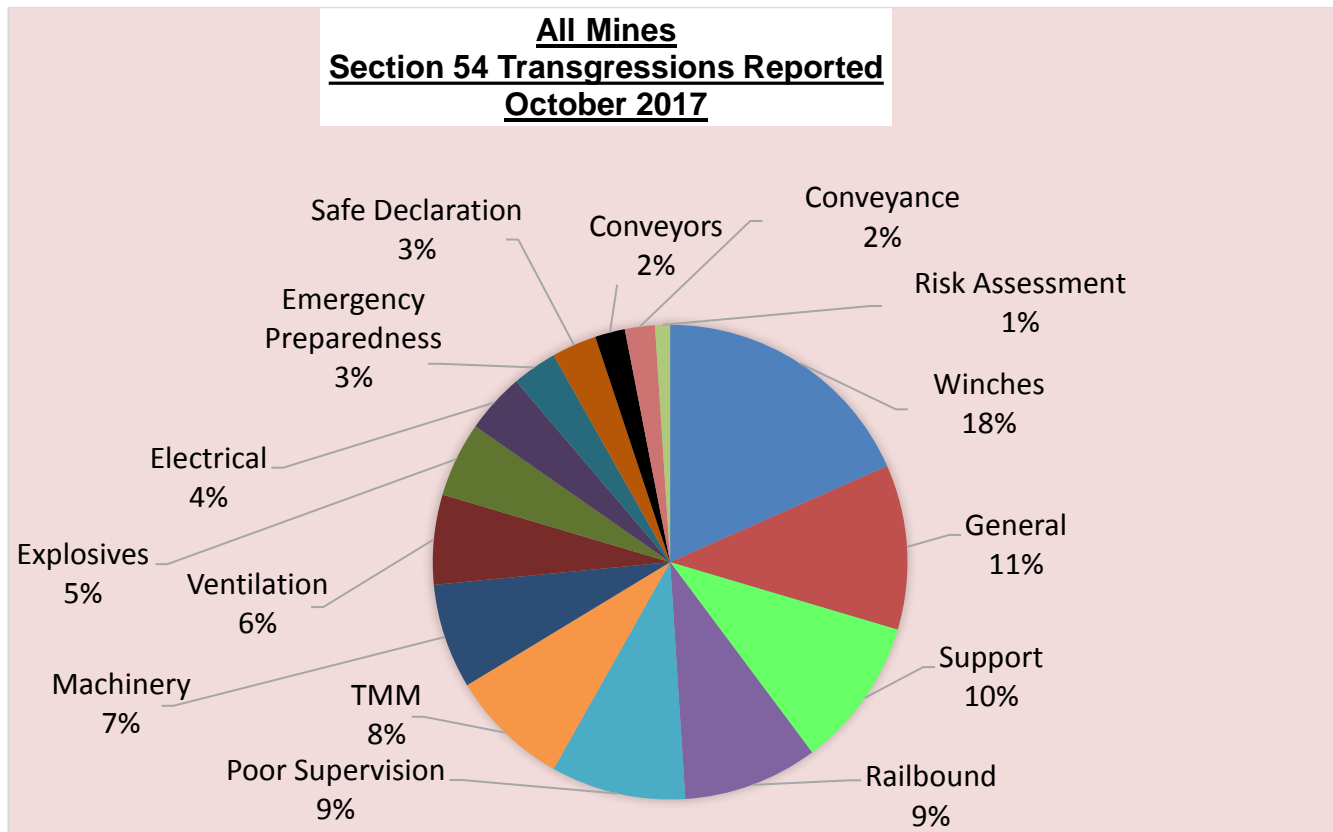
October 2017

	Jan - Oct 2016	Jan - Oct 2017	%change
TRACKLESS MOBILE MACHINES	133	125	-6
Mechanical loaders	10	18	80
Tractor/trailer	3	5	67
Coal mining machines	6	3	-50
Transporters	40	45	13
Motor vehicles	11	13	18
T&M lifting machines	23	14	-39
T&M mobile drilling machines	34	19	-44
Other TMM	6	8	33
GENERAL	1279	1165	-9
Fall of material/rolling rock	201	193	-4
Manual handling of material	379	343	-9
Manual handling of mineral	67	56	-16
Falling in/from	42	38	-10
Slipping and falling	386	343	-11
Burning and scalding	28	18	-36
Splinters	22	24	9
Dust, gas and fumes	11	22	100
Inundation/drowning	3	2	-33
Struck by ventilation door	14	13	-7
Struck by any object manual handling	126	113	-10
Conveyance accidents (shaft/winze)	37	28	-24
Electricity (Not causing fires)	13	7	-46
Fires	4	8	100
Explosives	7	3	-57
Subsidence/caving	1	0	-100
Occupational Disease	1	0	-100
Heat sickness	1	1	0
Miscellaneous	85	71	-16
TOTAL	2419	2245	-7



6. SECTION 54 TRANSGRESSIONS REPORTED DURING THE MONTH

The pie chart below shows categories of the Mine Health and Safety Act Section 54 transgressions observed for the month of October 2017. Repeat transgressions were either observed at the same operation or at different operations and were used to create the pie chart. These repeat transgressions may be used to focus attention.



6.1 Winches (18%)

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

- winch signalling device was not installed throughout the entire length of the scraper path;
- winch bell wires were not installed and winches were not locked out;
- face winch signalling device was inaccessible;
- the winch that cleans the raise was found unlocked while not in use, against the mine standard procedure;
- there was no bell wire on the winch;
- rig holes were not drilled and the return snatch block was secured with one sling eyebolt instead of two and there was no safety chain installed;
- winch checklist did not include scraper rope inspection, return snatch-block was not installed with a safety chain (repeat finding from the Safety Officer's report of the previous week, 19x22" bow-shackle was used on a scraper instead of 25x28 bow-shackle as per mine standard, there was no travelling way around the tip and second ore pass tip did not have the barricade and not covered with gum planks;



- substandard winches were observed;
- mono winch was not installed with bell wire and it was not adequately locked out;
- a winch was not illuminated, winch guard was loose and missing securing bolts, excessive loose strands on the rope were observed, signalling devices were ineffective and WPD (signalling devices) were spaced 43 meters apart;
- wires were used instead of proper pins on winch handle and the guard had a 20cm x 10cm hole and a winch was found unlocked;
- winch safety pins for clutch bands were not effective, winch was not locked out, signalling device was not working and return snatch block was submerged underneath water;
- inadequate lockout on winches was observed, there was no return snatch block safety chain, winch signalling device was not installed throughout the scraper path;
- winch was not illuminated and there was accumulation of ore and timber, a winch leg was broken, defective winch signalling devices were observed and poor supervision was observed;
- elevating snatch block was not locked with R-clips, winch signalling device was not working and return snatch block was installed with one eyebolt instead of three;
- winch signalling device was not installed throughout the entire length of the scraper path;
- winch bell wires were not installed and winches were not locked out; and
- face winch signalling device was inaccessible.

6.2 General (11%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- the standoff distance was not demarcated from the highwall where some employees were standing close to the highwall;
- some employees were found standing between broken blocks of granite where the Front End Loader was busy loading next to the face, with no safety demarcation;
- substandard mining practice was observed;
- there was excessive spillage underneath three orepass boxes;
- many pairs of old gum boots, doors and pipes were dumped between Supervisors change house and offices, making the place very untidy;
- cracked walls and ceiling were exposing employees in the change houses to the risks of injury by falling bricks and ceilings;
- more than three toilets' doors checked did not have handles or locking mechanisms;
- basins were very dirty, drainage system was not cleaned, allowing some dirty water to accumulate;
- water discharged from the washing machines was accumulating on the floor behind the washing machines;
- dirty water accumulation was observed on the floor between the change house and the lamp room; and
- unsafe walking platform or mantis grating was observed.

6.3 Support (10%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- stick support was not installed on solid ground, spacing between stick supports were measured to be more than the mine standard, stick support had fallen and not replaced or corrected, damaged stick support that was identified by the safe declaration was not replaced, damaged roofbolt that was protruding more than 0.5m was replaced and back areas were not supported according to the mine standard and not barricaded off;
- holes for support were drilled but no support units were installed, half of the face was charged up but only half of the panel was supported with Hydrabolts, installed nets were not effective to prevent rocks from falling on employees, roofbolt support measured 3.3m apart against a standard of 1.5m apart, damaged support was not replaced and temporary support measured 1.8m and 1.6m apart, against a standard of 1.5m apart;
- there were missing stick supports on the second line of support, a stick was missing along the ledge, excessive panel length of 20.6m was measured against a standard of 18.7m and evidence of pillar robbing was observed;
- damaged support was not replaced, there was no limit support installed for permanently stopped panels, there was missing support on gully shoulders and holing was not cleaned nor supported;
- holings were not supported as per mine standard, protruding roofbolts were not replaced and brows were not demarcated nor supported;
- limit support was not installed and missing support was not replaced;
- protruding rockbolts were neither cut nor replaced where employees travel, against the mine standard procedure;
- there was no limit support installed on the ledge;
- substandard support by contractors was observed at the scene of the fatal accident; and
- substandard support was observed.

6.4 Railbound (9%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- rails were submerged in mud, pipes were suspended with plastic laces, there was duff accumulation along the rails, water pipe was leaking and there was water accumulation along the length of the haulage;
- rails were covered in ore spillage;
- a bent rail joint and loose slippers were observed;
- three defective rail switches were observed;
- defective rail switches were observed and the lay-by rails were submerged in mud;
- rail gap was exceeding 10mm, rails were covered with mud and box fronts were dripping water;
- rails were submerged in mud;
- there was no means in place to reduce the speed of the locomotives when approaching curves bends or crosscuts and there was no means or system in place to warn the operators when approaching curves, bends or crosscuts; and

- rails were not aligned, rails were submerged in mud and water and rail switch was not operational.

6.5 Poor Supervision (9%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- start-up risk assessment for ledges, ledging support standard, updated service departments documents and an updated working plan were not posted at the waiting place;
- welding was being conducted in the shaft without a hot work permit;
- updated working plans, ventilation report and escape route plan were not posted up at the waiting place;
- the Miner was not appointed for the working place, no audits nor corrective action were taken in the area of a fatal accident that took place towards the end of the last month and broken ore in the travelling way was not cleaned;
- direction of mining was changed without consulting the rock engineering department;
- employees were allowed to conduct substandard work by line supervision and the back areas were choked with ore;
- the mine had breached Section 91 of the Mine Health and Safety Act by not carrying out an instruction to audit the clinic using an independent auditor as instructed seven weeks previously;
- the Safety Officer's reports with A-hazard findings were not closed out repeatedly, a water jet at the ledge was not working however drilling and blasting were in progress against a mine standard that prohibits blasting of ledges if the water jet is not operational; and
- substandard waiting place was observed.

6.6 TMM (Trackless Mobile Machinery) (8%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- there was a skidsteer at the mine without an enclosed cabin that was used for cleaning at the plant;
- the man-carrier steering had failed whilst transporting people underground;
- LDV (Light Delivery Vehicle) Operators were operating without wearing safety belts, a "No-go" item;
- LDV Operator was found operating with a handbrake that was not functional, a "No-go" item;
- external TMM Operators were operating without wearing safety belts, a "No-go" item;
- a TMM was operated with a malfunctioning hooter, a "No-go" item;
- 5. a TMM Operator was operating without conducting a brake test, a "No-go" item;
- external TMM operators were operating without using safety belts, not conducting brake tests and indicator light not working; and
- two LDVs were observed driving around the plant area without whip flags, against the mine's TMM Code of Practice.

6.7 Machinery (7%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- there was no control over the issuing and receiving of lifting equipment and a chain block was left at the plant without locking out;
- moving parts of the pan motor were not securely guarded;
- lifting equipment were not locked;
- there was no control over the issuing and receiving of lifting equipment and a chain block was left at the plant without locking out;
- all H-frames at the mine used for lifting equipment were not load-tested;
- there was no load test certificate available for chain blocks; and
- lifting equipment that were not safe for use were tagged with colour coding for the month and there was no safety latch on the chain block.

6.8 Ventilation (6%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- 0.04m/s velocity was measured against a legal limit of 0.25m/s;
- ventilation flow was static;
- quantity of air in the crosscut was measured as 0,043m³/s against a standard of 0,1m³/s;
- leakage of 61% at the crosscut level ventilation column was causing the 15kW fan to recirculate;
- the main column and fans ventilating the haulage were recirculating, leading to a fatality; and
- the force delivery quantity was found to be 0.091m³/s, the face quantity was measured to be 0.024m³/s/m² and the delivery column distance to face was found to be 29m against a mine standard of 15m.

6.9 Explosives (5%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- a full bag of EXPLOGEL was left in the old workings and was not locked out;
- five rolls and six loose explosives fuses were not locked;
- employer had demonstrated the amount of explosives used on the mine but failed to demonstrate the amount of stemming or tamping material used during the firing of such shot holes underground;
- different shot hole lengths of 1.4m, 1.8m and 2.8m were all stemmed with 2x200mm stemming material units; and
- there was no system in place on the mine to control tamping or stemming material both underground and surface.

6.10 Electrical (4%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- earthing cables for surface mini substation were submerged in water;
- an electrician was electrically shocked when he came into contact with a 10mm surge arrester wire running parallel with the main feed to the mine whilst in the process of replacing an isolated overhead line;
- the employer had no means to provide electrical power from another source or network where interruption of power supply to any equipment could result in significant risk; and
- the employer did not have means to provide power supply to the main fan from two different sources or networks.

6.11 Emergency Preparedness (3%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- substandard escape route was observed;
- substandard refuge chambers were observed; and
- emergency drills were not conducted and refuge bays were not inspected.

6.12 Safe Declaration (3%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- a working place was declared safe with substandard conditions;
- safe declaration was inadequately filled-in; and
- the Miner had not signed off the safe declaration documents and there were no safe making equipment available at the waiting place nor at the start of the working place.

6.13 Conveyors (2%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- guarding at the tail pulley was substandard and the platform at the tipping point was broken; and
- a conveyor was found operating without tailend guarding.

6.14 Conveyance (2%)

The areas covered in this category of transgressions were:

- there was no Marshall device installed along the winding length; and
- rope of rock winder was damaged.



6.15 Risk Assessment (1%)

The area covered in this category of transgressions was that poor risk assessment was conducted.

7. OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

7.1 Overall occupational diseases/illness per month

During the month of October 2017, a total of 262 occupational diseases were reported on health incident reports (HIRs), whilst during the same period in 2016 a total of 289 occupational diseases were reported.

7.2 Occupational diseases by region

The total occupational diseases/illness reported by eight (8) regions during this month decreased by 9.34% when compared to the total occupational diseases/illness reported by eight regions during the same period in 2016.

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

7.3 Analysis of Health Incident Reports per common disease group

7.3.1 Pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB)

Pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB) cases have decreased by 26.2% when compared to the same period during the previous year.

7.3.2 Silicosis

Silicosis cases reported have increased by 8.3% 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 6.78% when compared to the same period during the previous year.

7.4 Conclusion

It must be noted that the occupational diseases/illness reported on HIRs are diagnosed amongst employees during the mines' planned programme of medical surveillance, which is not conducted during the same period nationally.

Occupational Health and Safety Report: October 2017

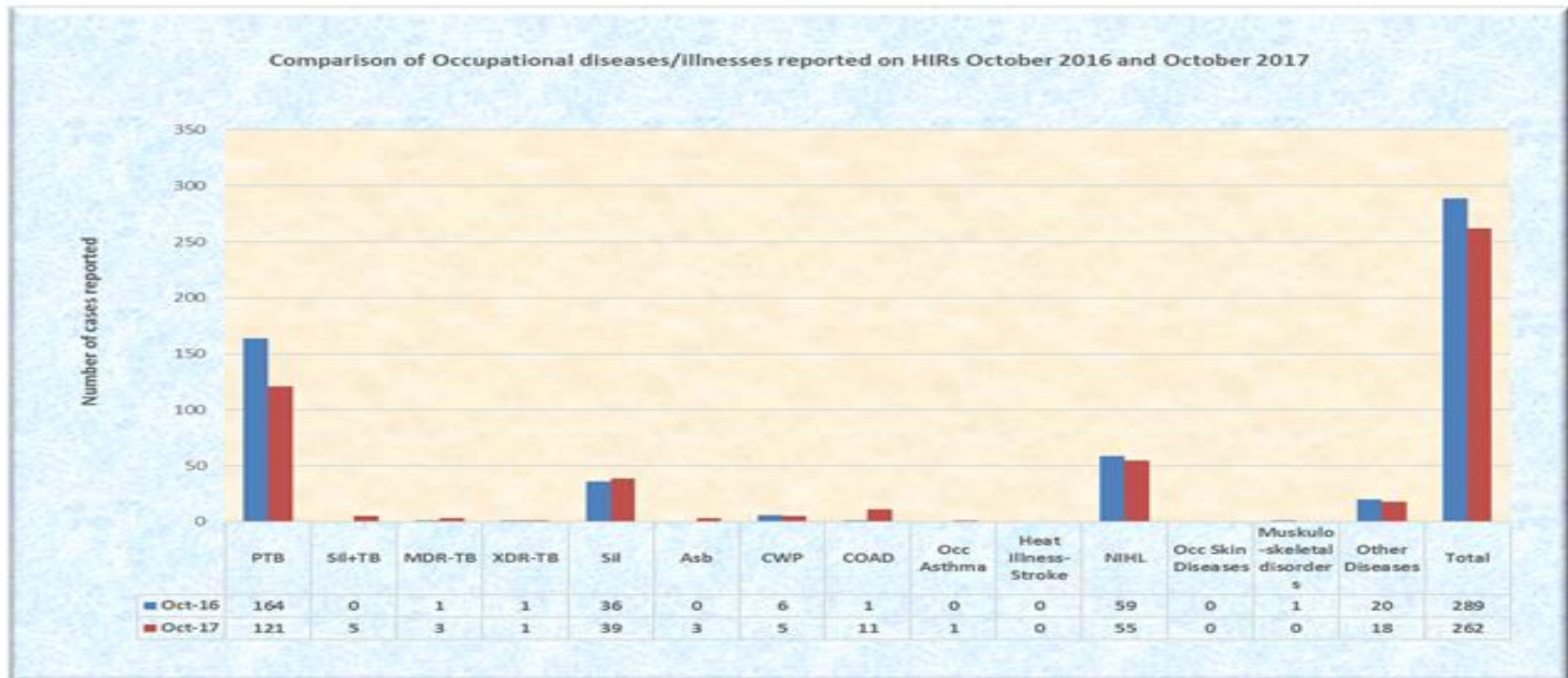
*Table 7.2.1 Occupational diseases/illness reported on Health Incident Reports (HIRs) per region:
October 2016 and October 2017*

	EC		FS		GR		KZN		LP		Mpu		NC		NW K		NW R		WC		TOTAL	TOTAL	% Change
	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	17	34	96	37	2	0	3	5	2	8	5	6	0	0	39	31	0	0	164	121	26.20%
Sil+TB	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
MDR-TB	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
XDR-TB	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
Sil	0	0	21	27	10	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	36	39	8.30%
Asb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	
CWP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	
COAD	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	11	
Occ Asthma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Heat illness-Stroke	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NIHL	0	0	2	3	21	30	0	0	3	4	5	2	6	1	8	2	14	13	0	0	59	55	-6.78%
Occ Skin Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Muskulo-skeletal disorders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Other Diseases	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	20	18	
Total	0	0	41	78	140	92	3	2	6	13	13	14	14	7	14	8	58	48	0	0	289	262	-9.34%

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



Graph 7.3.1 Occupational diseases/illness reported on Health Incident Reports (HIRs) per region:
October 2016 and October 2017



Verification source: Health Incident Reports submitted by regions October 2016 and October 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	Magareng Mine	Thousand (4)	14/02/2017	14/02/2013
3	Impala Platinum 14 Shaft	Million (1)	24/02/2017	23/01/2016
4	Tweefontein Opencast Colliery	Thousand (3)	24/02/2017	02/10/2011
5	Usuto Colliery	Thousand (3)	07/03/2017	Never
6	Mototolo Platinum: Lebowa	Thousand (9)	08/03/2017	Never
7	Thornccliffe Mine	Thousand (10)	14/03/2017	28/11/2007
8	Tselentis Colliery	Thousand (16)	12/04/2017	05/09/1991
9	Dorstfontein Colliery West	Thousand (4)	21/04/2017	15/03/2012
10	Arthur Taylor Colliery Opencast Mine (ATCOM)	Thousand (7)	24/05/2017	31/03/2004
11	Ilima Coal Company	Thousand (6)	26/04/2017	06/01/2008
12	Impala Platinum 10 Shaft	Million (2)	05/05/2017	07/06/2017
13	Harmony Unisel	Million (1)	20/05/2017	04/04/2015
14	Impala Platinum 9 Shaft	Million (2)	05/06/2017	02/08/2012
15	Vlakovarkfontein Colliery	Thousand (4)	16/06/2017	Never
16	Forzando Colliery South	Thousand (12)	21/06/2017	Never
17	Manungu Colliery	Thousand (2)	22/06/2017	Never
18	Wonderfontein Colliery	Thousand (4)	22/06/2017	Never
19	Khutala Colliery	Million (3)	28/06/2017	12/12/2012
20	Zibulo Colliery	Thousand (2)	05/07/2017	21/05/2015
21	Impala Platinum 16 Shaft	Million (2)	07/07/2017	04/09/2014
22	Weltevreden Colliery	Thousand (5)	11/07/2017	Never
23	Booyensdal Platinum Mine	Million (3)	17/07/2017	Never
24	Dorstfontein Colliery East	Thousand (6)	20/07/2017	Never
25	Tharisa Minerals	Thousand (2)	27/07/2017	28/09/2015
26	Dwarsrivier Chrome	Million (4)	04/08/2017	09/01/2009
27	Vaalbult Colliery	Thousand (2)	08/08/2017	Never
28	Spitzkop Colliery	Thousand (5)	11/08/2017	12/01/2012
29	New Vaal Colliery	Thousand (12)	15/08/2017	09/03/2005
30	Two Rivers Platinum	Million (4)	18/08/2017	21/01/2012
31	Impala Platinum 11 Shaft	Million (1)	05/09/2017	27/10/2016
32	Forzando Colliery North	Thousand (19)	06/09/2017	15/05/1999
33	Khwezela Colliery	Thousand (6)	23/09/2017	10/01/2012
34	Assmang Iron Ore: Beeshoek	Thousand (16)	18/10/2017	12/03/2003
35	Mototolo Platinum: Borwa	Thousand (5)	07/11/2017	18/10/2011