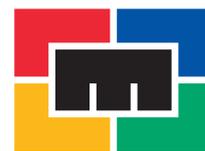


OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH



**MINERALS COUNCIL
SOUTH AFRICA**

#MakingMiningMatter



The total number of occupational diseases decreased by 36% between 2019 and 2020

QUICK FACTS 2021

2,013

occupational diseases
(3,130 in 2019)

1,726

TB cases reported
(1,403 in 2019)

738

Noise induced hearing loss cases
(903 in 2019)

271

Silicosis cases reported
(374 in 2019)

**Due to a lag in the reporting of health-related performance, the statistics represented are for 2020.*

OVERVIEW OF HEALTH PERFORMANCE

Exposure to various health risks in the workplace is well documented. The mining industry poses several occupational health challenges, which vary from sector to sector within the industry. In the past decade, health-related statistics have improved significantly as the industry has undertaken efforts to reduce occupational health risks.

Tuberculosis (TB), silicosis and noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) are the most common occupational diseases in the mining industry. While NIHL is a health risk in almost all areas of mining, occupational lung disease, particularly silicosis, is a major issue in the gold and coal sectors. The mining industry has made significant strides in reducing the incidence of these diseases in recent years.

In the last decade health-related statistics have improved significantly as the industry has undertaken efforts to reduce occupational health risks. A general decrease of 36% was noted in the total of 2,013 occupational diseases reported by mines in 2020, when compared to 3,130 cases reported in 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the TB and HIV programmes at the mines, which resulted in a decrease in TB screening and an increase in employees diagnosed with TB.

HIV counselling improved slightly to 74% in 2020 compared to 70% in 2019. Of the 354,466 counselled for HIV, 209,315 tested for HIV with 10,684 testing positive.

TB screening has remained above 90% in line with the UNAIDS 90:90:90 strategy for TB. New strategies to deal with TB and HIV management during COVID-19 need to be investigated. The total number of TB cases diagnosed was 1,726 in 2020 (1,403 in 2019).



Combatting COVID-19 together

71% of all 450,000 mine employees fully or partially vaccinated by the end of 2021 (67% fully vaccinated).

The success of the vaccination campaign is testament to the close collaboration between the mining industry, the Department of Health and the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The health statistics reported in this fact sheet draw on the latest annual data published by the Department of Minerals Resources and Energy (DMRE) for 2020.



MILESTONE SETTLEMENT

The Tshiamiso Trust was established in 2020 to carry out the terms of the settlement agreement reached between six mining companies and claimant attorneys in the historic silicosis and TB class action. Tshiamiso is a Setswana word that means 'to make good', or 'to correct'.

The trust is responsible for ensuring that all eligible current and former mineworkers across southern Africa with silicosis or work-related TB (or their dependants where the mineworker has died) are compensated.



To view the website, please visit:
www.tshiamisotruster.com

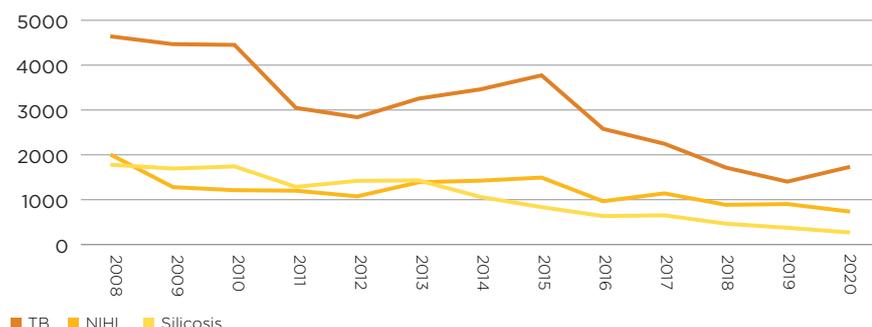
FITNESS TO WORK

The risk presented by fatigue is managed by means of specific occupational health and safety management plans implemented by each mine. Fatigue (a symptom of over-exertion) is a state of physical and mental impairment that reduces alertness and performance. Employees often complain of feeling lethargic, exhausted and tired. Fatigue is multi-faceted but often associated with an individual's circadian rhythm (sleep-wake cycles). If not managed properly, the effects of fatigue are dangerous, mentally and physically, leading to debilitating depression, keeping employees away from work, reducing productivity and increasing the risk of occupational injuries.

SPECIFIC MINIMUM STANDARDS

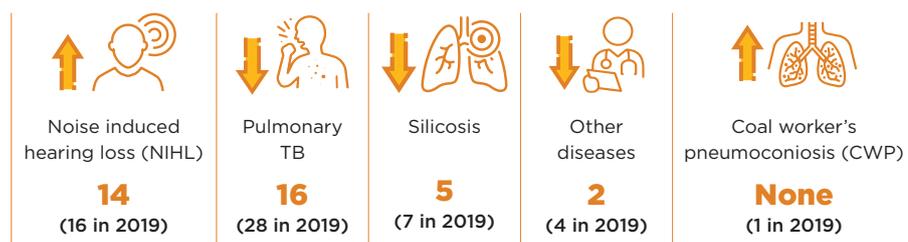
The DMRE requires mining companies to ensure that employees meet specific minimum standards of fitness to perform work, and provides guidelines for a mandatory code of practice on risk-based fatigue management. Fitness assessments to perform specific jobs on a mine consider records of medical history, including clinical examinations, blood tests and diagnostic radiology. Wellness encompasses more than fitness to work. It is also about preventing disease. Practically, this means eating a balanced diet, exercising regularly and achieving work-life balance. Ensuring wellness includes regular health screening for common diseases, such as HIV, and lifestyle ailments (such as hypertension, diabetes and cancer). It is also important to manage stress through counselling.

Occupational diseases in mining 2008-2020*



Source: Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
 *Due to a lag in the reporting of health-related performance, the statistics represented are for 2020.

Trends in the main occupational diseases between 2019 to 2020



Source: Department of Mineral Resources and Energy

During 2020, the mining sector reported a total of 13 mortalities due to work-related diseases when compared to 29 fatalities reported in 2019.

The analysis of mortalities due to work-related diseases shows a rate of zero per 10,000 employees when compared to one per 10,000 employees in 2019.

HEALTH PROGRAMMES

The Minerals Council remains committed to reaching industry targets on health and safety. Following the disruptions to the various health initiatives and programmes caused by COVID-19 during 2020, the success of the industry-wide vaccination campaign in 2021 was noteworthy. The Minerals Council played a significant role in leading the industry's response to the pandemic, and in particular to the vaccination campaign. By the end December 2021, more than 71% of the 450,000 people employed by the mining industry had been vaccinated - 67% were fully vaccinated. For more on this, please see the fact sheet [Industry response to COVID-19](#).

Masoyise Health Programme

The Masoyise Health Programme is a multi-stakeholder initiative aimed at protecting and maximising the health and wellness of employees in the mining industry and, in particular, at reducing the incidence of TB, HIV, occupational lung diseases and non-communicable diseases. Both pulmonary TB and HIV are significant public health threats in South Africa and the Masoyise Health Programme has contributed to an increase in both HIV counselling and screening for TB. The programme's scope of operation has been extended for a third three-year term, from 2022 to 2024.

Khumbul'ekhaya health and safety initiative

Launched in October 2019, Khumbul'ekhaya, a CEO-led Minerals Council strategy to drive a step-change in health and safety performance in the mining industry, has an overall aim the elimination of health and safety fatalities in the mining industry. This initiative emphasises the need to develop a holistic approach to address health- and safety-related issues, and a system that promotes understanding of the impacts of occupational deaths, in and beyond employment.

Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Khumbul'ekhaya strategy has more recently renewed its focus on the health and safety of workers. The following projects were approved by the CEO Zero Harm Forum for implementation over a three-year period starting from 2021:

- The Just Culture Accountability Framework Leading Practice
- Multi-disciplinary independent peer review incident and accident investigation systems and analysis
- Tripartite engagement
- Digitisation of health and safety data

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