

2026 MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY TRIPARTITE SUMMIT



“Accelerating Innovation, inclusion and Accountability Towards the Achievement of Zero Harm”.

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Chief Inspector of Mines
17 September 2026



Presentation Outline



INTRODUCTION.



MINE EMPLOYMENT TRENDS.



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH TRENDS.



NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.



OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY TRENDS.



CONCLUSION.



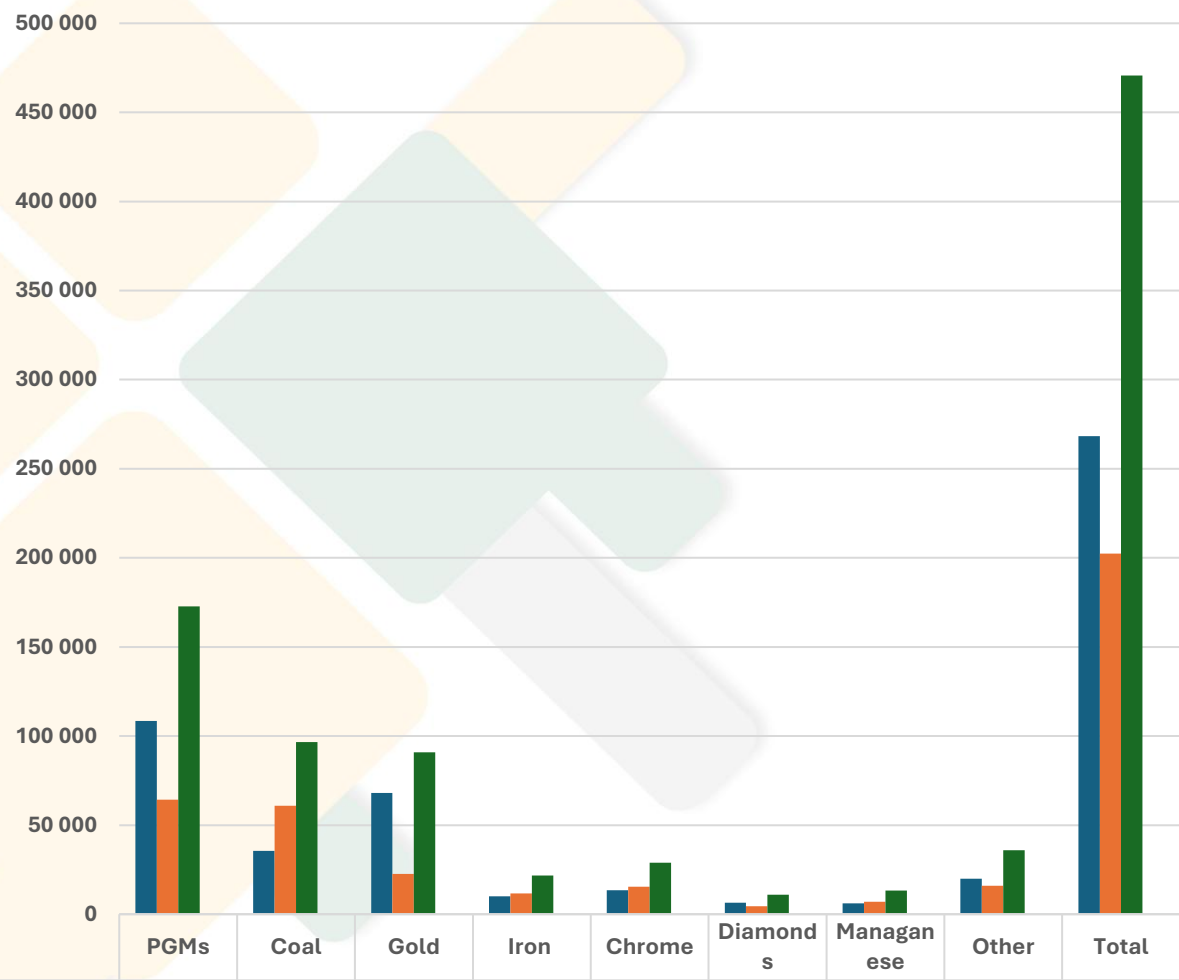
INTRODUCTION



- This year marks 30 years of the introduction of the Mine Health and Safety Act (Act No. 29 of 1996) (MHSA) as amended.
- The MHSA promotes the spirit of tripartism and cooperation amongst all stakeholders on the mine health and safety of mineworkers and people affected by mining.
- It is of great importance to continue with our collaborative efforts as it is through working together that we could navigate through the changing mining landscape and ultimately attain the goal of zero harm.
- As we commemorate the Prostrate Awareness Month, we must also raise awareness and prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD's) including breast, cervical cancer and mental health disorders.



2025 MINE EMPLOYMENT



	PGMs	Coal	Gold	Iron	Chrome	Diamonds	Manganese	Other	Total
■ Establishment	108 505	35 604	68 117	10 077	13 490	6 492	6 125	19 972	268 382
■ Contractors	64 270	60 925	22 680	11 615	15 431	4 433	7 076	15 891	202 321
■ Total Employment	172775	96529	90797	21692	28921	10925	13201	35863	470703
■ Percentage Contractors (%)	37	63	25	54	53	41	54	44	43

Historical Percentage Contractor Employment

1988: 3.8%

1996: 7.4%

2006: 10% - 15%

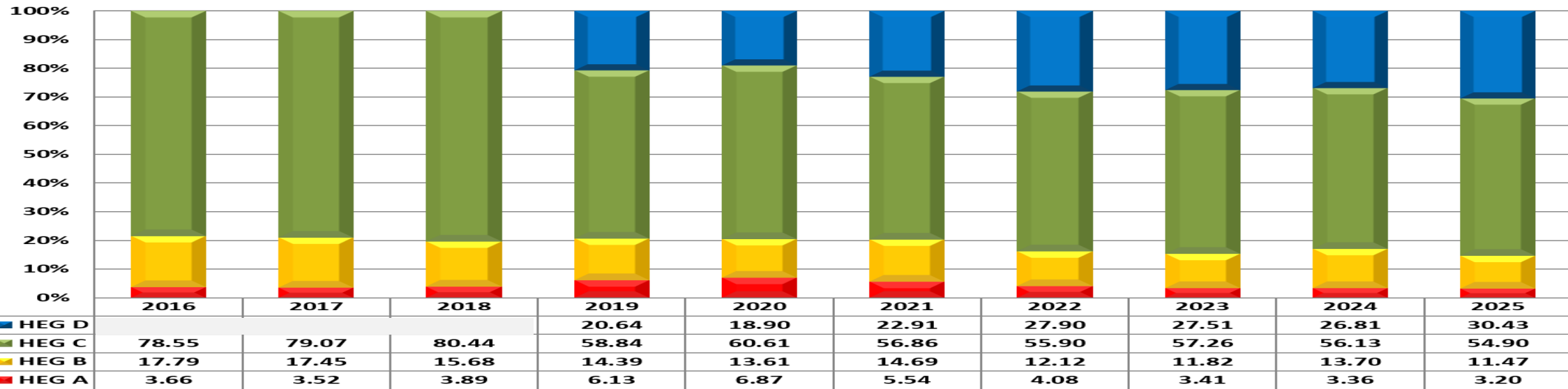
2016: 31%

2025: 43%

↓ 95%

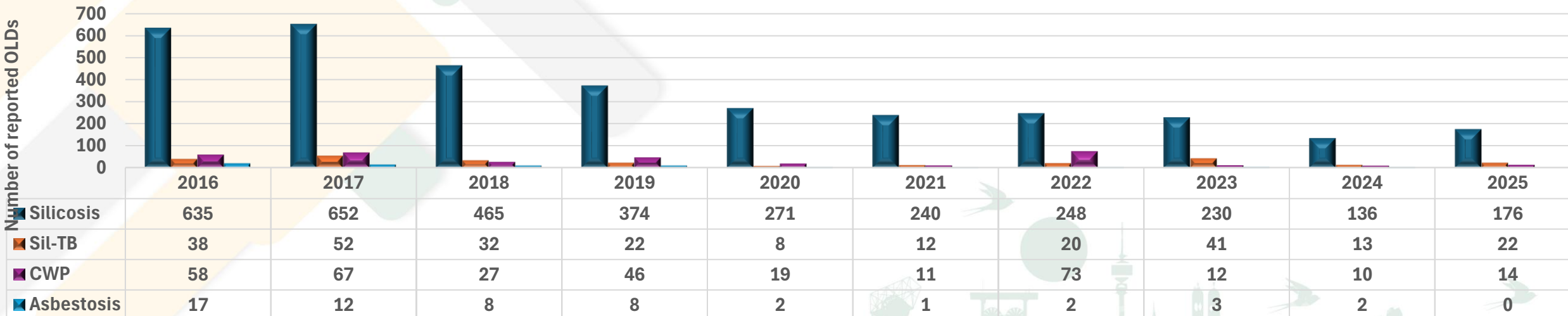
EXPOSURE TO AIRBORNE POLLUTANTS

Percentage of employees exposed



Occupational Lung Diseases

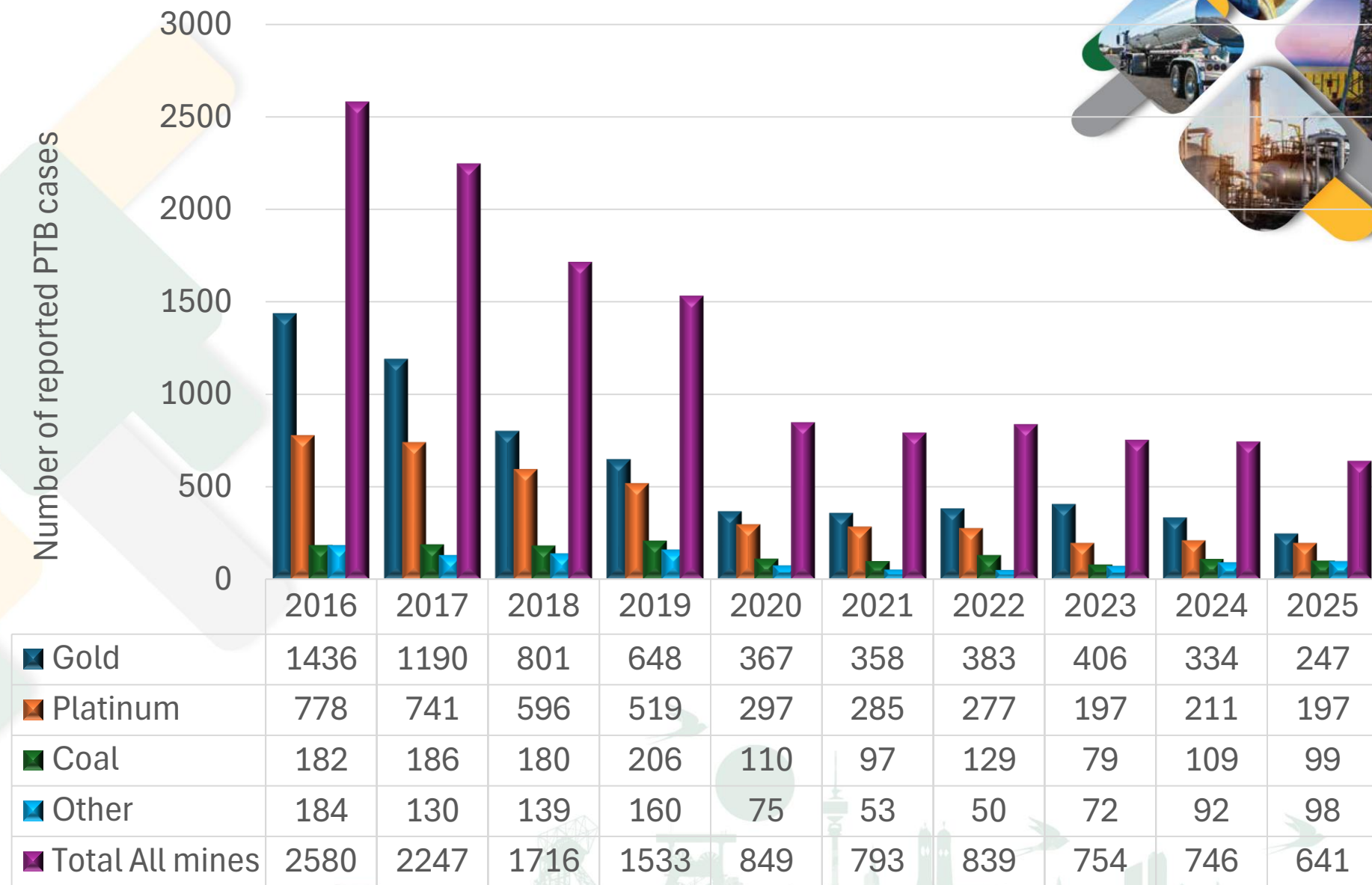
Number of reported OLDs



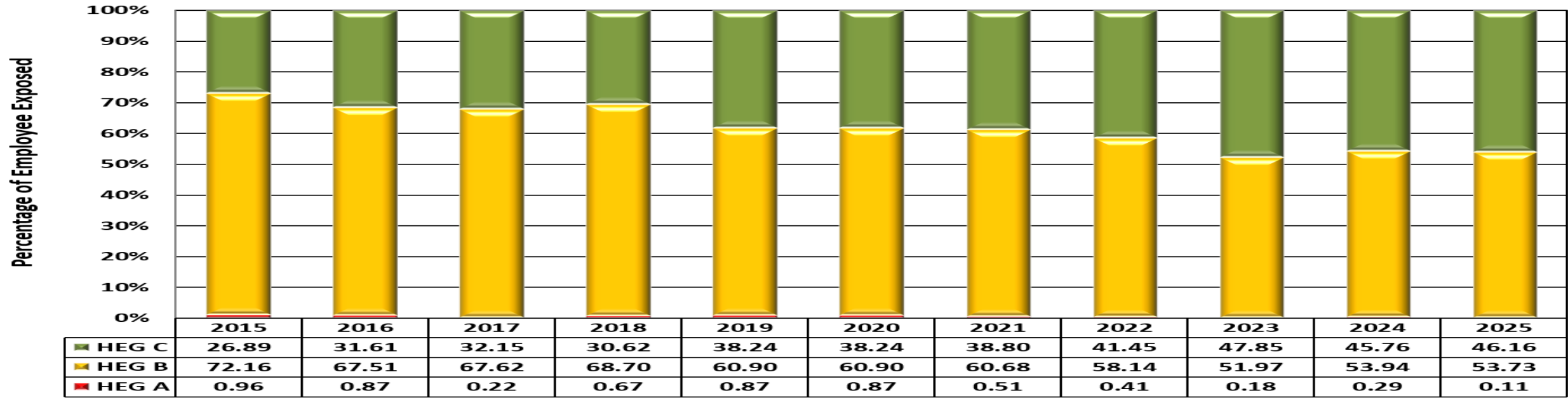
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (PTB)



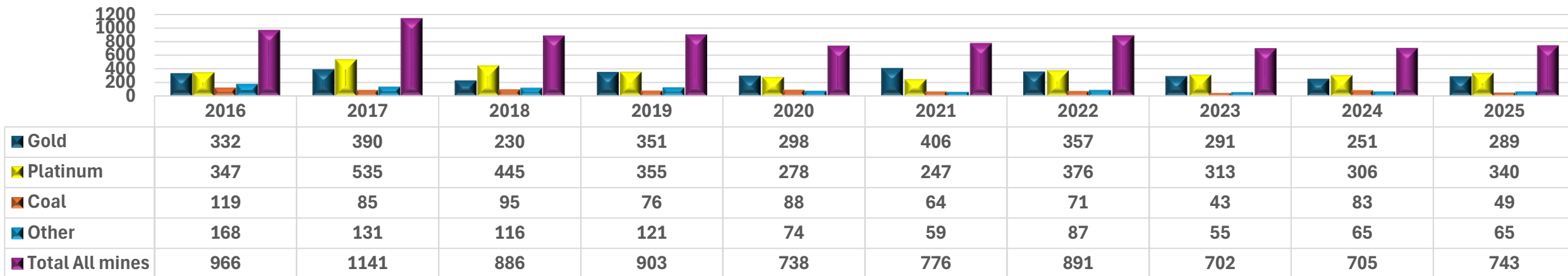
- PTB cases across all mines decreased by 75%, from 2,580 cases in 2016 to 641 in 2025, indicating sustained improvement in the national mining-sector PTB burden.
- In 2025, Gold accounted for 38.5% (247 cases) and Platinum 30.7% (197 cases) of all reported PTB cases, together contributing 69% of the sector total.
- Total PTB cases decreased by 14% from 746 in 2024 to 641 in 2025. Gold showed the largest reduction (-26%), while Other mines increased by 7%, highlighting the need for continued targeted TB prevention and control across all commodities.



EXPOSURE TO NOISE



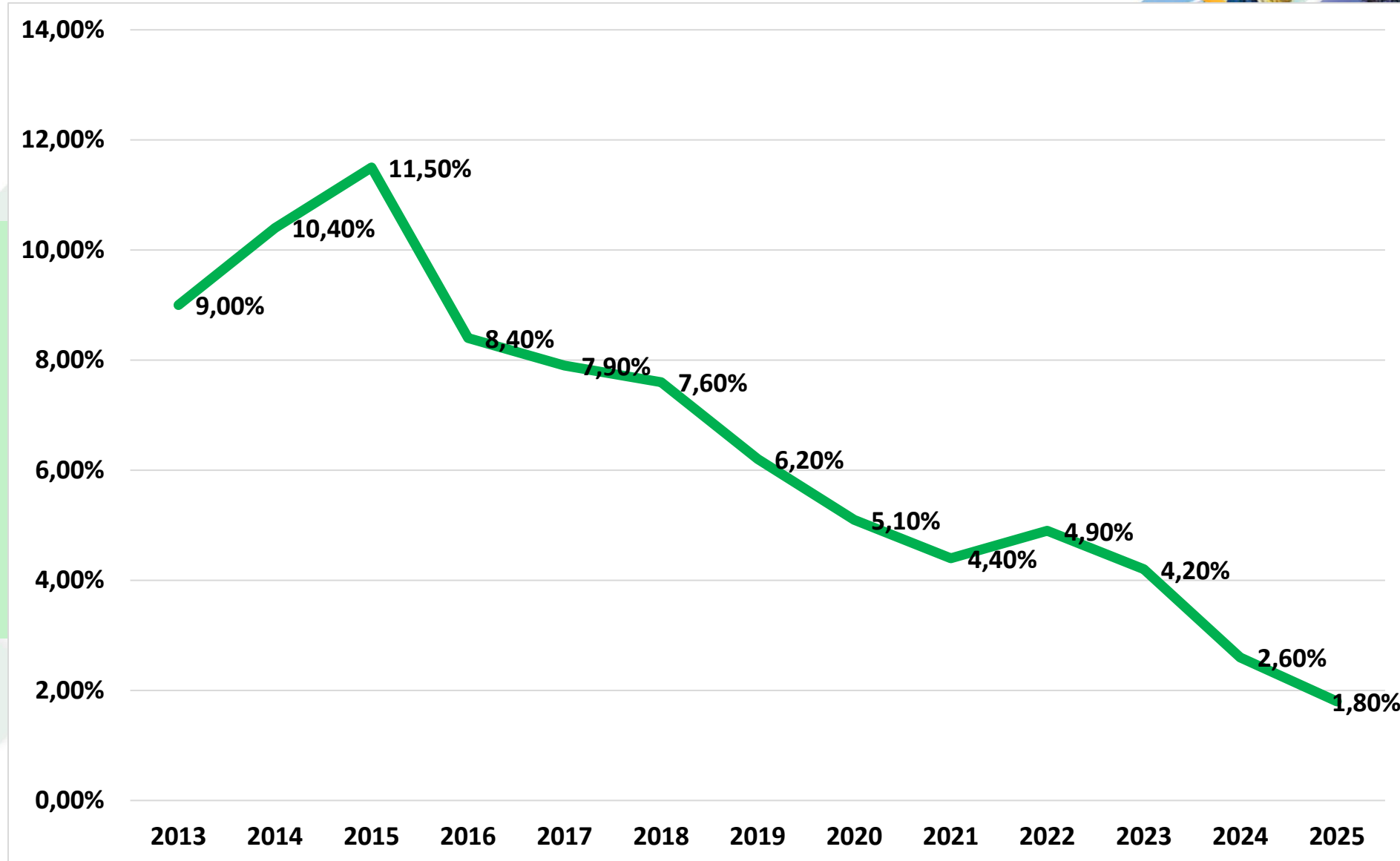
Trend of Noise Induced Hearing Loss Cases



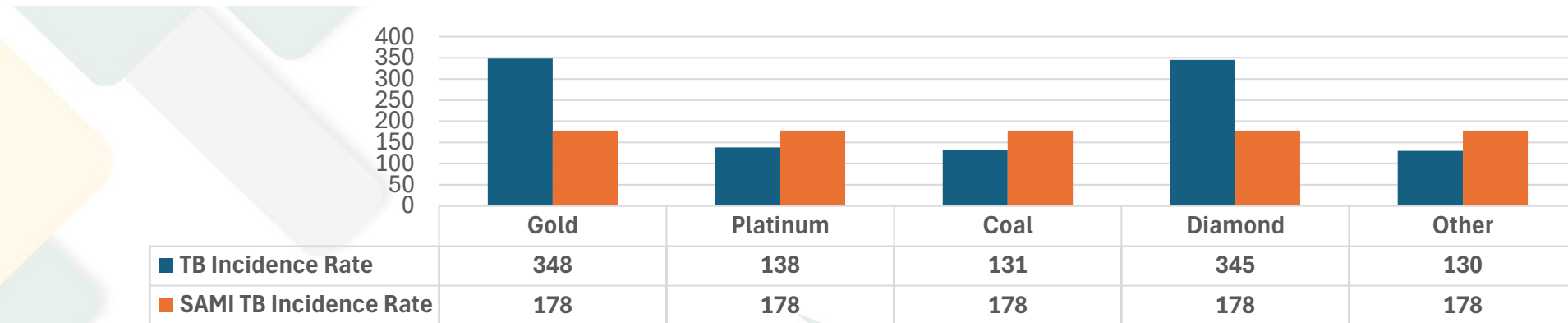
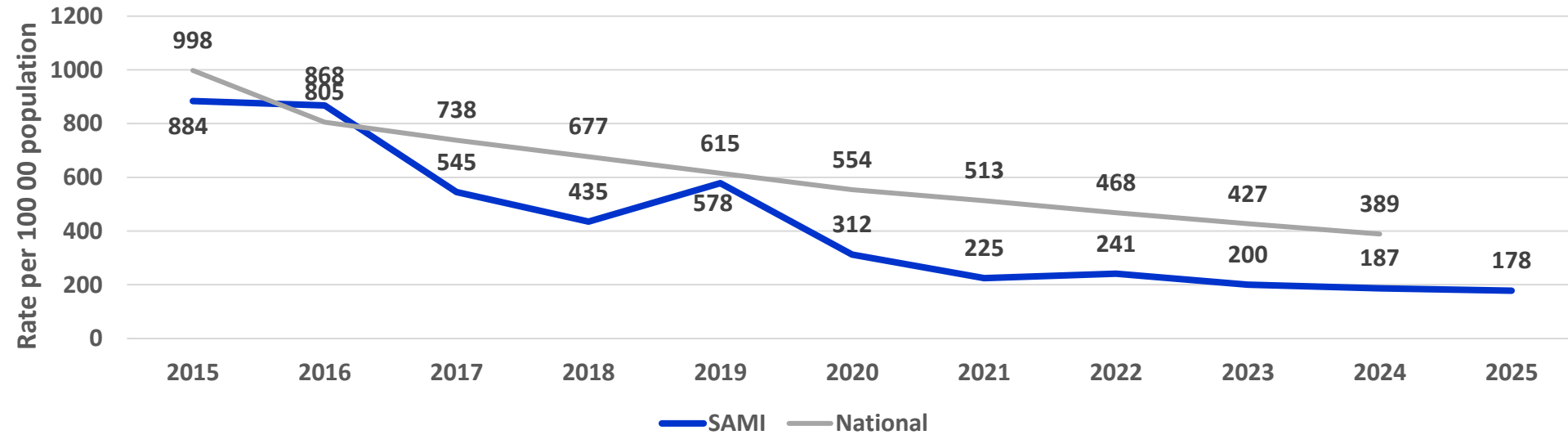
HIV RATES



- The HIV positivity rates decreased from a high of 11.5% in 2015 to the lowest of 1.8% during 2025.



SAMI VS NATIONAL TB INCIDENCE RATES



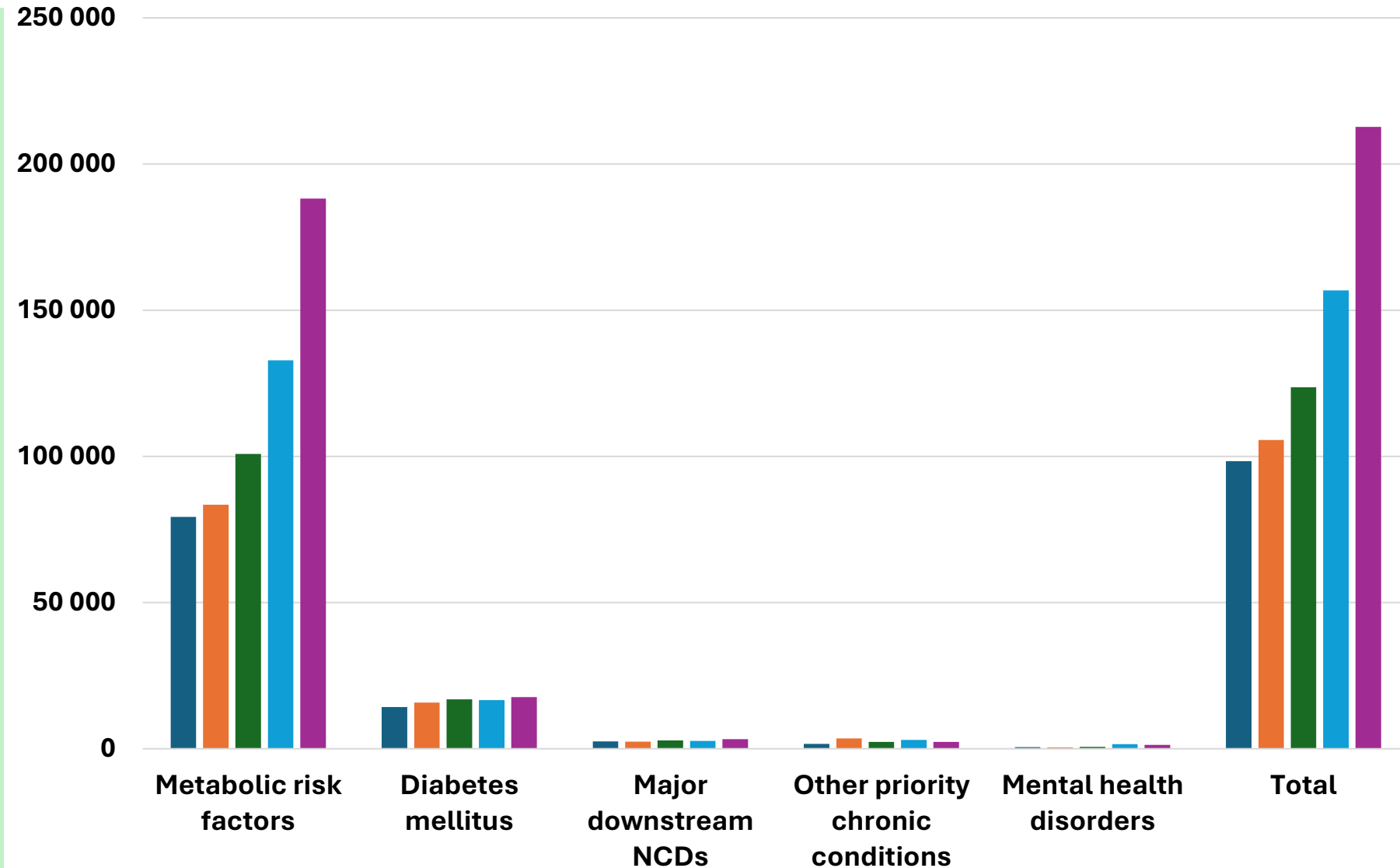
- To date, SAMI has recorded the lowest TB incidence rate of 178 in 2025.
- The gold sector has the highest TB incident rates which is higher than SAMI TB incidence rate of 178.
- Diamond sector follows with high incidence.



NCD and Mental Health Burden: 2021 - 2025



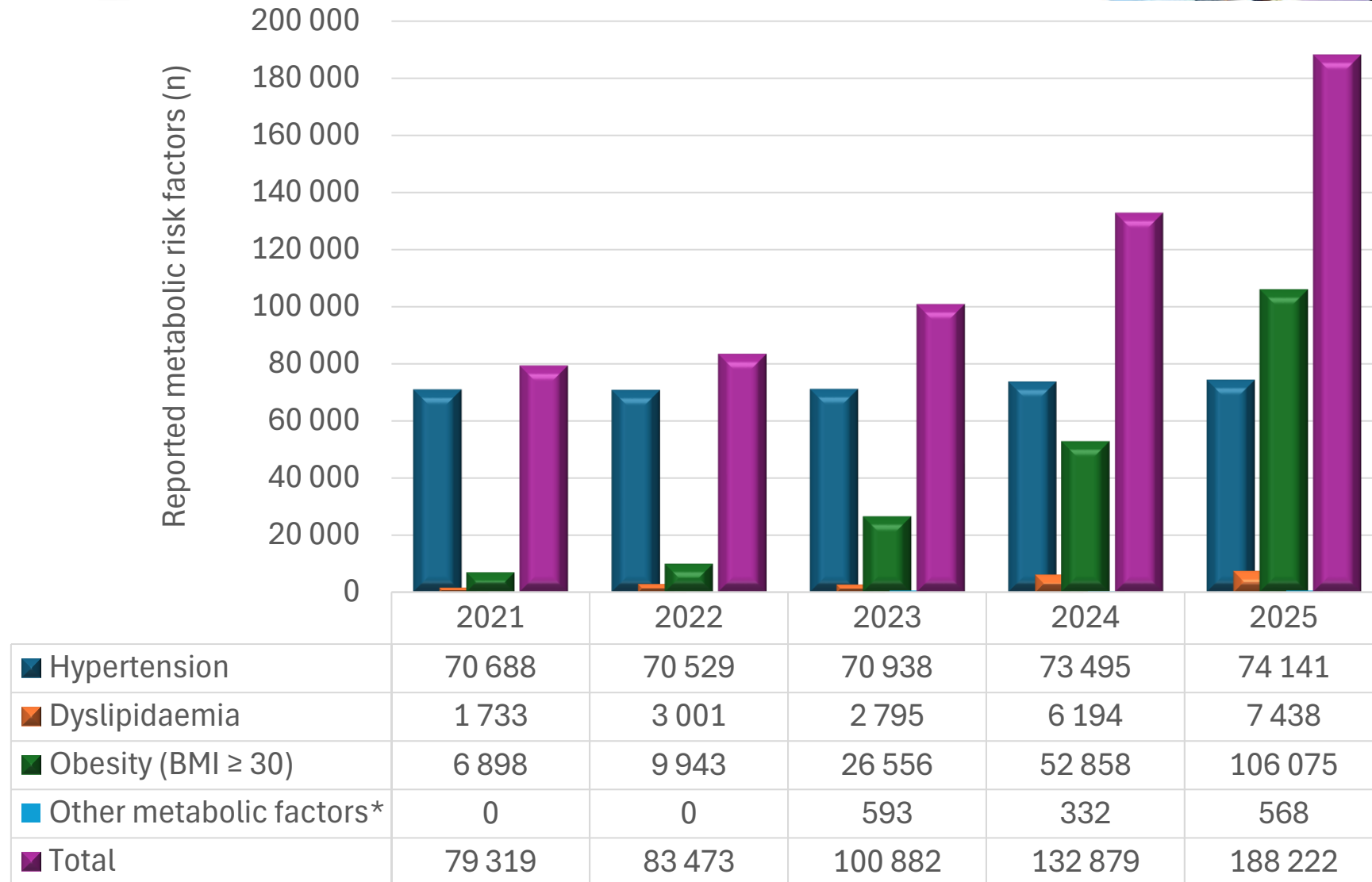
- The overall NCD/MHD burden increased substantially, with total reported case more than doubling from 98,367 in 2021 to 212,749 in 2025, driven predominantly by the sharp rise in metabolic risk factors.
- Established NCDs increased more gradually but remained a substantial and growing burden.
- Major downstream NCDs increased by 32%, while diabetes increased by 23% over the period.
- Mental health disorders showed a marked increase despite a decline in 2025.
- The significant increase in NCDs highlights the need for integrated, prevention-focused workforce health interventions in sector.



METABOLIC RISK FACTORS



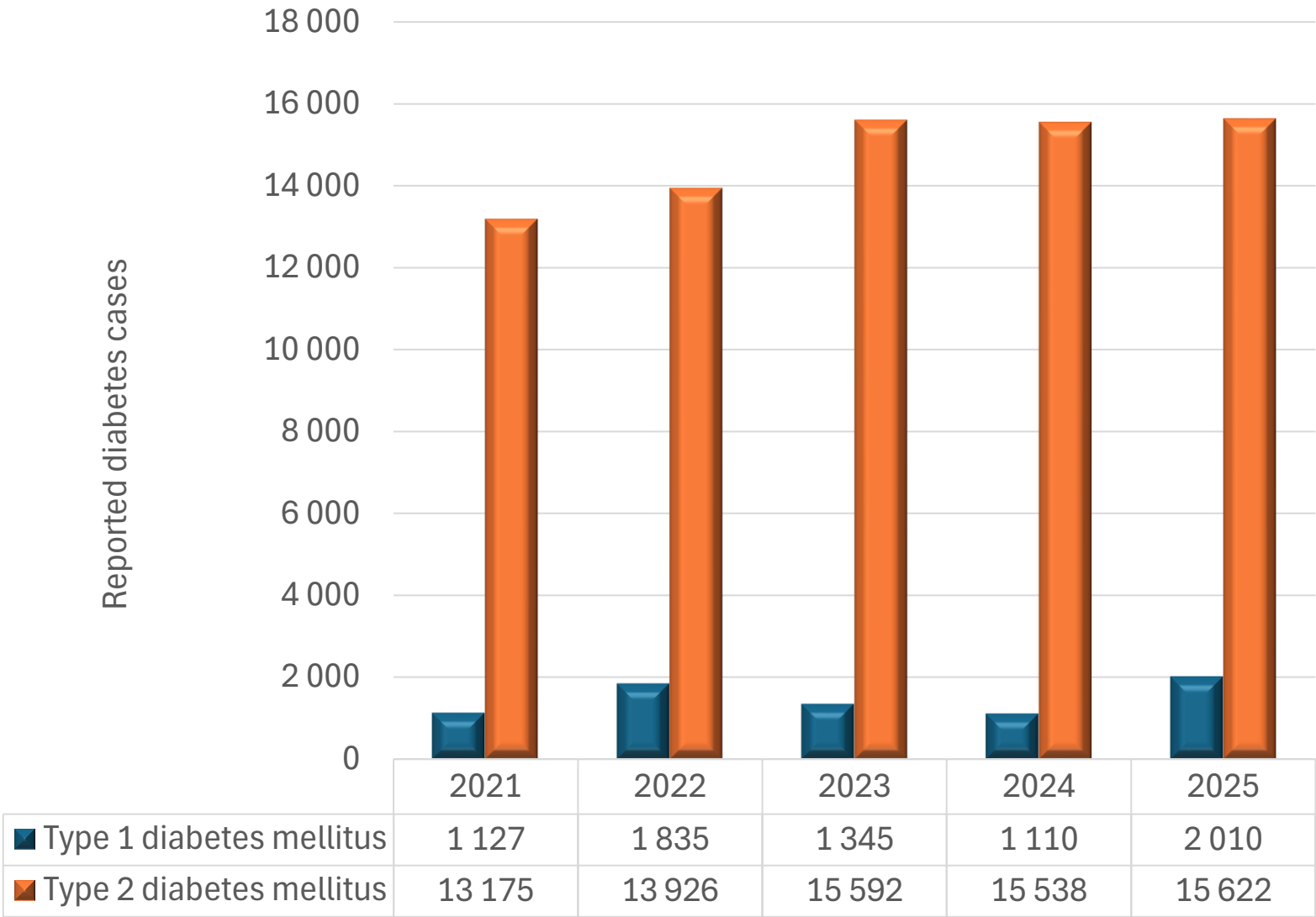
- Metabolic risk factors show a substantial increase in reported cases over 2021–2025, particularly obesity, while hypertension remains consistently prominent.
- This provides an important upstream opportunity for the sector to strengthen early identification and management before progression to established NCDs.



Diabetes Mellitus Burden



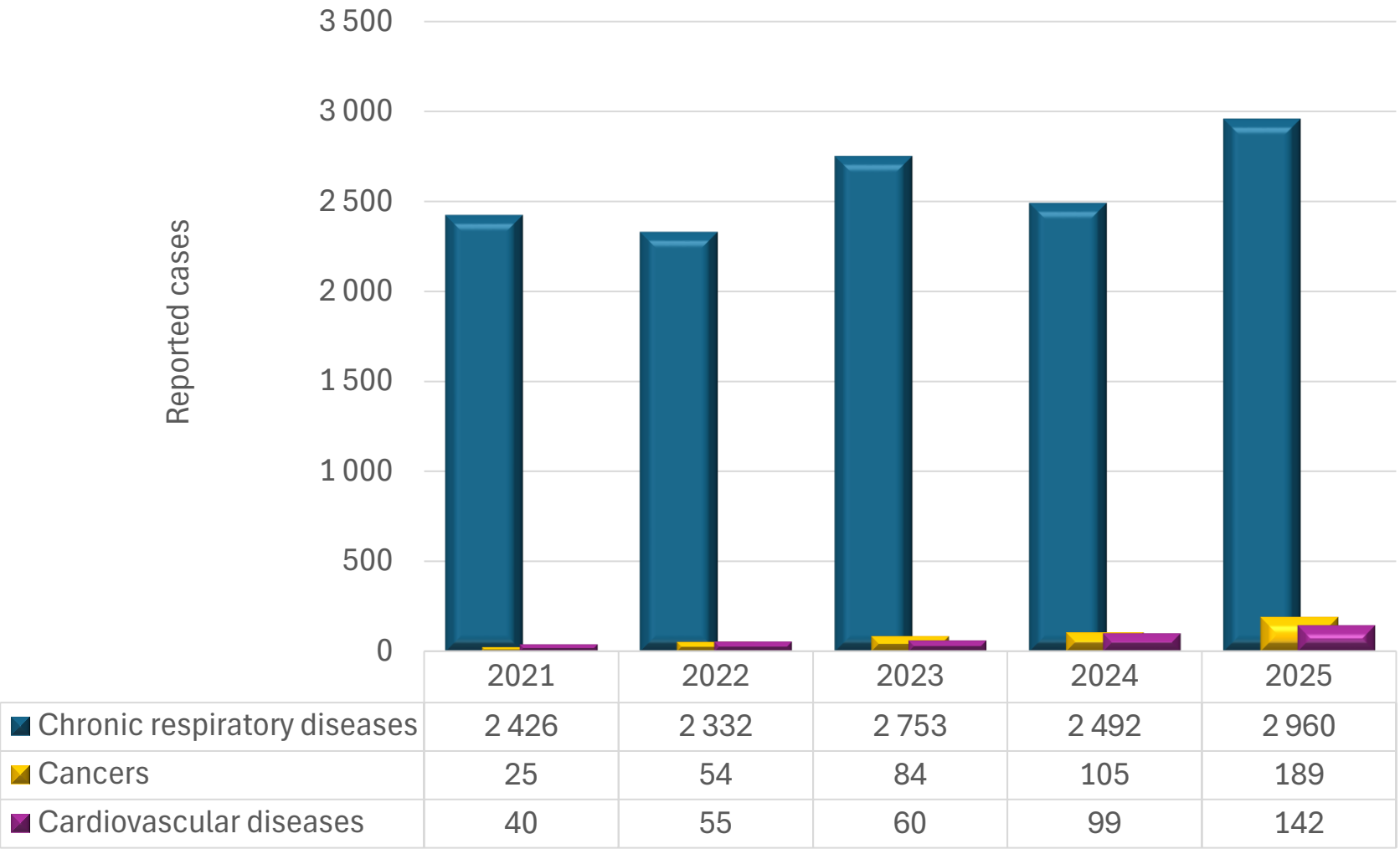
- **Diabetes mellitus is a substantial reported metabolic disease burden, predominantly type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).**
- **T2DM increased 18.6% from 2021 to 2025, with reported counts broadly stable since 2023.**
- **Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) was more variable, reaching its highest reported count in 2025 (2,010).**
- **Findings reinforce the need for prevention, early identification, management and linkage to care.**



DOWNSTREAM NCD BURDEN



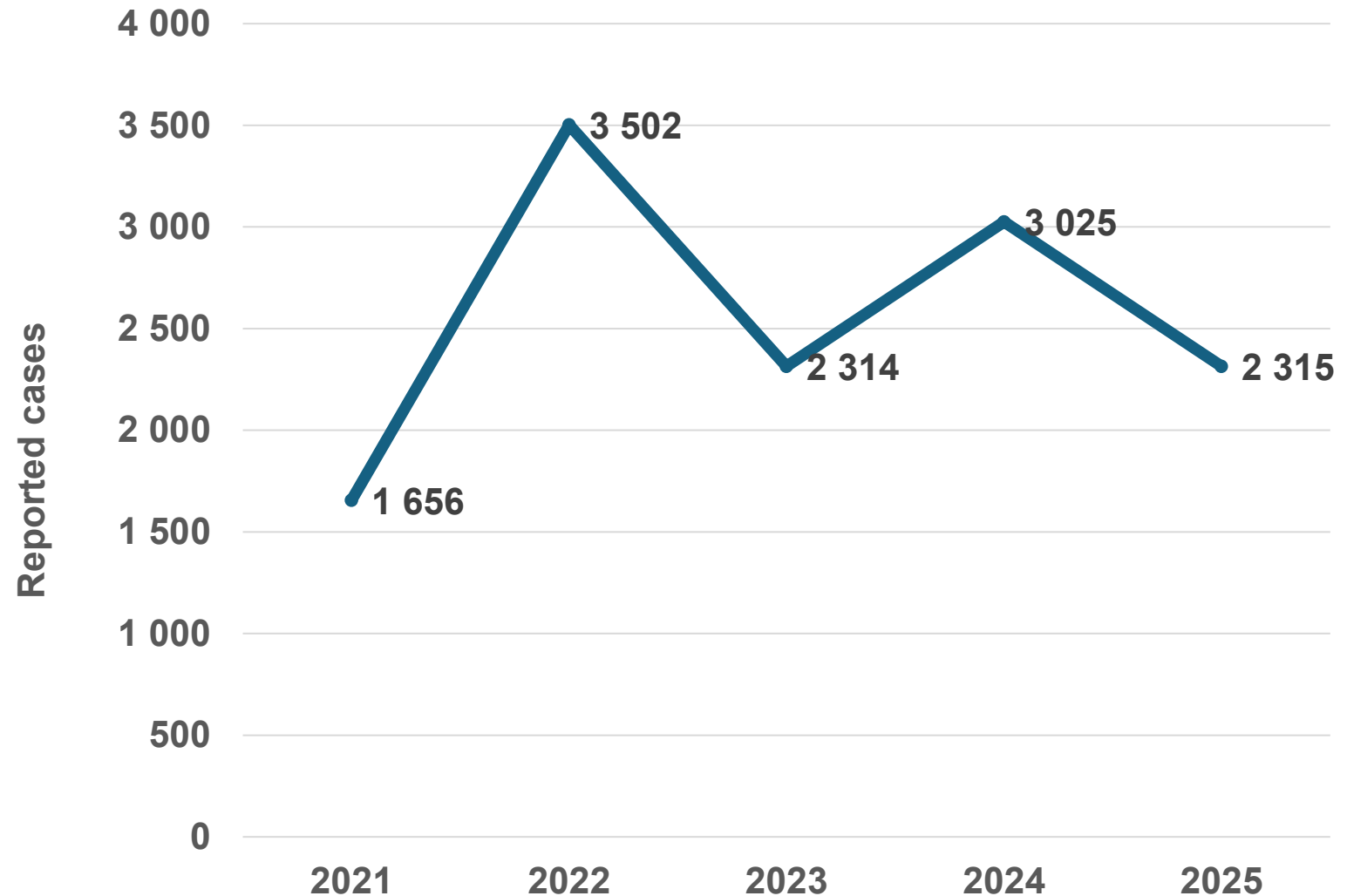
- **Chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) remained the largest reported downstream NCD burden, reaching 2,960 cases in 2025.**
- **Cancers and cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) increased substantially over 2021–2025, mainly prostate, breast, cervical, kidney and colon cancer.**
- **Findings support integrated NCD surveillance and the use of statutory health data to inform SAMI occupational-health priorities and decision-making.**



OTHER PRIORITY CHRONIC CONDITIONS



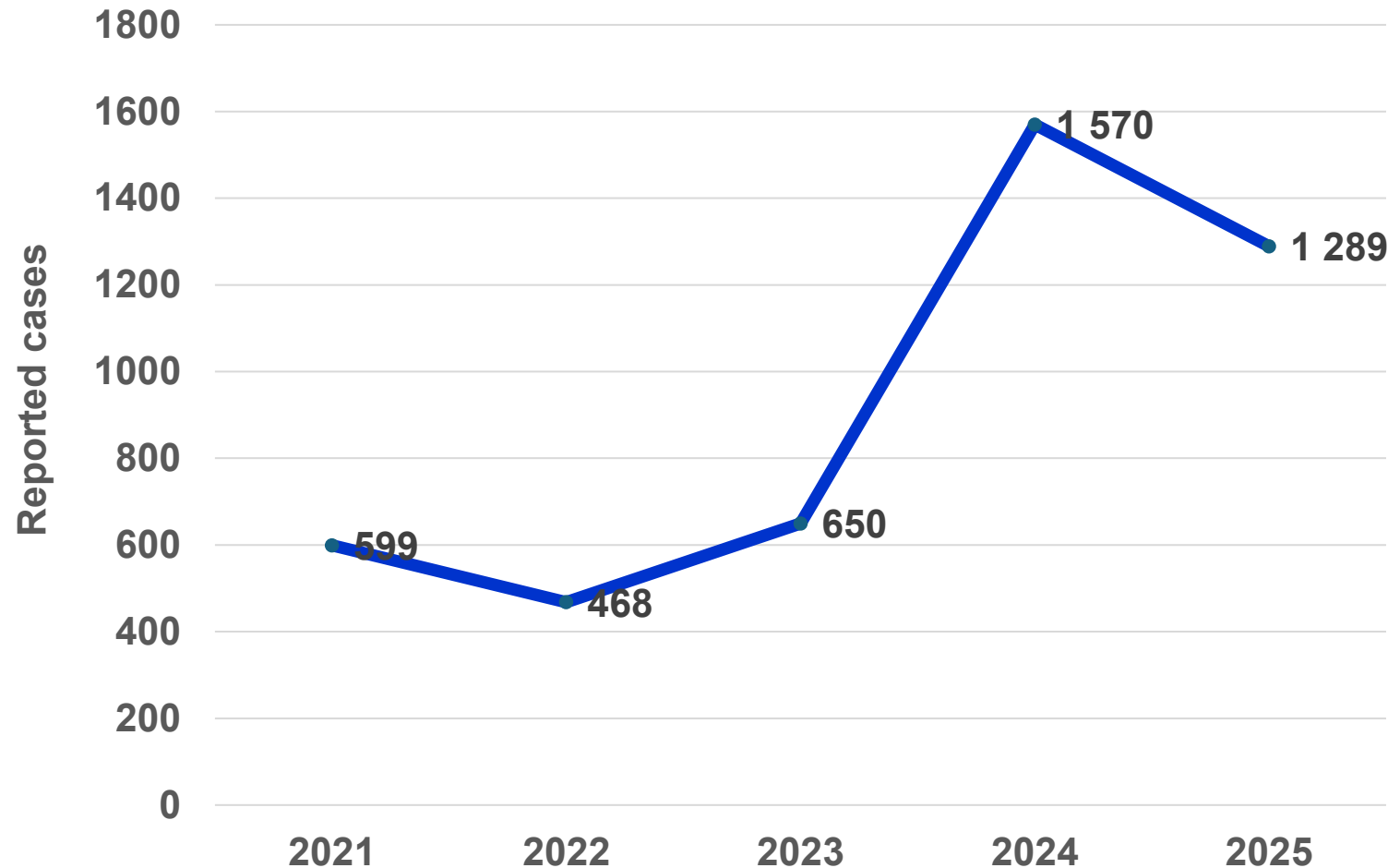
- **Other priority chronic conditions accounted for 2,315 reported cases in 2025**, with **neurological and sense-organ disorders** largely reflecting eye disorders and epilepsy, and **autoimmune disorders** largely reflecting rheumatoid arthritis.
- **Reported cases decreased from 3,025 in 2024 to 2,315 in 2025**, following considerable year-to-year variation.
- Findings support **broader chronic-disease surveillance and further disaggregation of priority conditions** to identify meaningful disease patterns and inform **SAMI occupational-health priorities and decision-making**.



Mental Health Disorders



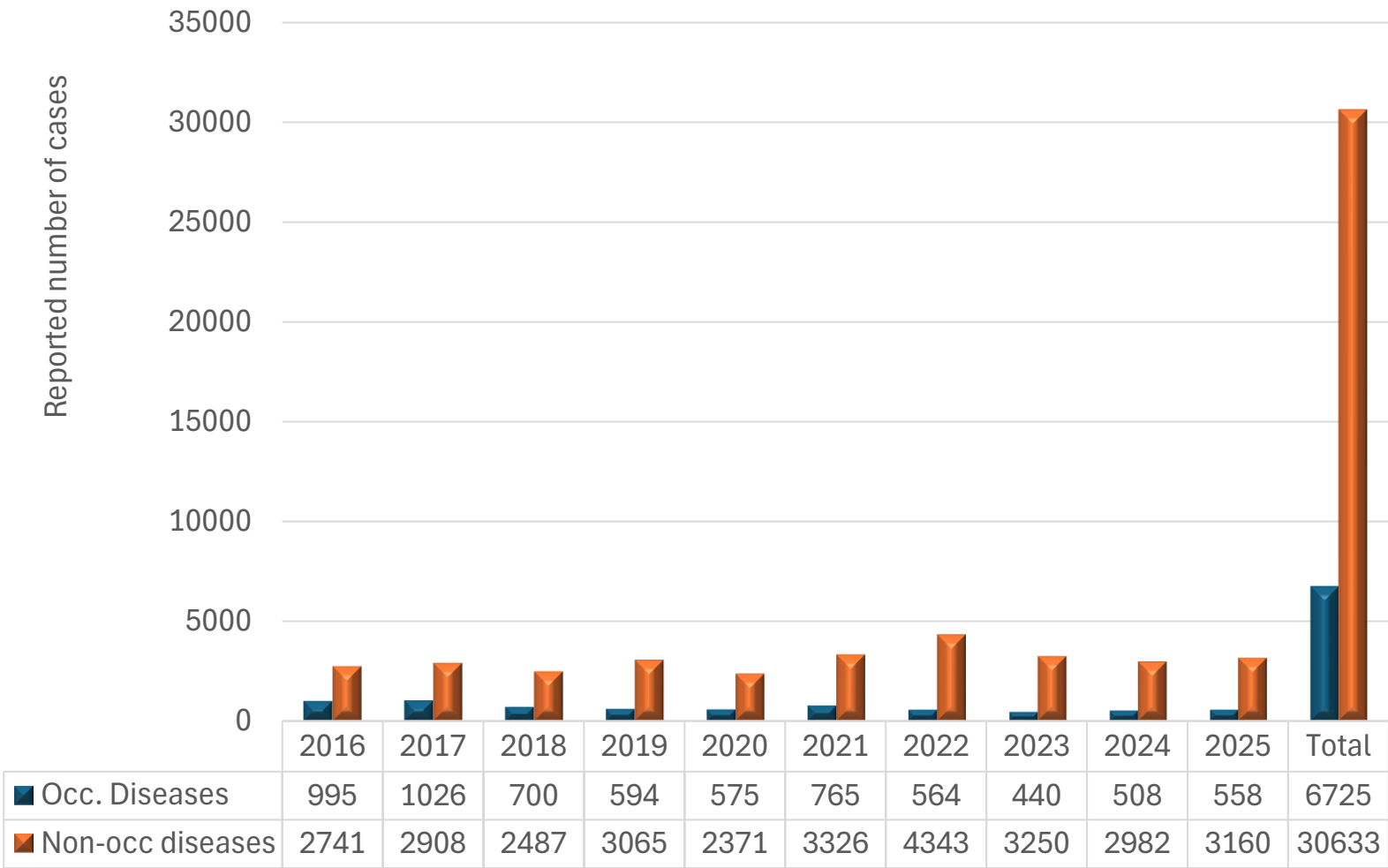
- **Mental health disorders accounted for 1,289 reported cases in 2025**, remaining substantially above 2021 levels despite a decline from the **2024 peak of 1,570**.
- **Major depressive disorder accounted for approximately half of reported cases in 2025**, followed by **substance-use, psychotic and anxiety disorders**.
- Findings reinforce the need for **strengthened mental-health surveillance, early identification and linkage to care**, supported by improved use of statutory health data to inform **SAMI occupational-health priorities and decision-making**.



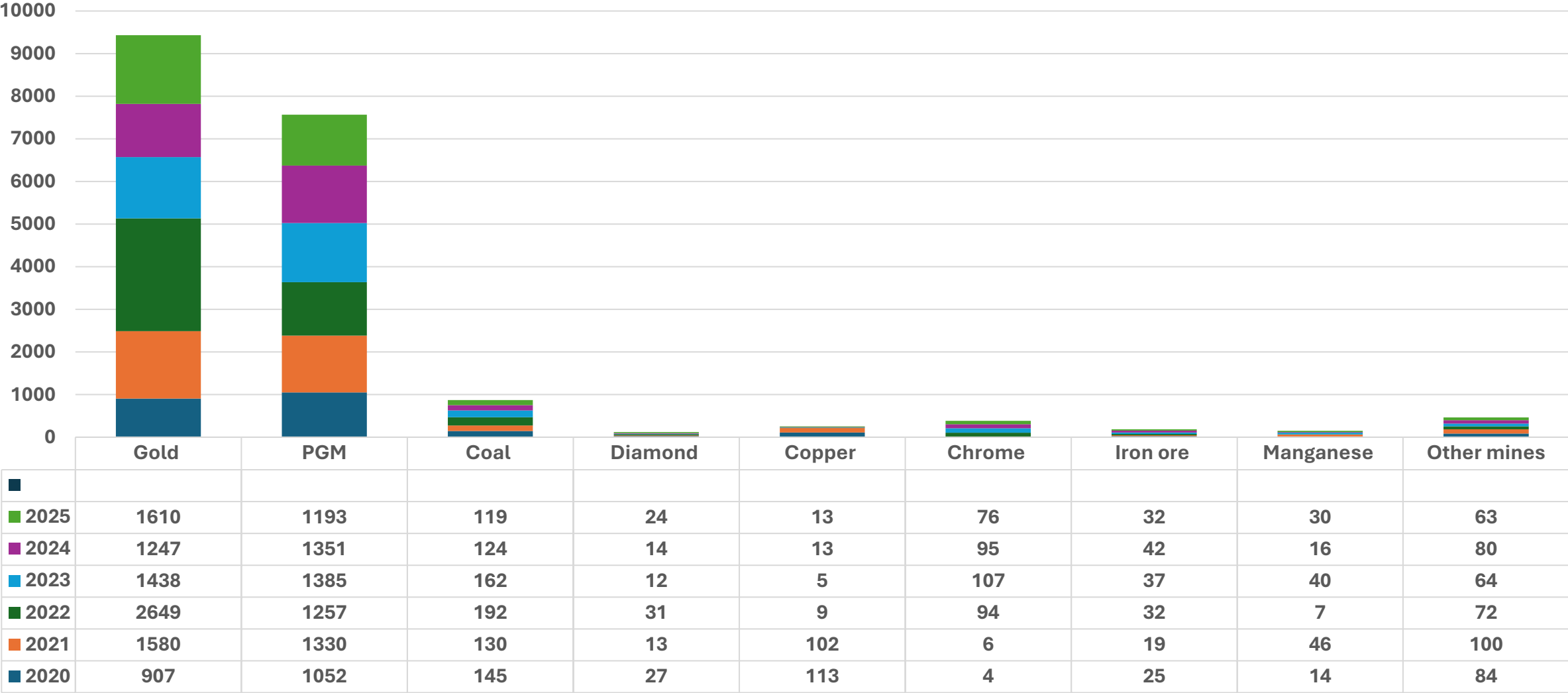
MEDICAL INCAPACITY CASES



- Occupational disease-related incapacity declined BY 44% since 2016, but increased in 2025, warranting continued vigilance.
- Non-occupational diseases remain the main driver of medical incapacity, accounting for 85% of cases in 2025.
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- The burden is shifting from occupational to non-occupational causes, reinforcing the need to strengthen NCD prevention and workforce health management.



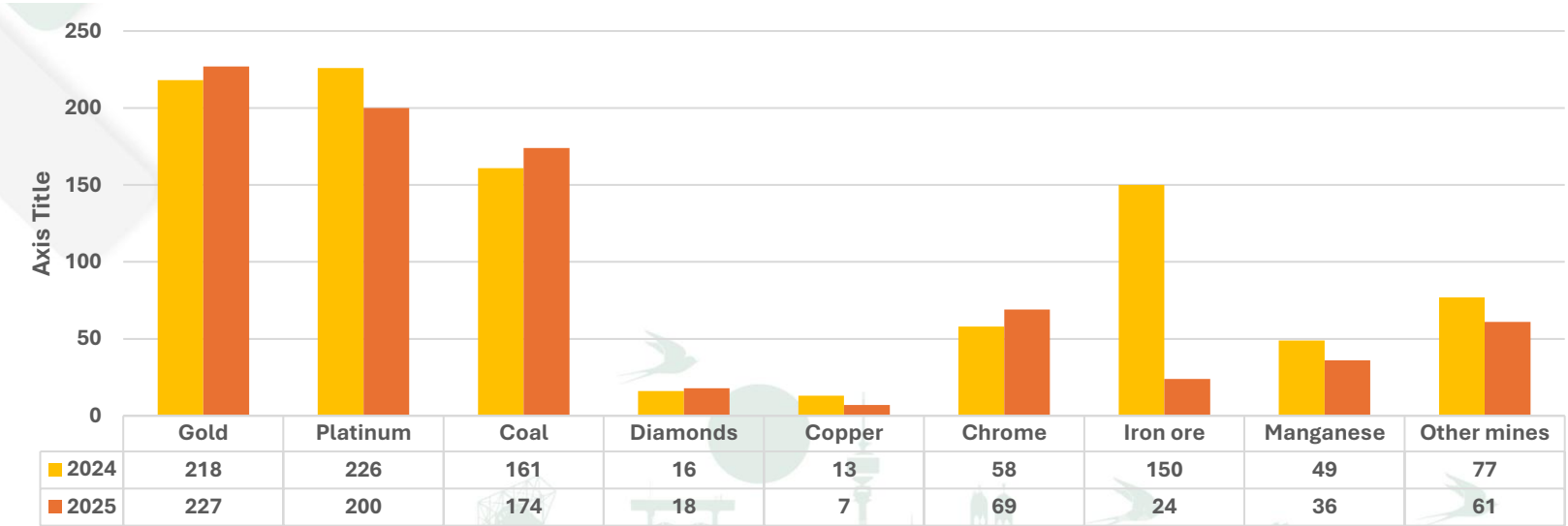
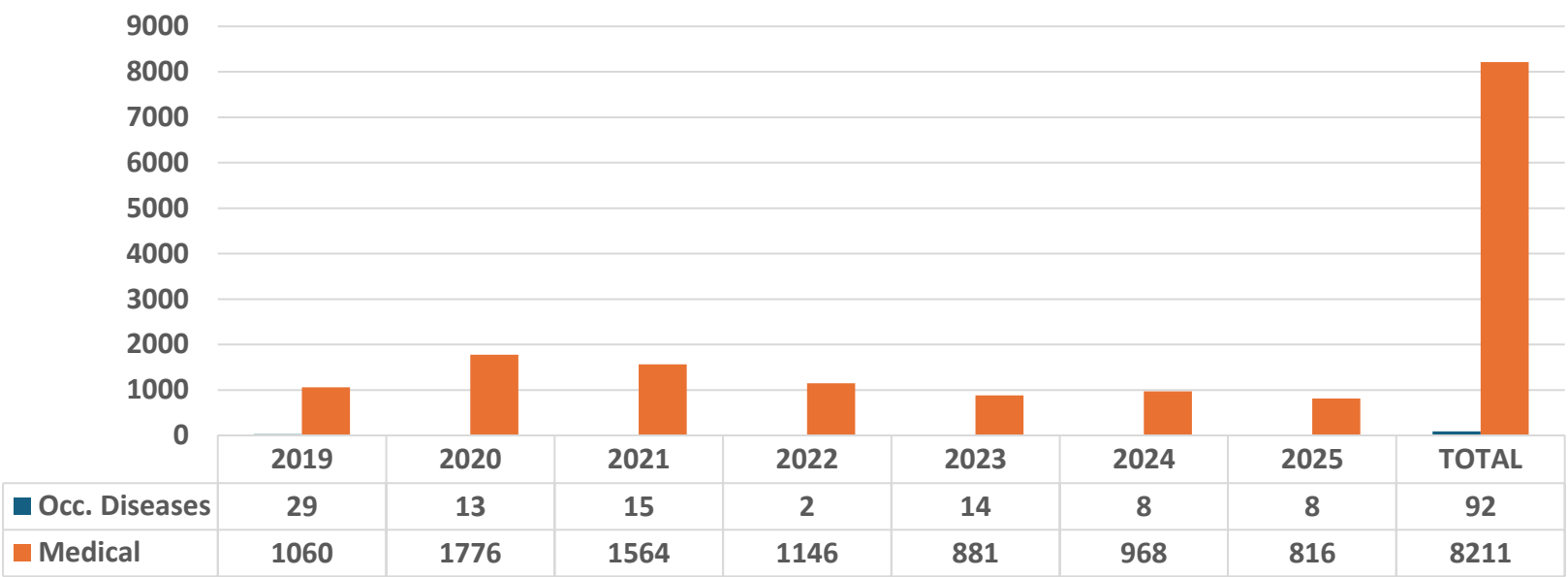
MEDICAL INCAPACITY DUE TO NON-OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES



MEDICAL AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE DEATHS

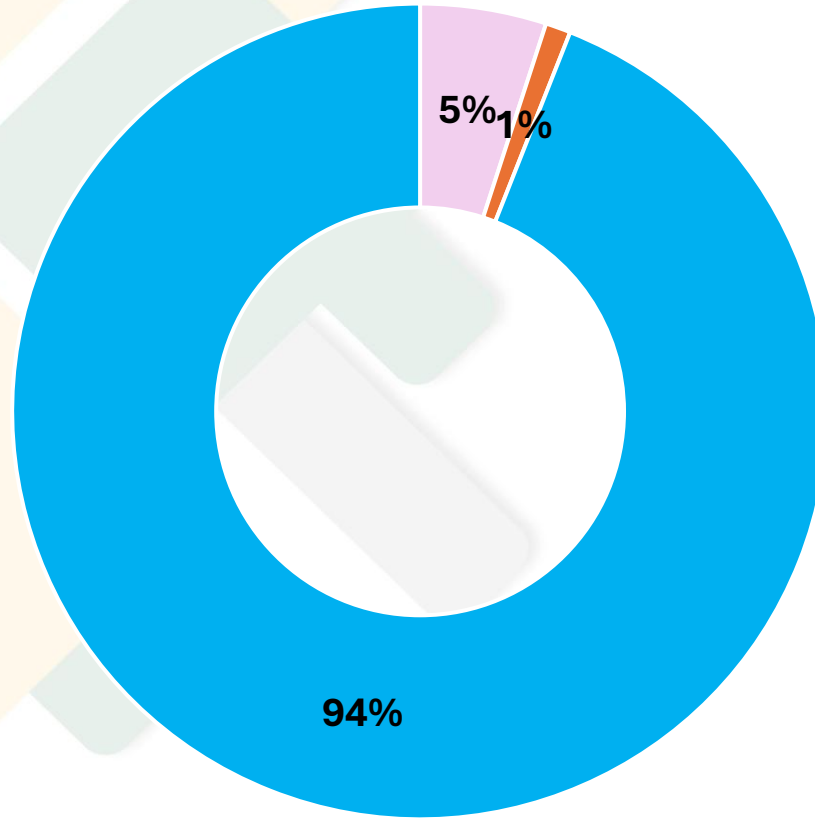


- Other medical deaths almost ninety times the occupational diseases deaths.
- Highest occupational disease deaths of 29 reported in 2019 and the lowest deaths of 2 reported in 2022.
- Highest other medical deaths of 1 776 reported in 2020 and lowest deaths of 881 reported in 2023.
- Platinum, gold and coal mines account for nearly half of all recorded deaths.
- Coal and iron ore show elevated natural deaths.
- Although total deaths are lower in diamond, copper, chrome, and manganese mines, NCDs remain present across all commodities, highlighting a widespread health risk profile in the sector.



2025 Major Contributors of Mine Deaths

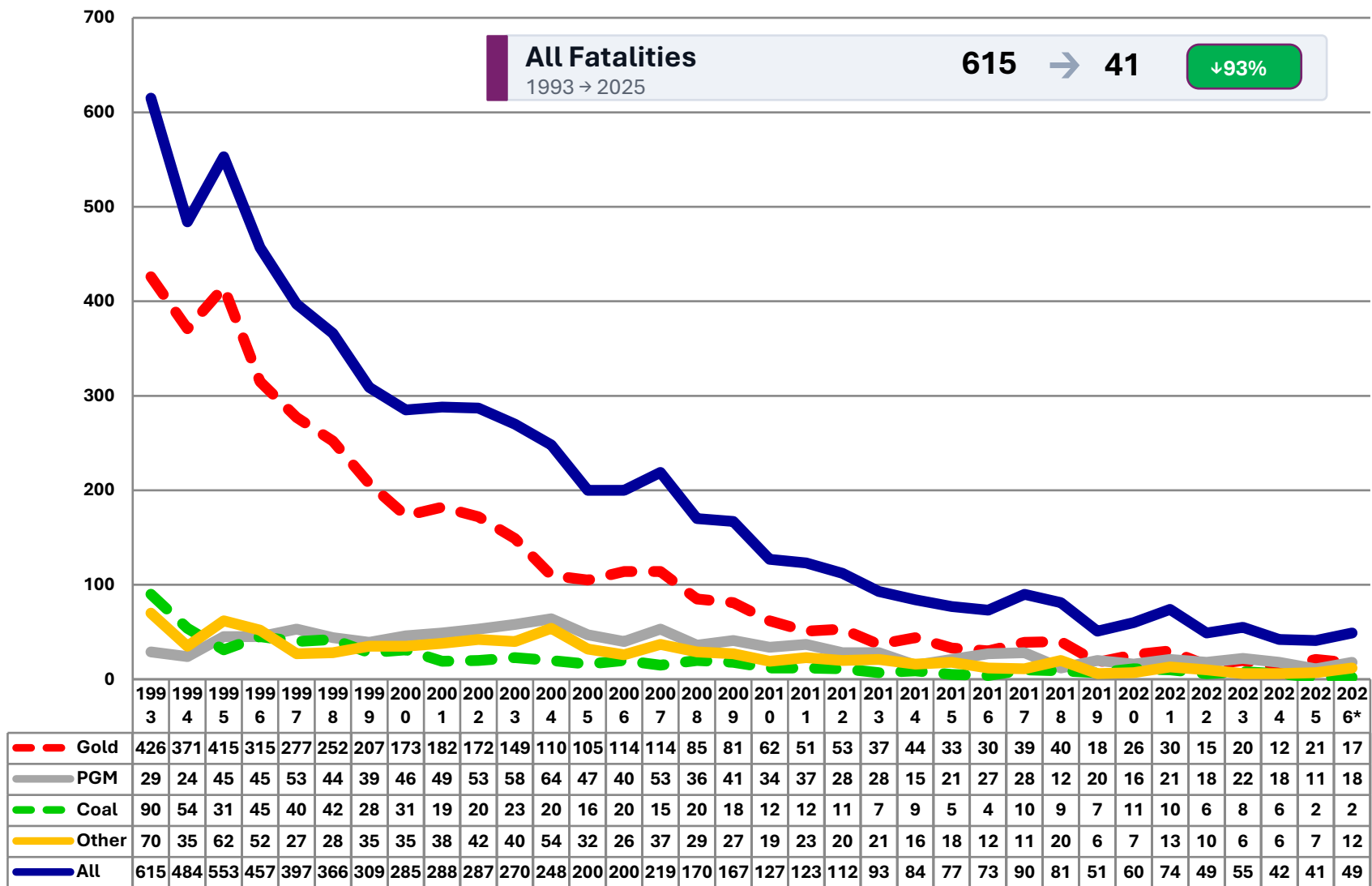
- The mining sector reported 865 total deaths during 2025.



■ Mine Accidents
■ Occupational Diseases
■ Medical Deaths



FATALITIES BY COMMODITY



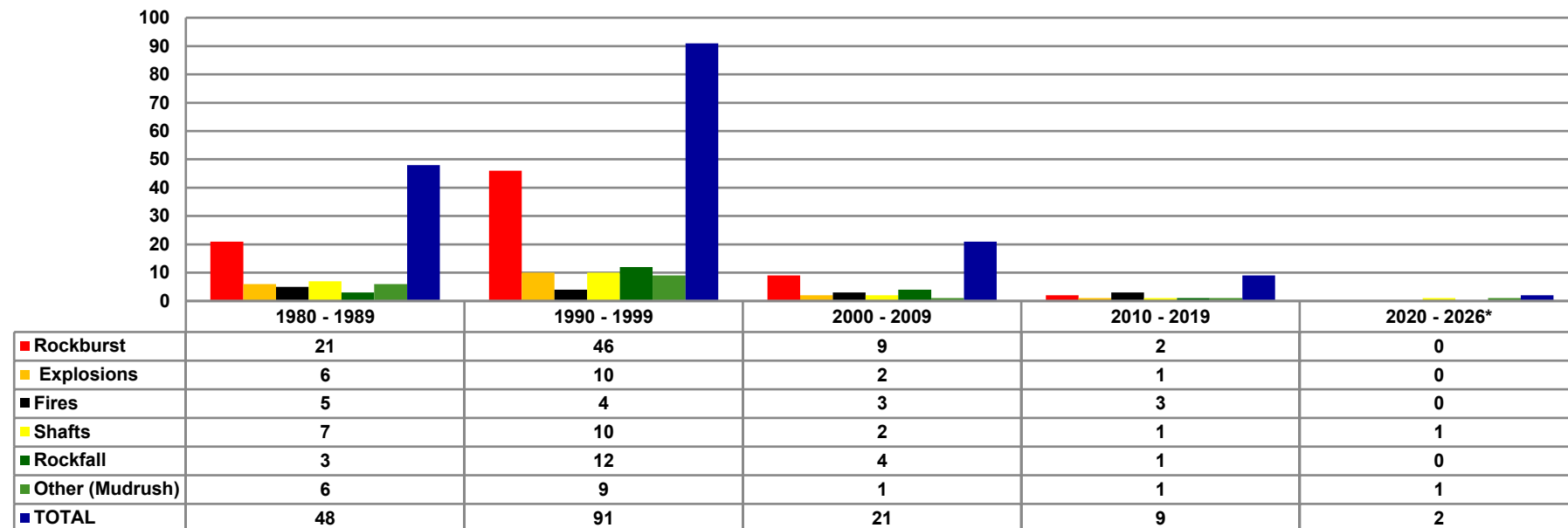
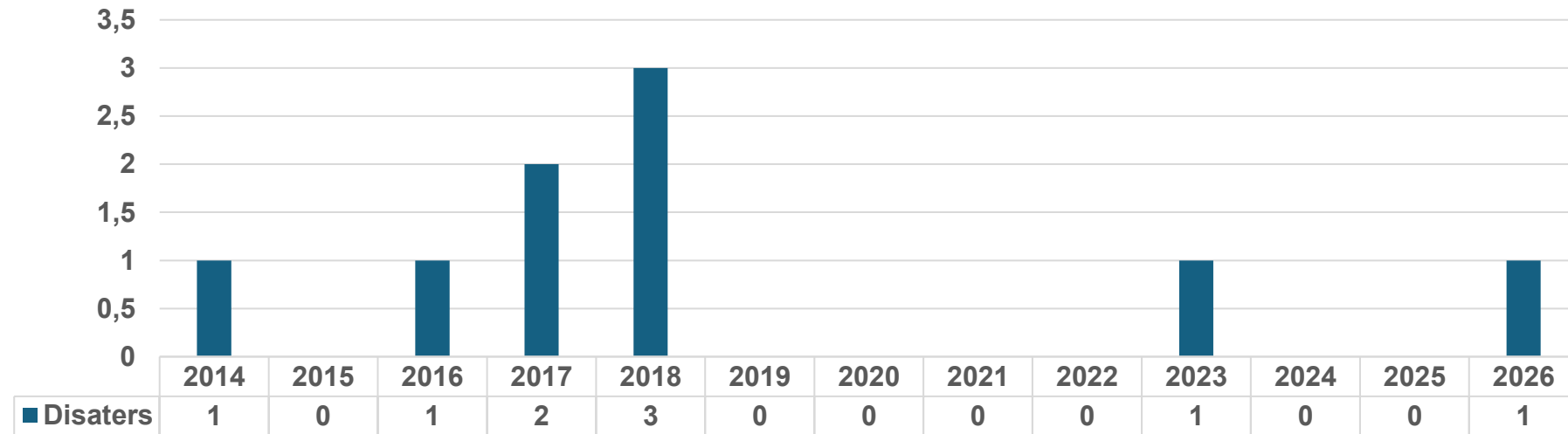
MAJOR FATALITY CONTRIBUTORS



FREQUENCY AND CONTRIBUTORS OF MINE DISASTERS



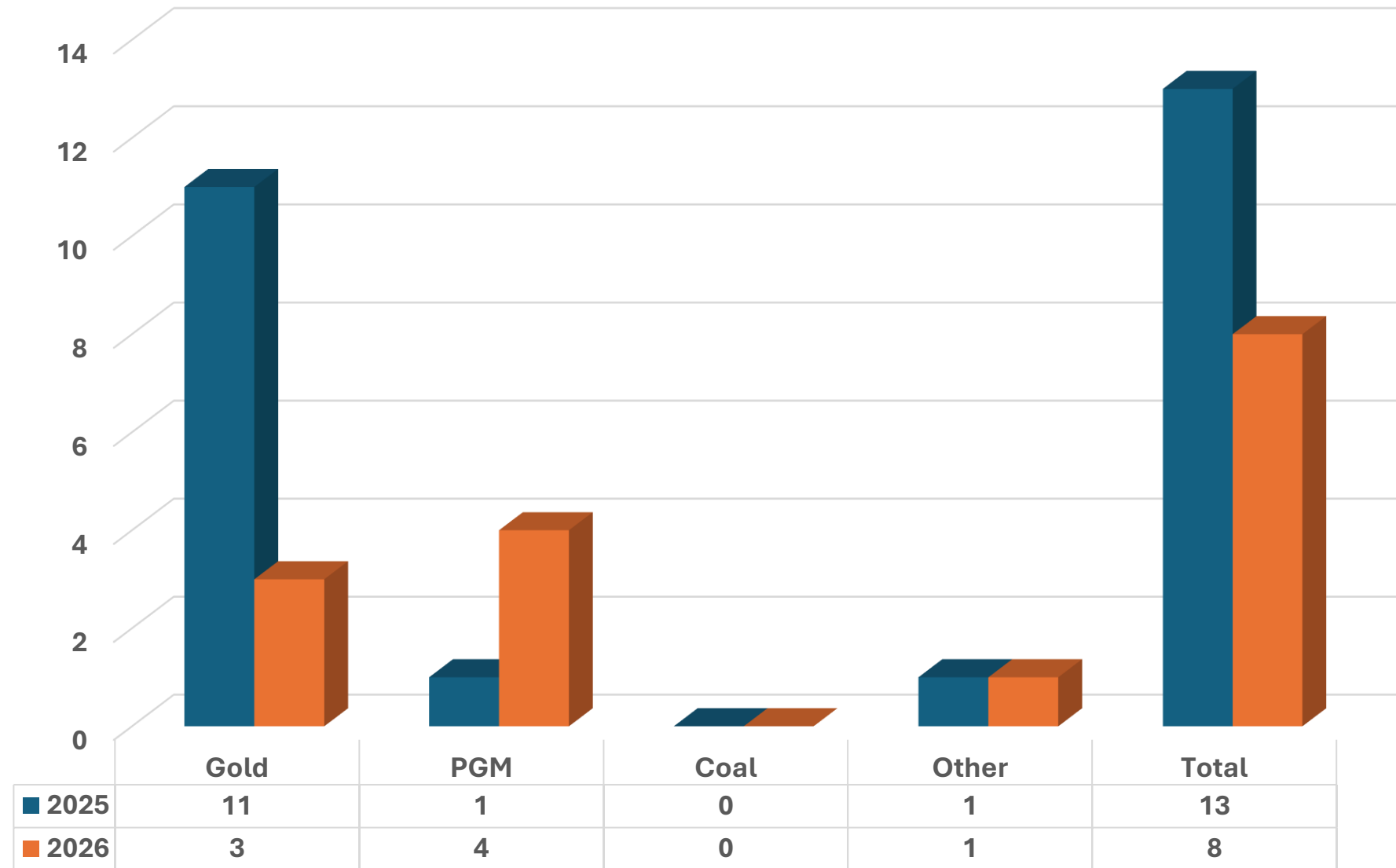
- No disaster accidents reported in 2024 and 2025.
- Recent disaster type accident was reported in 2023 in the platinum sector, where 13 mine employees lost their lives in a shaft conveyance accident.
- Historically, the major contributors of disasters were Rockburst, Rockfall, Explosion, fire and shaft accidents.
- Ekapa mine mudrush accident first in 30 years since Rovic mine accident in 1996.



FALL OF GROUND FATALITIES BY COMMODITY



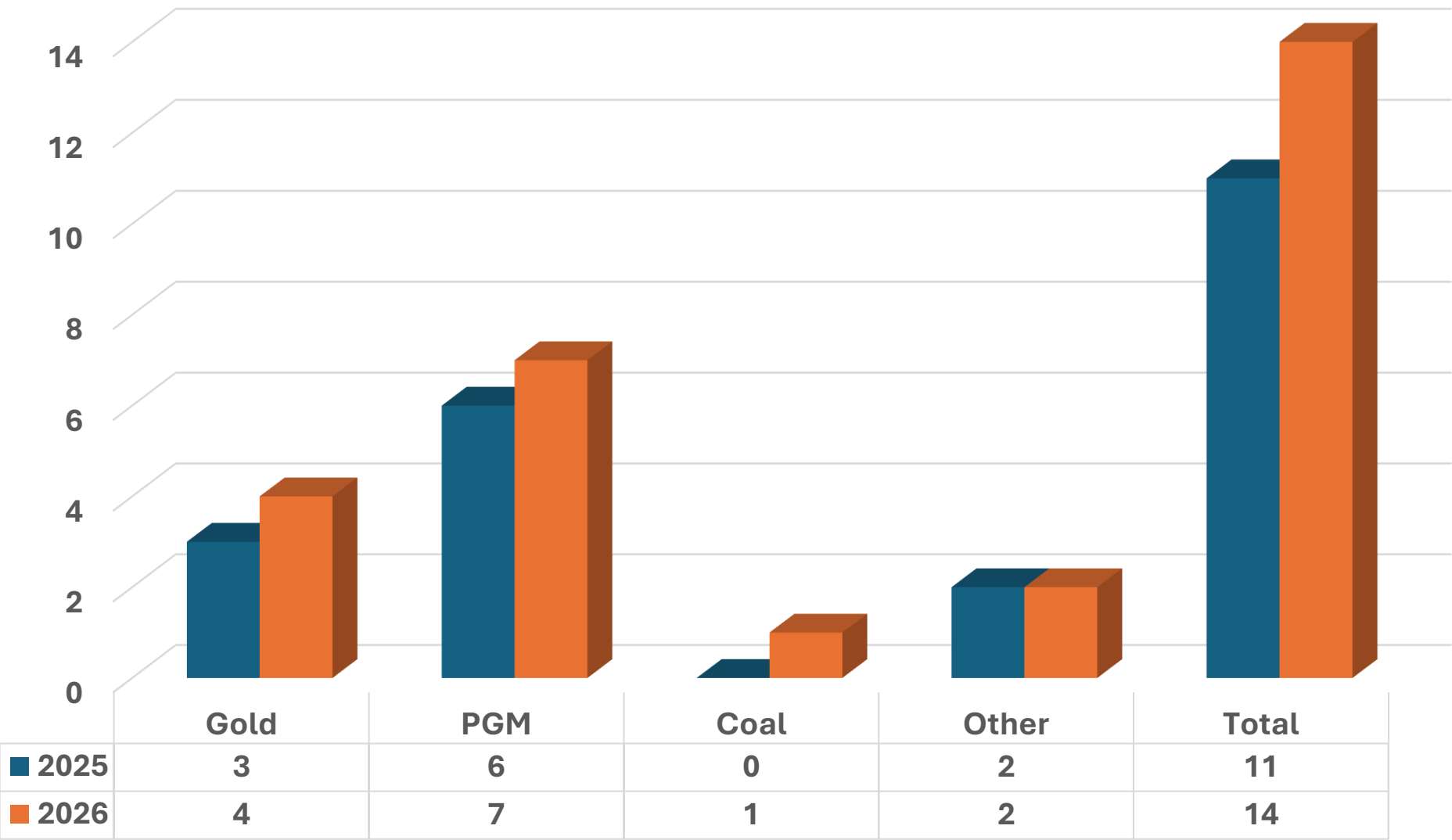
- 38% decrease in total fatalities from 13 in 2025 to 8 in 2026.
- 63% of the fatalities in 2026 occurred whilst making safe including installing support.
- There has been a 73% decrease in FOG fatalities from 11 in 2025 to 3 in 2026 in the gold sector.
- 25% of the gold fatalities in 2026 were seismic induced.
- 300% increase in Fatalities in PGM sector from 1 in 2025 to 4 in 2026.
- One FOG fatality in diamond sector in 2026.



TRANSPORT AND MINING (TM) FATALITIES



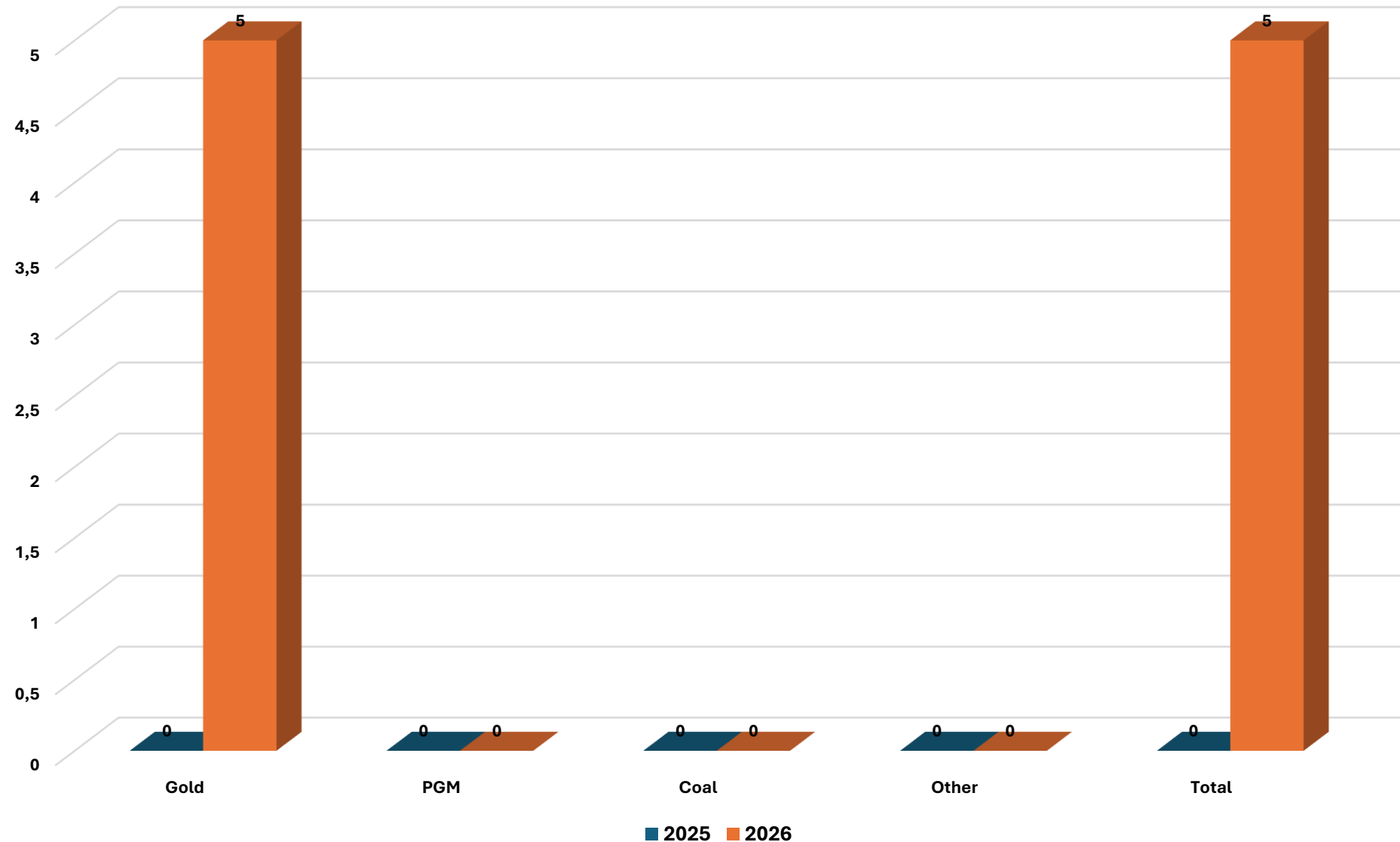
- 27% increase in total Transport and Mining fatalities from 11 in 2025 to 14 in 2026.
- 17% increase of TMs in PGM Sector.
- 33% increase in the TMM fatalities in the gold sector.



SHAFT AND WINDER FATALITIES



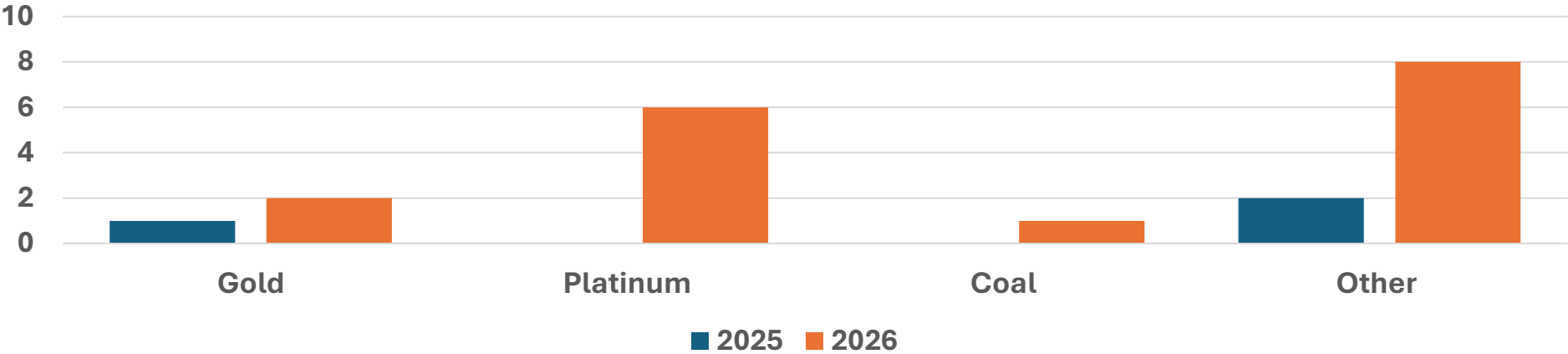
- 500% increase in the number of conveyance accidents in 2026.
- All shaft conveyance fatalities occurred in the gold sector.



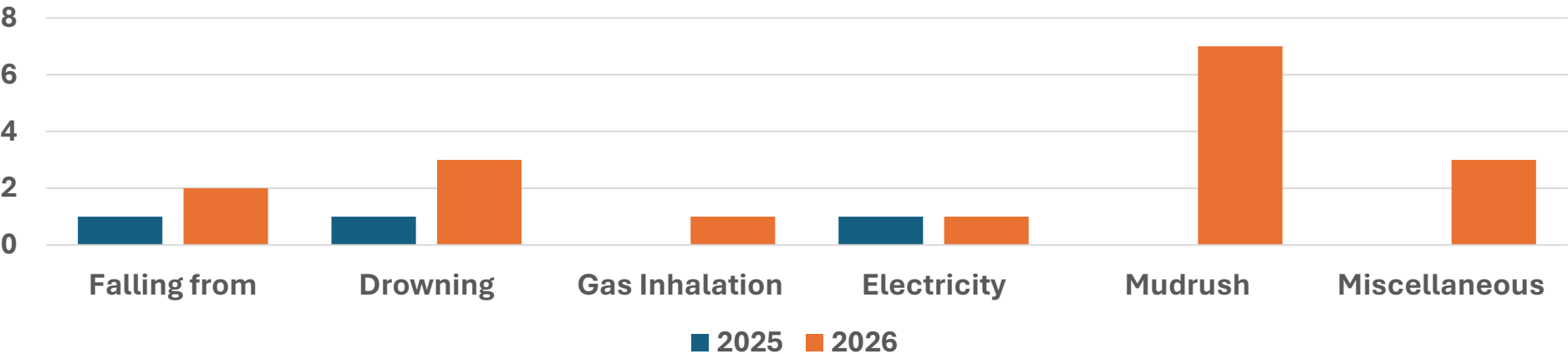
GENERAL AND OTHER FATALITIES



General & Other Fatalities by Commodity



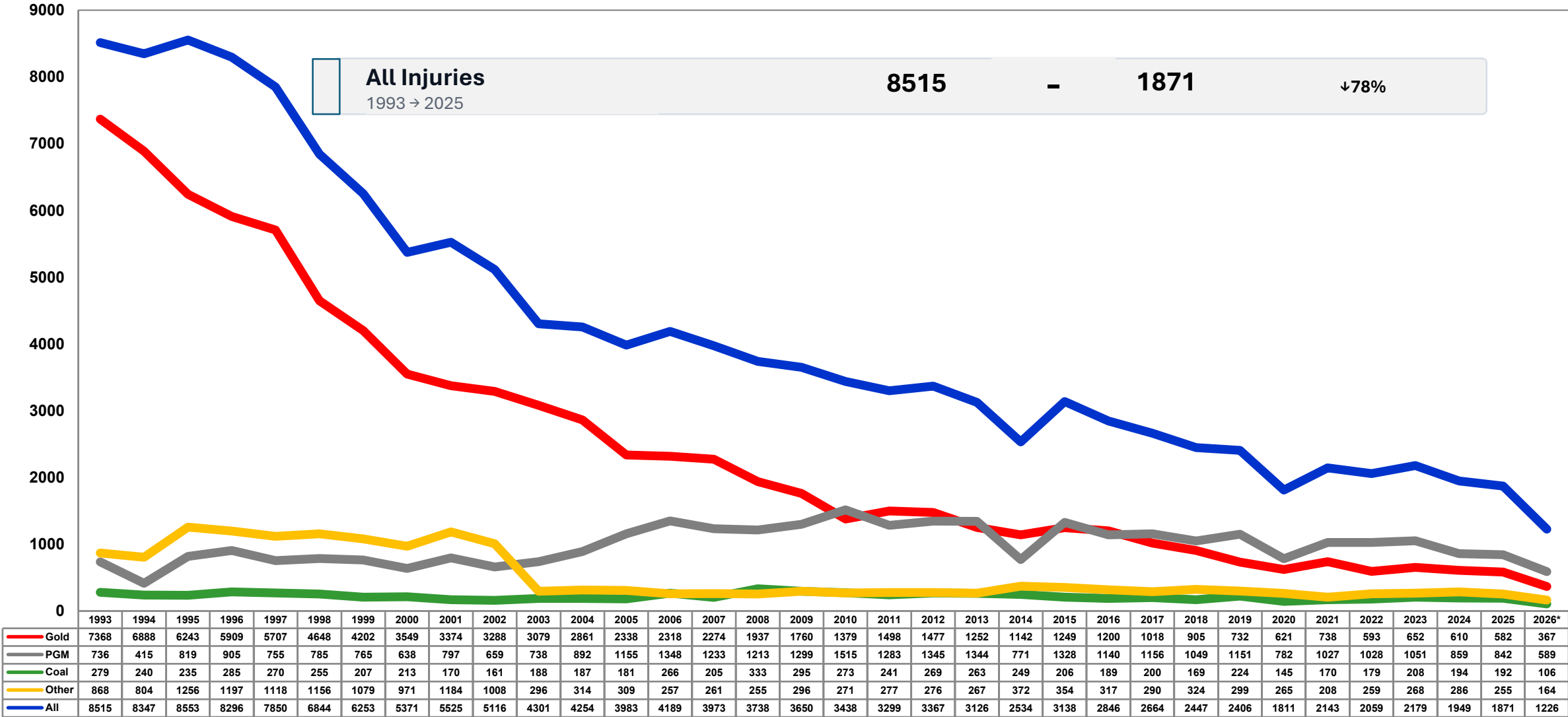
Major Contributors of General and Other Fatalities



- 600% increase in the platinum sector during 2026.
- 300% increase with the other mines as a result of Ekapa mine accident.
- 200% increase in drowning fatalities.
- 700% increase in mudrush fatalities.
- 300% increase in miscellaneous fatalities.
-



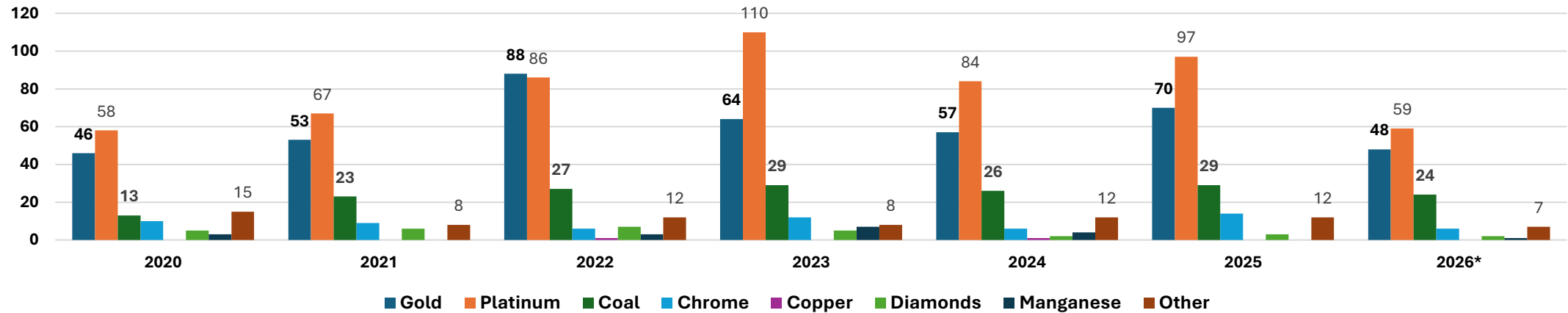
INJURIES BY COMMODITY



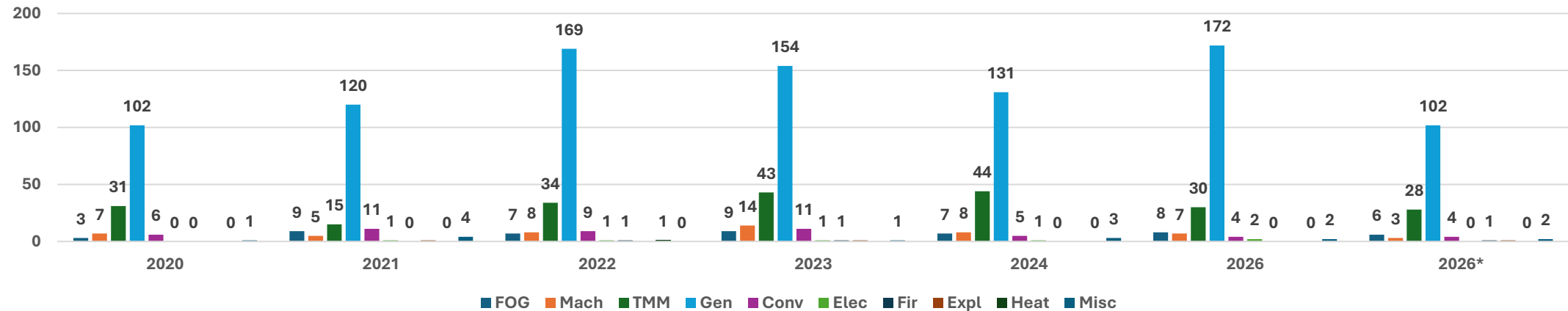
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING WOMEN IN MINING



WIM Injuries per Commodity

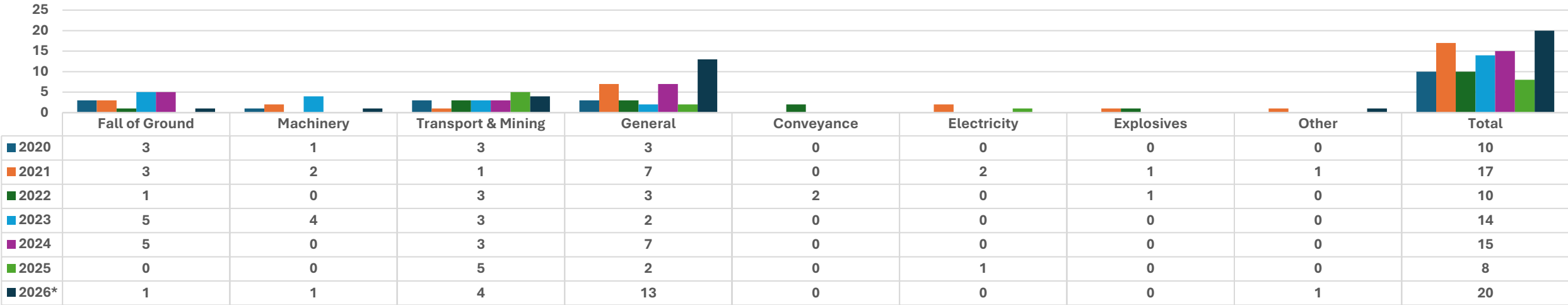


WIM Injuries By Classification

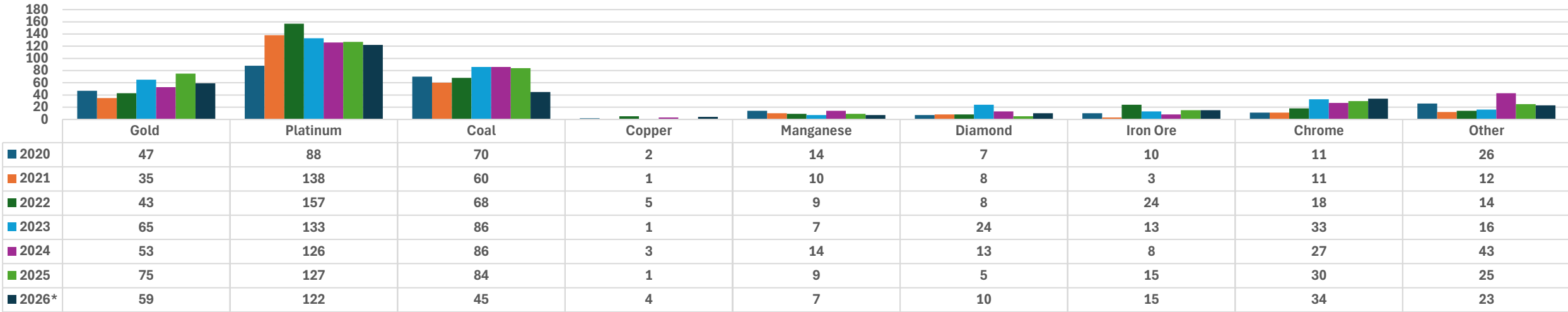


ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES

Contributors of Contractor Fatalities



Contractor Injuries by Commodity



Conclusion

Strategic Priorities

Adopt Zero Death Mindset:

Effective MHS Leadership across all levels, accountability as well as Change Management.

Accelerate TB, HIV and NCD action:

Prevention and mitigation of NCDs including mental health, TB and HIV presence the biggest opportunity for achieving the goal of Zero Harm.

Eradicate Exploitive Contractor Practice and Worker Victimization:

Enhancing basic conditions of employment will lead to significant MHS improvement.

Strengthen Tripartism across all Mine Levels:

Inclusion and Tripartism has resulted in significant MHS improvement and should be adopted by all the mines.

Timely Adoption of Innovative Technology and Leading Practice:

Innovation does protect health, strengthens safety, enhance productivity and industry resilience.





THANK YOU



Get to know the presenter

Mr. David Msiza

serves as the Chief Inspector of Mines at the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR), where he provides strategic leadership on mine health and safety in South Africa. Prior to his current role, he served as Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines and Principal Inspector of Mines, bringing extensive regulatory and technical expertise to the position.

With a distinguished career spanning more than 30 years in both the mining industry and government, Mr. Msiza has played a pivotal role in advancing mine health, safety, and sustainable mining practices.

He currently serves as Chairperson of the MHSC Board, providing leadership on initiatives aimed at improving health, safety, and culture transformation within the SAMI.



Every mine worker returning from work unharmed every day. Striving for zero harm in our lifetime.