

MINING — ~~LABOUR~~ ACCIDENTS

1989

SA among leaders in mine safety

SA BECAME one of the first countries where the appointment of a fulltime safety officer on every mine or works was a statutory requirement, the National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) said at the weekend.

The requirement for the appointment of at least one safety officer on every mine was stipulated in the amended Mines and Works Act last September.

A National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) representative said the legislation represented a step backwards as it failed to acknowledge the part played by trade unions in safety. She said under the current legislation workers had no right to negotiate safety issues, inspect or monitor locations or have access to

information on safety

She said the law pretended unions did not exist which meant it was not possible for disputes over safety to be worked out within the law. This made for an unsatisfactory situation as far as industrial relations was concerned.

Convention

She said safety officers would be appointed by management and thus not represent workers as was the case overseas.

The Nosa statement said it was devoting much of its time to the training of such officials. To date, 4 359 candi-

dates had completed the Safety Management Training Course.

A national convention organised by Nosa is to be held in the World Trade Centre adjacent to Jan Smuts Airport on May 18-19. At least 2 000 delegates were expected to attend the event, which would be the largest held in the Southern Hemisphere.

The NUM representative said the union had received an invitation to the convention and would be attending. The NUM had been asked to talk on the function of the safety officer but would present a paper on worker representation on the issue of safety and the law.

The Chamber of Mines was unavailable for comment.

BRONWYN ADAMS

B/Day 9/1/89

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ONE TRUCKS 10/1/89
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Two killed in mine clash

PRETORIA — Two miners were killed and eight were injured in a faction fight at the Bracken mine at Evander on Sunday night

Police said a group of Xhosas allegedly attacked Sotho workers after a Xhosa miner had been found dead

Slight damage was caused to administration offices and hostel rooms, police said — Sapa

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Three miners
are killed
in accident

SEP 14/1987

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THREE miners died in an as yet unexplained accident 2800 m underground at Gold Fields' West Driefontein Gold Mine yesterday afternoon

A Gold Fields statement said the accident was still being investigated

The names of the dead were not released and no further details were made available — Sapa

Firm to make non-toxic insulation for mines

6/Day 24/1189

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A NEW company, Scandura SA, a part of the Lanlock group, had been established to make a non-toxic, non-flammable phenolic composite applicable as an insulating material in mining, a company spokesman said yesterday.

The product is said to have many other functions. Seen as a substitute for polyurethane foam, it has until now been produced only overseas.

Polyurethane has been extensively used to insulate refrigeration piping, but its installation was banned from January 1 after being blamed for the deaths of hundreds of miners in underground fires.

Scandura's Roger Gilder

ALAN FINE

said yesterday the product was at least as effective as polyurethane as an insulating agent, but did not ignite and when charred gave off only minuscule amounts of gas.

The mines had asked that certain conclusive tests be conducted, and production is scheduled to begin in May.

National Union of Mineworkers safety department head Mavis Hermantis said the union would like to see the data of scientific tests before commenting.

The Chamber of Mines could not be reached for comment.

West Dries miner killed 212

Star 25/11/89
Gold Fields of South Africa has confirmed a death at West Driefontein mine near Carletonville yesterday. It was unable to confirm a report that several miners were injured in an accident and that some others were missing. A company spokesman said a person had died at the mine, but details could not be determined last night.

2 die during tremor in Free State

Call Times 26/1/87

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — It is believed that the Welkom earth tremor caused the rockfalls in the President Brand mine, in which two men were killed and four injured

However, an Anglo statement yesterday said it was not yet possible to determine whether the falls could be related directly to the tremor

The statement said surface buildings and underground workings had also been damaged

Welkom's town clerk, Mr Chris Rademan, said yesterday that there had been no injuries in the town, although several people had been treated for shock.

The tremor, which measured 4,5 on the Richter scale, threw goods from shop shelves, cracked buildings and broke glass

Although Welkom was the epicentre of the tremor, it reached all the way to Durban, where the effect was felt mainly in high-rise blocks. People in flats on the Berea reported rattling windows and shaking potplants at 12 15pm. The tremor lasted for 25 seconds and was followed by another one at 12 22pm.

Professor Luis Fernandes, head of the seismological network for the Department of Minerals and Energy in Pretoria, said it was a "strange thing" that high-rise buildings in Durban often felt tremors which had epicentres far inland.

He said the Welkom tremor was fairly strong but not serious, and was possibly caused by mining in the area.

The Armenian earthquake measured 6,9 on the Richter scale.

Tremor linked to mine deaths

Star
26/11/89 Own Correspondent (212)

WELKOM — A severe earth tremor was experienced in the Welkom area soon after noon yesterday, possibly causing falls of ground at President Brand's No 3 shaft which left two men dead and four injured.

Townfolk fled in panic from buildings

The tremor was felt in neighbouring Virginia and Odendaalsrus but apparently there was no damage reported in either town. The central business district of Welkom was hardest hit, although windows broke and cracks appeared in buildings in the suburbs.

The manager of the OK Bazaars, Mr Peter Vernon, said a section of the shop's ceiling collapsed. Shoppers immediately evacuated the building. No one was hurt.

Anglo American said yesterday it was not yet possible to say if the falls of ground could be related directly to the tremor.

A statement said reports of damage to surface infrastructure and underground workings at some shafts in the south region of Freegold had been received and investigations had begun.

● See Page 6.

News in Brief

2 miners killed, 4 injured *212*

Call Mr. 26/1/89
JOHANNESBURG — Two miners were killed and four injured in a rock burst at the west shaft of Western Deep Levels gold mine near Carletonville yesterday, Anglo American reported

Star 26/1/89

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By Mike Silama,
Labour Reporter

Two miners died and four were injured in a rockburst at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels gold mine near Carletonville, Anglo said in a statement yesterday.

The statement said the accident happened on Tuesday at the mine's West Shaft while the men were "engaged in face cleaning operations" some 1 850 m underground.

One of the four injured was admitted to hospital and his condition was described as "satisfactory". The names of the dead were being withheld until next of kin had been informed, said the statement.

2 killed, 4 hurt in mine rockburst

Tuesday's accident brings to 15 the number of workers killed in rockburst accidents at the mine since last June.

● Wage negotiations between the Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers' Union (Ppwawu) and the management of Nampak Corrugated Containers in Epping have remained deadlocked as the strike and lockout involving about 250 workers continues.

The workers, on a legal wage strike since last Wednesday, were dis-

persed by police outside company premises on Monday.

Ppwawu is demanding an across-the-board R60 weekly increase, while management offers to raise the minimum wage from R109,30 a week to R164.

● South Africa experienced a "substantial" increase in the number of strikes between 1980 and 1987, with the number of cases referred to the Industrial Court rising from 2 042 in 1986 to 3 533 in 1987, according to the Master Builders Associa-

tion's report for 1988.

The report, by the association's Witwatersrand and Southern Transvaal region, records that the number of workers involved in strikes soared from 61 785 in 1980 to 591 421 in 1987.

According to the report, the construction industry, with 84 strikes, ranked fourth in terms of 1987 strike activity levels. The manufacturing sector recorded 580 strikes, followed by commerce and industry (220) and mining (140).

● A two-day annual congress of the white Mine Workers' Union (MWU), which is closed to the media, is expected to end today.

Mining believed to be cause of big tremor

Star 2/11/57 By Dawn Barkhuizen

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Experts believe that the tremor which shook Welkom on Wednesday was caused by mining

Dr Rod Green of the Bernard Price Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand said the tremor, which measured 4,5 on the Richter scale, was likely to have been a "release of the strain of mining energy within rock"

"This is something that occurs when there is great movement of earth. Even though the mines take enormous steps to prevent it, there is nothing that can really be done to prevent it"

An Anglo American spokesman said it was not known yet if the tremor caused the groundfalls that killed two miners at the President Brand gold mine

Welkom town clerk Mr Chris Rademan said the town was back to normal, with all electrical and water services restored

● The total number of workers injured in the accident at President Brand was 11 and not four as announced earlier, Anglo said yesterday

Cape Times 212
February 1, 1989 3

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4 killed in mine

JOHANNESBURG —
Four miners died in two tremors at the Kloof gold mine yesterday, Gold Fields said in a statement.

17695 11/2/84 (212)

Mine tremors claim four lives

JOHANNESBURG — Four miners were killed, another is missing and five were injured in rockfalls caused by two earth tremors at Kloof gold mine near Westonaria

Both tremors were at the No2 shaft at depths of about 2,7km and 2,9km.

Rescue teams continued their search for the missing man last night — The Argus Correspondent

Houses damaged in blast

Star 11/21/84
An explosion at a quarry near Durban has damaged four houses and a church

Police say stones damaged roofs and windows after routine blasting at the Ridgeview Quarry near Cato Manor on Monday. No-one was injured.

A spokesman for the quarry said an inspector of mines would visit the site and an inquiry would be held.

No further details were available.

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Two killed in platinum mine blasting

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Star 2/2/89 (DRC)
Two miners were killed and another seriously injured in an underground blasting operation at the Karee platinum mine near Rustenburg yesterday, bringing the total number of mine deaths since the weekend to seven.

Gazelle Platinum Limited announced yesterday that two employees of RUC Mining Contracting Company were killed, and one seriously injured, in an accident "associated with underground blasting operations".

"The accident occurred at about 12.10 pm on February 1, 70 m underground at No 2 shaft," a company statement said.

The names of the dead would be released once their next of kin had been informed, it said.

le jumbo Jabu
ds big daddy

Two shaft sinkers die in blast

TWO men were killed yesterday in an underground blasting accident at the Karee Mine near Rustenburg, Gencor reported in Johannesburg last night.

A statement to Sapa said the two were employees of RUC

~~Mining Contracting~~

Company (Pty) Ltd
Another was seriously injured

RUC is presently undertaking shaft sinking and ancillary work under contract at Marikana some 30 km east of Rustenburg

~~The accident occurred~~

shortly after 12pm, 70 m underground at No 2F shaft

The names of the deceased will be released once the next of kin have been informed

The cause of the accident is being investigated. Sapa

Sowetan 2/2/89

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10/1/87

CAPC Files 18/2/87 (212)

2 missing miners found

JOHANNESBURG — Rescuers last night found and brought to the surface two of the five miners missing after a rockburst yesterday morning at Western Deep Levels West mine near Carletonville.

Three miners were injured in the fall. Three others are still missing.

A spokesman for Anglo-American, Mr Paul Clothier, said the two miners were in a satisfactory condition.

Rescue operations are continuing. — Sapa

Coal mine injuries at new low

THE injury rate on SA's coal mines last year reached a record low of 5,08 per 1 000 employees at work, maintaining the improving trend of the past four years, Chamber of Mines collieries committee chairman Peter Janisch announced yesterday.

Speaking at a coal mine safety function in Ermelo, Janisch said the fatality rate of 0,57 per 1 000 employees at work in 1988 was an improvement on the 1987 figure.

According to the chamber's 1987 review, the unusually high 1987 fatality rate, at 1,58, was in large part a

ALAN FINE

function of two major accidents — a methane explosion and a mudrush — in which 47 miners died.

The lowest colliery fatality rate ever achieved was 0,36 per 1 000 employees in 1986.

Janisch said there had been no multi-fatality accidents in 1988.

The chamber also announced yesterday the successful development of a sophisticated new video probe designed to improve the chances of finding and rescuing miners.

2/2/89

Polyurethane tests: row as mining union cries secrecy

By Mike Siluma, Labour Reporter

A public row has erupted between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the Chamber of Mines, and Western Deep Levels mine over the alleged withholding of information from the union regarding last October's underground fire at Western Deeps

NUM safety officer Ms Mavis Hermanus said that in addition to a refusal to release information, tests to simulate conditions at the mine as well as a protocol meeting to define the scope of the tests had fallen through in January after the Chamber objected to NUM involvement

Seven miners died at the mine when materials, including polyurethane, caught fire

Ms Hermanus said the chamber and the mine had failed to release to the union "documents related to the use and testing of polyurethane" The chamber had also not replied to "numerous requests" for a copy of its recommendations in this regard

The union needed the information to prepare its case for next week's inquiry into the Western Deeps incident

"The fact that the Government Mining Engineer (GME) does not intervene and appropriate the (testing facility) for the duration of the test is an indictment of the (GME's) department

The attitude of the Government, the industry and the Western Deep Levels management, particularly the secrecy surrounding the documentation, "are not in the interest of mine safety", said Ms Hermanus

A spokesman for the Anglo American-administered Western Deeps denied allegations of secrecy regarding the use of polyurethane The NUM had been informed of developments and invited to make suggestions, but had failed to do so

"Certain documentation has been withheld from wider distribution as is normal in sub judice cases," said the spokesman

Chamber spokesman Mr Johann Liebenberg rejected the NUM's allegations against the chamber as untrue and a misrepresentation of facts Several reports had been released to the NUM and union officials had been invited to visit the Chamber's fire (testing) tunnel so they could see first hand the work being done to test materials for potential hazards

He provided the media with a copy of a letter addressed to the NUM last November, which he said was clear proof that the Chamber had been "open and co-operative with the Union and had responded positively to specific requests"

Comment from the GME's office was unavailable

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THE National Union of Mineworkers (Num) has hit out at the management of Western Deep Levels and the Chamber of Mines for failing to provide the union with information about the use of polyurethane before an inquiry into the fire at Western Deep last October

The inquiry into the blaze in which seven miners died begins on Monday

Num safety spokesperson May Hermanus said Western Deep Levels had agreed to provide the union with copies of research done at the mine.

The company had later

Num slams mine bosses

based on research at the Chamber's fire tunnel.

A test at the fire tunnel was cancelled at the last minute without any reason given.

"The secrecy surrounding mines is not in the public interest," said Hermanus.

Both Western Deep Levels and the Chamber have denied being obstructionist

An Anglo spokesperson said certain documents were withheld because the case was sub judice.

The Chamber said that it had made some documentation available to the union but research was ongoing.

refused to make the evidence available on the advice of its legal advisers

Hermanus said the Chamber had not responded to Num's requests for information about recommendations

Nine die in ^{APR 115} fire at ²¹² Vaal Reef mine 10/3/89

JOHANNESBURG — Nine people have been killed in a fire at the Vaal Reef gold mine

The fire occurred about 2 200m below surface last night, Mr Paul Clothier, a spokesman for Anglo American, said today

The fire occurred 600m from the underground station, in an "cross-cut of an intake haulage where a limited amount of timber support had been installed" — Sapa.

10 dead in Vaal Reefs fire as miner dies in hospital

ANOTHER mineworker died yesterday at Anglo American's Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company, near Orkeny, following an underground fire at the mine's No 8 shaft

Ten black miners have now died in the fire which broke out on the 73 level about 600m from the underground station where limited timber support had been installed on Thursday

The mine's communications and development manager, Mr Rob I Macgregor, said the loss of timber support had caused a fall of ground which breached the compressed air supply to the area

The latest death, as a result of asphyxiation, occurred while the person was being cared for at the mine's West Vaal Hospital. A further 22 people, including two whites, have been admitted to the West Vaal and Klersdorp Hospitals

11/3/87. **STAN HLOPHE** 2/2

"All employees have been removed from the refuge bays and the fire has been extinguished. The cause of the fire has not yet been determined, but a board of inquiry has been appointed to get to the bottom of the matter," said Mr Macgregor

Two of the injured have been admitted to the intensive care unit. The remainder are in a stable condition

The names of the dead are being withheld until their next of kin have been informed.

"We are very concerned about the tragedy. It is an unpleasant news to have people being killed underground. The Vaal Reefs management would like to express its condolences to the bereaved families," said Mr Macgregor

Most miners 'suffocated'

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INITIAL indications were that about 6 000kg of timber, 30kg (9m) of polyurethane refrigeration pipe cladding and 8m of cable had ignited in Thursday's fire at Vaal Reefs which claimed the lives of 10 miners, Anglo American said yesterday. *BIDAM 14/3/89*

Anglo Transvaal gold division chairman Theo Pretorius said, however, further investigation was required to confirm those facts and that the cause of the fire had still not been determined.

Most, and possibly all, of the deaths were due to asphyxiation and Pretorius estimated that 95% of the carbon monoxide given off during the fire had been due to the burning timber, and the contribution of burning polyurethane was, therefore, minimal.

He said since Anglo's decision late last year to remove all polyurethane from its mines, some 54km out of a total of 340km at Vaal Reefs had been stripped.

A decision had been taken to concentrate first on the most vulnerable areas — those near intake airways and next to timber supports — and to enlarge existing firebreaks.

ALAN FINE

The mine had been working "flat out" to complete this process. Workmen had last week been removing the insulating material from the area where the fire had occurred.

But, it was a painstaking process as extensive safety measures were taken to ensure the material was safely removed from the mine after having been chipped off the refrigeration piping.

Pretorius said a new difficulty had arisen in that the first chosen substitute for polyurethane had been discovered to lose its insulating properties after becoming waterlogged through vaporisation. Anglo was experimenting with three other possible substitutes.

Of the 22 miners hospitalised after the accident, five are in a serious condition, while 11 have been discharged.

The NUM team which visited Vaal Reefs yesterday for an underground inspection with Government Mining Engineer's office and mine management representatives could not be reached for comment.

'98% of accidents can be prevented'

350 000 injured in workplace yearly — expert

B/D my 14/3/89

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PRETORIA — More than 350 000 disabling injuries resulting from workplace accidents occurred every year, National Occupational Safety Association's Ron McKinnon said yesterday.

He told the Association of Societies for Occupational Safety and Health symposium that more than 2 000 people were killed in the accidents.

Of those injured, 27 000 resulted in permanent disability, 145 000 in temporary disability, 7 000 in traumatic amputations and 900 people were blinded

Serious

McKinnon stressed the figures represented only the tip of the iceberg.

For every accident that resulted in one serious injury there were 10 others resulting in minor injuries, and 30 others that resulted in some form of loss in property damage or business interruption.

It had been proved that 98% of such accidents were preventable.

Haggie Rands' M D Baker said legislation on occupational medicine was long overdue.

Unfortunately, the issue had been the

GERALD REILLY

victim of a number of problems including inter-departmental wrangles, lack of support from industrialists, government departmental inertia and others.

It was obvious in the early '70s that the state of occupational health in the industrial work force was poor.

Witwatersrand University lecturer Anne Patrick Hilton stressed the needs of working women were largely neglected in general as well as in occupational health

In certain sectors such as the health, clerical and garment industries women accounted for most of the workforce.

Government mining engineer J B Raath said the accident rate in the mining industry had dropped in the past decade in spite of some severe accidents resulting in multiple fatalities.

He said the accident rate a 1 000 workers a year declined from 1,28 in 1977 to 0,97 in 1987.

The rehabilitation of waste and tailings dumps at abandoned asbestos mining areas in the northern Cape and north-eastern Transvaal was being given intensive attention

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Polyurethane in mine fire

By Adele Baleta

Polyurethane was involved in last week's Vaal Reefs fire in which 10 miners were killed and 22 injured, according to the owners of the mine and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)

This was announced after an inspection on Monday of the accident site by the NUM's health and safety officials, the Government Mining Engineer's office and mine representatives

A spokesman for Anglo American, owners of the mine, said about ~~5~~ tons of timber, 30 kg of polyurethane and 100 kg of cabling burnt in the fire

The NUM pointed out that more than 200 workers had died from polyurethane gas in fires in the past three years and said it was "disturbing" that the fire started at a place where no work was being done

The Anglo spokesman said since October last year when it was decided to remove all polyurethane from Anglo's mines, 54 km out of a total of 340 km of the material had been removed at the mine. The remaining 286 km had either been "made inert with a special substance" or a 12 m section of the pipe was stripped every 54 m to

create a firebreak. Polyurethane was implicated in an underground fire in which seven miners were killed at the Anglo American owned Western Deep Levels mine in October last year

The NUM said yesterday that it was concerned that although there were refuge bays in the number eight shaft where Thursday's accident occurred, "the smoke was so thick and the mine so dark that workers could not easily find the bays"

It said ways of making refuge bays quickly identifiable needed to be investigated. Furthermore, the union said there were insufficient oxygen masks in the mine

The Anglo spokesman said the mine planned to build 369 bays and 284 had already been completed. He added that a provisional date for the inquiry into the accident had been set down for March 20 to March 22.

● Vaal Reefs said in a statement yesterday that the condition of the 22 injured men had improved and they were off the danger list. A memorial service for the 10 dead miners was scheduled to take place today at the No 8 shaft at 4 pm

In the third hold-up, Becker took R415

the children, aged between

1988 mine death rate the lowest recorded

Star 15/3/87

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By Mike Siluma

South African mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines chalked up their lowest annual fatality and reportable injury rates in 1988, the Chamber said in a statement yesterday.

According to the Chamber, the mining industry's injury rate for 1988 was 17,42/1 000 employees at work, down 4,2 percent on the 1987 rate, and representing a 70 percent decline from the 1974 figure.

Each sector had reported "a record low injury rate in 1988", with

gold mines showing "the most consistent improvement" over the 12 years

The "record low" overall fatality rate for 1988 was 0,93/1 000 — a 17,7 percent improvement on the 1987 rate of 1,13. The lowest rate achieved previously had been 0,98 in 1985, said the Chamber.

It added that coal mining members of the Chamber showed "the greatest overall improvement in casualty figures", with a 1988 fatality rate of 0,57, down 63,9 percent on the previous year's rate of 1,58

DEEDS OF DEATH: 3 months. Students

Opt. Times 1/4/89
2/2

Three die in mine rockburst

JOHANNESBURG. — Three miners died in a rockburst at Elandsrand gold mine at noon yesterday, a spokesman for Anglo American said last night.

Two miners were injured, one of them seriously, and he has been admitted to hospital where his condition has been described as stable.

Earlier it was announced that four miners were missing.

There were, in fact, five involved. Rescue teams worked throughout the afternoon to locate the men, the Anglo American spokesman said.

The rockburst occurred at 70 level about 2 000m below the surface. — Sapa



Winkelhaak miners, the safety stars of the South African gold mining industry, were congratulated by the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Colin Fenton (left), at a function on Friday night. With Mr Fenton (from left) is stope team leader Mr Twister Mosole of Lesotho; Winkelhaak's general manager, Mr Cyril Warburton; team leader Mr Elijah Dlamini from Swaziland; and fitter aide Mr Zacharias Wilakazi from Mozambique.

Mining getting safer, says chamber chief

STW
17/14/81
By Therese Anders, 212
Highveld Bureau

EVANDER — Although gold mining had become more difficult over the past 25 years because of deeper working levels, it had nevertheless become safer, said the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Colin Fenton.

He said this had come about because of the vast amount of research which had resulted in safer practices and methods, the human endeavour to improve safety and the successful implementation of safety manage-

ment systems 212
Mr Fenton was speaking at the ceremony to present Genmin's Winkelhaak gold mine with a "millionaire" shield for being only the third South African mine to notch up three million accident free underground shifts.

The previous "triple millionaire" mines were West Rand Cons 25 years ago, and Randfontein Estates in 1980.

ROCKBURST

In terms of time, Winkelhaak's operated for almost 15 months without a fatality under-

ground. Sadly its run ended earlier this month when a miner died in a rockburst.

Co-director of Genmin, Mr Steve Ellis, said Winkelhaak's remarkable record meant that during that 14½ months not one child of an employee was left without a father, no woman left without a husband and breadwinner and no parent without a son.

He said this achievement showed that the goal of having a zero fatality figure was not just an unattainable dream any more.

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Sick are compensated, say mines

Silica dust can cause slow death

SEVERAL quarry workers near Pretoria are facing a slow and painful death after contracting silicosis, a disease resulting from the inhalation of silica dust.

The dust is emitted by rocks which they crush for various building and construction purposes. It damages the lungs similarly to asbestos.

Briefly, silicosis comes about after a long exposure to silica dust. These dust particles get inhaled and cause the scarring of the lungs. Over a long period the lungs solidify (are fibrosed) or lose their elasticity. This condition compromises lung function.

The sad thing about this process is that it is irreversible and gets worse the more one is exposed to silica dust. Further, fibrosis of the lungs can only lead to death due to its effects on other body organs like the heart.

Pulmonary tuberculosis of the lungs is intimately related to silicosis. A person exposed to silica dust has a higher chance of contracting TB than one who is not.

Recently the Com-

212
Somerset
13/4/89

Health Awareness Project (CHAP) conducted a free health clinic on about 70 workers employed by Hippo Quarries Ferro Plant

At the clinic workers complained of chest pains which they attributed to exposure to silica dust. CHAP health workers said some of the symptoms of silicosis included breathlessness, chronic cough (sometimes with blood) and loss of weight.

Workers added that some of their problems were that the company performed two X-ray tests annually but never informed them of the results. They felt this was a move to avoid paying workers in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act for occupational diseases. They said the company further refused to negotiate a health and

WORKING close to danger... Workers facing the silica dust threat were photographed at a free health clinic.



safety agreement with Nactu's health and safety unit.

One such worker is Jeremiah Pila (34), a long-time member of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (BAMCWU).

Pains

"I've worked for this company for 10 years while working I started feeling daily excruciating pains in my chest. The result was I constantly felt tired until I was retrenched in July 1986. In November last year I was recalled for the same job in a different department. What

worries me is that as soon as we decided to approach CHAP for medical treatment, the following day I was dismissed from work."

Mr Pila said Jackson Mannatalala (56) said he had worked for Hippo Quarries for about 14 years. He was referred to Kalafong Hospital where he was told he had TB. His main worry was what was going to happen to his pension fund and long service allowance because he felt the dust had taken its toll on him.

Most workers spoken to were determined to ensure that the company signed a health and safety agreement with their union. They also said some were given up to R800 as WCA which they felt was too little.

A look at other countries shows that silica dust is an international problem. In Italy it claimed 62 lives in 1977 and in Poland about 90 000 people are at risk of contracting silicosis. Figures for Rumana in 1973 stood at 860 while in 1978 there were 478 confirmed sufferers of the disease.

Responding to the issue Anglo-Alpha industrial relations manager, Mr M G Foster, said "The company provides comprehensive medical aid and ill-health retirement benefits for all workers through a routine six-monthly X-rays which are examined by an expert on behalf of the company. "This programme exceeds the requirements of legislation which stipulates nine-monthly screenings. Where employees are found to be affected, compensation is granted."

Mr Foster however said the matter was the subject of discussion between the company and BAMCWU.



HEALTH GUIDE

BY MOKGADI PELA

CMB
trip
2/14/89
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4 miners die in ground fall

JOHANNESBURG —
Four miners died in a "fall of ground" at Kloof gold mine yesterday morning, mine owner Gold Fields said in a statement yesterday afternoon

The fall — "approximately 2500 metres underground" — also injured 11 employees who received treatment at the Gold Fields West Hospital at Libanon Gold Mine.

The statement did not give any further details

News in Brief

Cpk Times 28/4/89
4 Reef miners killed 212

CARLETONVILLE — Four miners were killed and two are missing after a pressure burst at the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine here shortly after midday yesterday. According to a mine statement, 22 miners were injured in the accident which occurred 2 273m underground.

Cpk Times 28/4/89
Renamo butcher mine

HARARE — Renamo rebels axed to death nine people including a 70-year-old man and a two-year-old child in a raid on the village of Chidyamunda near the Mozambique frontier on Thursday last week. Meanwhile, more than 6 700 people living in Zimbabwe's north-eastern border areas have been moved into protected villages because of increasing Renamo attacks.

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Nov 28/89 (212)

Seven die, 26 hurt in two rockbursts

Staff Reporters

Seven miners died and 26 were injured in rockbursts at two separate gold mines near Carletonville around midday yesterday

Five workers were killed and another 23 injured at Rand Mines' Blyvooruitzicht gold mine and two were reported dead and three hurt at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels West workings nearby

Rand Mines spokesman, Mr Martin Fallon, said a tremour registering 2,7 on the Richter scale was probably responsible for the pressure bursts.

An Anglo spokesman, Mr Paul Clothier, said the two mines were fairly close together and there was always the possibility that bursts would occur at more than one mine

The two Blyvooruitzicht miners reported missing shortly after the incident were found by searchers late last night. One was dead and the other injured

At Blyvooruitzicht the rockburst occurred about 2 273 m underground, while at Western Deep Levels, the tremour came at the 102 level, about 3 000 m below the surface

The condition of the injured men was reported to be satisfactory. The names of the seven dead will be released once next-of-kin are notified

Six killed, 25 injured in two mining accidents

CARLETONVILLE — Six miners were killed and 25 injured in two separate mining accidents here yesterday.

Four miners were killed and 22 injured in a pressure burst at the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine here early yesterday afternoon. Another two miners were still

missing last night.

Two miners died and three were injured following a rockburst at Western Deep Levels West Mine in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The conditions of the injured were described as satisfactory. — Sapa.

2 ID 28/1/67

(212)

...y. A gunman ambushed him on Sunday as he drove to investigate an anonymous tip-off about a bomb blast, which proved to be a trap.

Picture REUTERS

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Two killed in incidents at Western Deep

ALAN FINE

TWO miners died — one at least was murdered — and three more were seriously injured in incidents at the Western Deep Levels East mine near Carletonville at the weekend

An Anglo American spokesman said an employee's body was found underground on Friday, and two people had been taken into police custody for questioning on the death

However, on Saturday night, possibly in retaliation for the death and because of unsubstantiated rumours regarding its circumstances, a group of about 100 employ-

ees started attacking others at 8,30pm, the spokesman said

In the fighting another employee died and three were seriously injured

The spokesman said management brought in mine security to prevent further outbreaks of violence, and the SAP had been called in to investigate. The situation at the mine yesterday was "under control"

An SAP spokesman confirmed that certain people had been questioned about the deaths but no arrests had yet been made

APR 22 1984

NP splits in Johannesburg City Council

News in Brief

Cape Times 12/5/89
Six miners killed in fall 2/2

JOHANNESBURG — Six people died on Wednesday when the "grizzly" — or orepass steel grid cover — on which they were standing collapsed, pitching them 30 metres down a stope orepass at the Kloof Gold Mine, Gold Fields reported yesterday

Six miners die

212

Sowetan 12/5/89

SIX miners have died in an underground accident at Gold Fields' Kloof gold mine on the West Rand, a mine statement said yesterday.

The statement said the workers died after falling down a 30m stope orepass (a vertical hole through which ore is brought to the surface) after a steel grid cover on which they stood collapsed — Sapa

Handwritten notes:
12/5/89
Sowetan
11
11
11

Six Kloof miners die in accident

Six miners have died in an underground accident at Gold Fields' Kloof Gold Mine on the West Rand, a mine statement said yesterday.

The statement said the workers died after falling down a 30 m hole through which ore is brought to the surface, after a steel grid cover on which they were standing collapsed.

The cause of the accident, at the mine's No 3 shaft, was being investigated, Kloof said.

Bordes has been asked to appear as a guest on a
 prime TV talk show
Call Time 22/5/89
Two miners killed 212
 JOHANNESBURG — Two miners died and
 three were injured in an accident at Elandsrand
 gold mine near Carletonville at the weekend

INCREASE IN AGREEMENTS BETWEEN 1/87 AND 12/88 - AUTO E CAPE

JOB CATEGORY	NOMINAL CHANGE	NOMINAL P.A.	REAL CHANGE	REAL P.A.
AVERAGES:	+4.31	+8.82	-4.31	-8.42
Grade 1	+5.4	+11.1	-3.3	-6.5
Grade 2	+5.3	+11.0	-3.4	-6.6
Grade 3	+5.2	+10.6	-3.5	-6.9
Grade 4	+4.9	+10.1	-3.7	-7.3
Grade 5	+4.6	+9.5	-4.0	-7.9
Grade 6	+4.3	+8.7	-4.3	-8.5
Grade 7a	+3.3	+6.8	-5.2	-10.1
Grade 7b	+2.9	+5.9	-5.6	-10.8
Grade 8	+2.8	+5.7	-5.7	-11.1

SA knows electronic canary

By Carol Midgley

South African mines look set to show the way for British miners who are planning a major resistance to a change in a 175-year-old tradition

The British government's health and safety executive wants to replace the Davy safety lamp — the miners' historic symbol — with an electronic meter, which miners claim is less accurate

21/5/79 FAR CRY

212
South Africa's Government Mining Engineer prompted the switch here to the new system two years ago and apart from initial resistance by miners, the methanometer, dubbed the electronic canary, is now a firm safety feature in coal, gold and other metal mines throughout the Republic

Said a spokesman for the Chamber of Mines "It's nice to see that South Africa is leading in worldwide terms in this respect"

Certainly a far cry from the early days of mining in the late 1800s in South Africa when a worker carrying a candle was wrapped in wet hessian and sent into the mines to test for gases in air pockets.

The Davy safety lamp was first used in the UK in 1816 and has remained the only means of tracing lethal, odourless methane gas along with indicating oxygen deficiency

Miners in the UK have launched a major campaign against the introduction of the methanometer on the grounds that it is less reliable and less accurate and it cannot test for oxygen deficiency

But explained the Chamber of Mines spokesman

"Prototypes of the methanometer appeared in the early 70s and after 15 years of testing and improving the problems have been ironed out

"The methanometer can read much lower levels of gas and can test for different types of gases and other instruments have now been introduced to detect for oxygen deficiency, so that objection is really no longer valid, and, to be honest, the incidence of that situation only usually occurs in sealed off areas rather than areas where people are actually working

"The maintenance level on both systems is extremely critical but to operate the safety lamp you need hawk-eye vision whereas with the methanometer there are warning alarms and flashing lights

BACK-UP

"With the safety lamp, all the lights in the area have to be extinguished and a waiting period of two to three minutes has to elapse whereas the electronic device reads immediately

"It has been pointed out that the operator cannot possibly know if there is an electronic defect with the methanometer, but there are always four or five such gadgets in each section of the mine so there is always a back-up"

The introduction of the methanometer in South Africa followed the Kinross disaster of 1986, in which 177 men died, and the subsequent setting up of two new research units to improve safety in the mining industry

Nearly R2 billion was earmarked for the four-year task

13,5% hike for mineworkers

~~ALAN FINE~~ ALAN FINE (211)

THE Chamber of Mines and the Council of Mining Unions (CMU), which represents 27 000 mostly white skilled miners and artisans, reached agreement on Tuesday on a 13,5% increase for all employees represented by the CMU, a chamber spokesman said.

However, ERPM and Durban Roodepoort Deep, the two loss-making mines facing possible closure if government relief is not granted, were excluded from the agreement and will be subject to separate negotiations.

Other marginal mines which gave lower increases than the more profitable mines in 1987 had agreed to "come into line" with the terms of the 1989 agreement.

The 1989 CMU settlement is higher than the 12% agreed on in 1988. Settlements between the chamber and the mainly black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) have, on a percentage basis, traditionally been above the CMU level. The employer offer to the NUM stands at 11%, while the union demands from 37% to 100%.

For the purposes of this exemption "Hotel Trade" means the trade in which employers and employees are associated for the purpose of providing accommodation and one or more meals per day for compensation on premises where liquor is sold and in connection with which one or more of the following licences are required to be held in terms of the Liquor Act, 1977:

Hotel Liquor Licence,
Temporary Liquor Licence

Provided that for the purposes of this definition the expression "accommodation" means bedroom accommodation and the services usually associated therewith

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Director. Labour Relations.

(2 June 1989)

NOTICE 564 OF 1989

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK

LOST STOCK CERTIFICATE — CERTIFICATE 004407 IN THE NAME OF SARAH KATZ

Application having been made to the South African Reserve Bank for a new Stock Certificate in place of the above-mentioned certificate which has been lost, notice is hereby given that, unless the original certificate is produced to the Bank within four weeks from the date of this notice, a new one will be issued and the original certificate will become void

(2 June 1989)

NOTICE 565 OF 1989

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

MINES AND WORKS ACT, 1956 (ACT No 27 OF 1956)

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The following Draft Regulations which the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology is of the intention to promulgate under section 12 of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act No 27 of 1956), are hereby published for general information and comment

Any comments or representations in this regard should be lodged in writing with the Director-General: Mineral and Energy Affairs, Private Bag X59, Pretoria, 0001, within 60 days of the publication hereof

DRAFT REGULATIONS

1. Chapter 2 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for regulation 2 12 2 of the following regulation:

"2.12 2 At every mine where 200 persons or less are employed in the workings, the mine surveying shall be under the charge of a certificated mine surveyor, or competent person either of whom shall be appointed in writing by the manager. In the absence of such certificated mine surveyor or competent person the manager may take charge for a period not exceeding 60 days in any period of six consecutive months";

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie vrystelling beteken "Hotelbedryf" die bedryf waarin werkgewers en werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om huisvesting en een of meer etes per dag teen vergoeding te verskaf op persele waar drank verkoop word en in verband waarmee een of meer van die volgende lisensies ingevolge die Drankwet, 1977, gehou moet word

Hoteldranklisensie;
Tydelike dranklisensie

Met dien verstande dat vir die doeleindes van hierdie omskrywing die uitdrukking "huisvesting" slaapkamer-akkommodasie en die dienste wat gewoonlik daarmee geassosieer word, beteken.

M. W. J. LE ROUX,
Direkteur: Arbeidsverhoudinge
(2 June 1989)

KENNISGEWING 564 VAN 1989

SUID-AFRIKAANSE RESERWEBANK

VERLORE AANDEELSERTIFIKAAT — SERTIFIKAAT 004407 IN DIE NAAM VAN SARAH KATZ

Aansoek is by die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank gedoen vir die uitreiking van 'n nuwe Aandeelsertifikaat in die plek van bogenoemde sertifikaat wat verlore geraak het, en kennis word hiermee gegee dat, tensy die oorspronklike sertifikaat binne vier weke vanaf datum van hierdie kennisgewing aan die Bank vertoon word, 'n nuwe sertifikaat uitgereik sal word, met die gevolg dat die oorspronklike sertifikaat ongeldig sal word

(2 June 1989)

KENNISGEWING 565 VAN 1989

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIE- SAKE

WET OP MYNE EN BEDRYWE, 1956 (WET No 27 VAN 1956)

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die volgende konsepregulasies wat die Minister van Ekonomiese Sake en Tegnologie van voorneme is om kragtens artikel 12 van die Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet No 27 van 1956), uit te vaardig, word hierby vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer

Enige kommentaar of vertoe in die verband moet binne 60 dae na die publikasie hiervan skriftelik by die Direkteur-generaal Mineraal- en Energiesake, Privaatsak X59, Pretoria, 0001, ingedien word

KONSEPREGULASIES

1 Hoofstuk 2 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur regulasie 2 12 2 met die volgende regulasie te vervang.

"2.12 2 By elke myn waar 200 persone of minder in die delfplekke werk moet die mynopmeetwerk onder die toesig van 'n gediplomeerde mynopmeter of 'n bevoegde persoon wees, wat ieder skriftelik deur die bestuurder aangestel moet word. In die afwesigheid van so 'n gediplomeerde mynopmeter of bevoegde persoon mag die bestuurder vir hoogstens 60 dae in enige tydperk van ses opeenvolgende maande as mynopmeter optree."

Conciliation Board hears mine dispute

Star 21/6/57
211
Labour Reporter

A Conciliation Board hearing to resolve the wage dispute between the National Union of Mineworkers (Num) and the Chamber of Mines, potentially affecting at least 500 000 black mineworkers on Chamber mines, was held in Johannesburg yesterday.

Spokesmen for the Chamber and Num declined to comment. The board meets again tomorrow

The Chamber applied for a hearing after declaring a dispute with Num on Thursday.

At the time, Num, representing about 210 000 members on Chamber mines, was demanding a monthly national minimum rate of R543 for surface workers and R600 for underground workers.

It had rejected a Chamber offer of increases of between R33 and R117/month

The Chamber's opening offer was an across-the-board increase of 11 percent.

● The Chamber has already reached agreement with four unions representing mainly white workers in the semi-skilled and skilled categories

Samancor

workers get
R10-m bonus

Finance Staff

Samancor's 10 000 employees are receiving a bonus of over R10 million in the wake of expected good results for the financial year to end-June, it was reported today

No employee will receive less than R1 000

However, the bonus scheme, details of which will not be released, is expected to run foul with unions, who could see it as an infringement on wage negotiations

The two unions concerned, NUM and Numsa, have not yet commented on the payout, which was announced to employees yesterday

Samancor is in line for good results, judging from the interim figures for the second half of 1988m, which showed profits up 20 percent up on the previous interim period

Freegold sets priorities for capital projects

Star 6/16/89

211

KEEP

211

The control of both operating costs and capital expenditure, whilst receiving management's day to day attention, is a cause for considerable concern, says Freegold chairman Peter Gush in his annual review.

Turning to exploration, he said that as a result of continually escalating costs and the likelihood of a static or lower rand gold price prevailing for the coming year, it had become necessary to "prioritise" capital in order that those revenue-generating projects nearing completion were given first call upon available funds.

It would not be possible therefore to continue with less important projects and for the time being these would be discontinued.

All projects currently on stand-by, however, had been left in such a way that work could recommence as soon as an improvement in the gold price took place, he said.

Referring to the deferred exploitation of the

farms Jonkersrust and Du Preez Lager, Mr Gush said it was important that the government realised the necessity to relax the provisions of "ring fencing" to enhance the viability of some new mining projects

REALISM

Following the 1987 miners strike, a new realism was evident during the 1988 wage negotiations.

In contrast to its approach to the 1987 wage negotiations, the National Union of Mineworkers had accepted a wage increase of between 13 percent and 16,5 percent "without recourse to any of the dispute-settling machinery provided for in legislation," Mr Gush said.

Commenting on the removal of the "scheduled person" definition from the statute book, he pointed out that management was still dissatisfied with the number of provisions within the Mines and Works Act that could be used to impede the advancement of black employees.— Sapa.

Miners launch new union

Sowetan 9/6/87

By LEN MASEKO

A GROUP of former members of the National Union of Mineworkers have launched a new union that will recruit its members from the mining industry.

The union is to be called the Mine Workers' Union of Southern Africa (Mwusa), and its founders aim to recruit more than 50 000 members within the next six months.

Mwusa's acting general secretary, Mr Ishmael Ramonyatsi, said the union was formed by "disgruntled" Num members who felt the Cosatu-affiliate had all but forgotten about thousands of mineworkers dismissed during the 1987 wage strike.

He said some of the dismissed mineworkers were deported to places such as Lesotho after the strike. "Most of those workers are still battling to return to South Africa to look for jobs, but they are not being allowed back to the country because the Government seems to have blacklisted them," he said.

The immediate task facing the union was to negotiate with mine companies to reinstate the dismissed workers, Mr Ramonyatsi said. The union would focus on about 9 000 mineworkers thought to have lost their jobs in the aftermath of the industrial action.



Acting general secretary Ishmael Ramonyatsi.

The union aims — among other things — to

- To recruit and unite into "a single labour union" all workers employed in the mining industry in the country,
- To negotiate for better wages, health and safety, and terms of conditions of employment through collective bargaining and other lawful means, and
- To establish contact with other unions for example, "the unpoliticised" trade unions in the country and abroad.

Mr Ramonyatsi said "We will not be supporting any political party or ideology in the country."

Of the relationship between the Num and Mwusa, he said "We will seek a close working relationship or co-operation with other mine unions including the Num."

NUM wage ^{Star 9/6/89} rise rejected as talks stall

(211) By Sue Valentine (1207)

Wage negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines have been adjourned until next week after the Chamber's rejection of NUM wage proposals

NUM press officer Mr Gerry Majatladi said the NUM was demanding a minimum wage of R543 a month for surface workers on gold and coal mines and R600 for underground workers

He said in yesterday's talks the Chamber had refused to negotiate a national minimum wage or commit itself to moving towards one

The Chamber had also insisted on negotiating wage increases in terms of percentages and not in rands and cents as demanded by the union

The Chamber is offering an 11 percent increase in wages

This, said Mr Majatladi, would not come anywhere close to meeting the minimum wage demanded. At present surface workers on gold mines earn R278 per month and underground workers R346

He added there were six separate wage scales on gold mines and five different ones on coal mines, while for white mineworkers there was a single scale

The NUM had decided these distinctions perpetuated inequalities

The Chamber of Mines position would be discussed by NUM members, said Mr Majatladi. The follow-up meeting with the Chamber is due on Wednesday afternoon.

PEOPLE AT THE TOP
ARE ON THE MOVE —
SEE PAGE 15

BOSSSES AND NUMM DIG IN

PAGES AND PAGES OF THE BEST JOBS IN SOUTH AFRICA

**MANPOWER
MIRROR by
ROBYN
CHALMERS**



Bosses and Numm dig in

THE Chamber of Mines has been lucky regarding wage negotiations because of news coverage highlighting the plight of struggling gold mines.

Headlines such as '300 000 jobs on the line at 18 mines and Gold-price crisis threatens mines' are unlikely to plead the case of the National Union of Mineworkers (Num).

The sustained low price of gold has given the chamber ammunition in negotiations which are notoriously tough and require all the resources of two of South Africa's most hardened and experienced negotiators — the chamber's Johan Liebenberg and Num's Cyril Ramaphosa.

Num has placed full page advertisements in newspapers contending that the mining industry can pay a living wage. A graph similar to the one on the right accompanied the advertisements.

The advertisement says "Last year alone the gold mines made a total profit of R7-billion. The cost of the Num's wage demand for 1989 is only R1.3-billion."

Our wage demand is for a national minimum wage of R600 per month for underground workers. For surface workers we want a minimum of R543 per month.

The miners produce the wealth of South Africa. We do a dangerous job and deserve a living wage.

The chamber calculates that Num's demands would mean a 118% increase in minimum wage. Mr. Liebenberg calls the demands irresponsible and says they show that the union has not taken economic realities into account. He says wages for semi-skilled and unskilled workers have jumped by

more than 500% in real terms since 1972.

Anglo American industrial relations consultant Bobby Godsell says these increases were absolutely necessary to do away with the wage differential but that the industry can no longer afford to grant such big pay rises.

He maintains that the challenge now is to enhance the efficiency of the industry as a whole because SA must be competitive with the rest of the world if it is to stay alive.

The rationale behind Num's demands is a goal set by Mr. Ramaphosa to achieve a 'living wage' in the industry by 1991. It is, however, difficult to determine what a living wage is because the figures given by various institutions which calculate it differ widely.

The University of SA's Bureau for Market Research says the supplement-

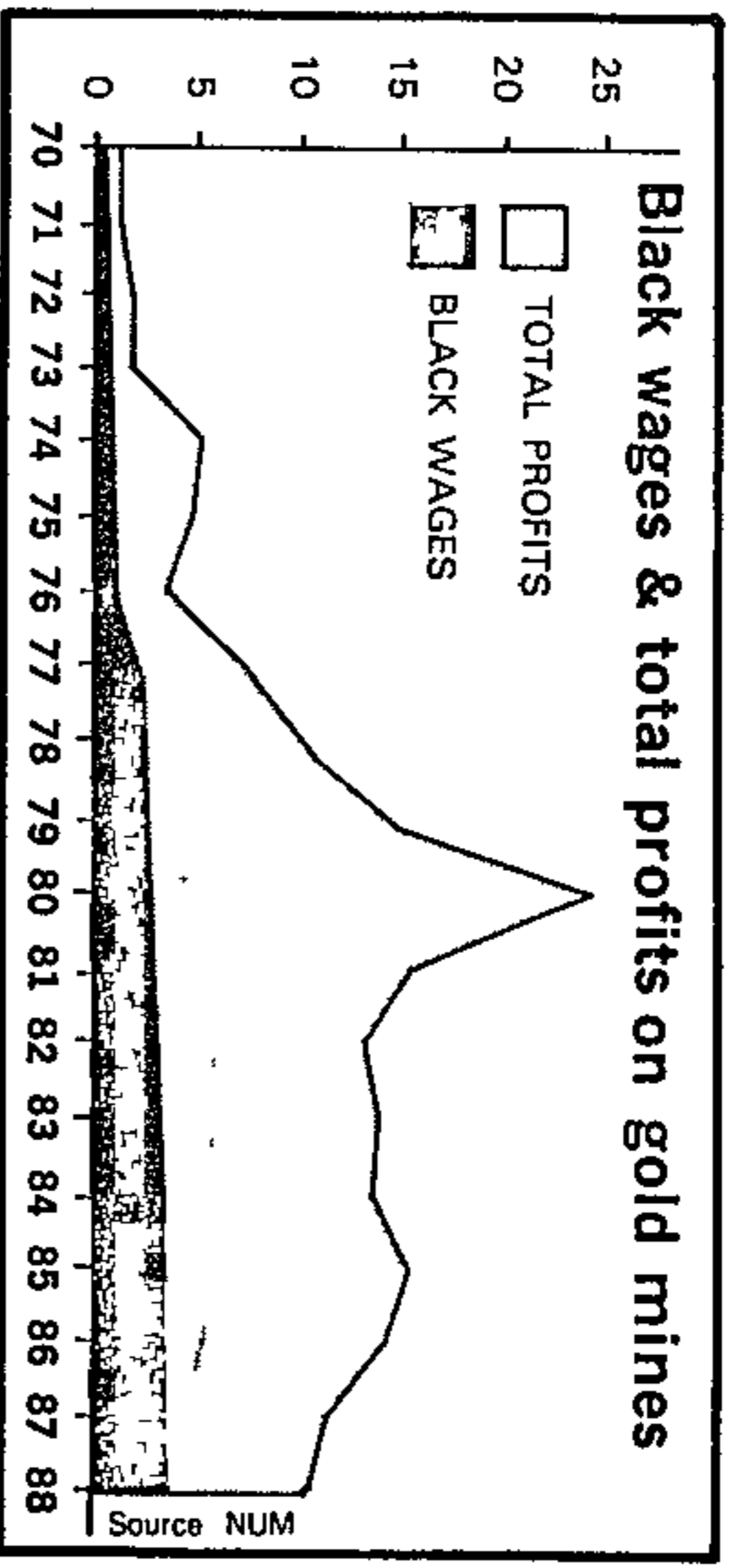
ed living level for a family of five is R647,111 a month. If one takes this figure as the average living wage, then 88% of all black mineworkers earn less.

The chamber's minimum wages range from R273 for surface gold workers to R306 for underground gold miners, and R260 and R276 for surface and underground coal miners.

The chamber's award of a 13.5% pay increase to the Council of Mining Unions last week is an indication of what it is willing to offer to Num.

For many years Num has been awarded higher percentage increases than CMU which received a lift of 12% last year. Num got 13% to 16.5%, and the final agreement this year could be about that figure.

The negotiations are likely to be lengthy and difficult, possibly even going to dispute as happened in 1988. Num insists on wage increases in monetary, not percentage terms.



Why Num is doing this is puzzling. Mr. Ramaphosa says members are poorly educated and do not understand percentages. But Num has an extreme-

ly bright economist working for it who could easily explain the facts and figures.

On the one hand, SA has 18 marginal gold mines, employing 300 000 workers a shaky gold price and accelerating working costs.

On the other workers have to con-

Source: NUM

Star 14/6/87

211

Mine wage talks resume tomorrow

By Mike Siluma,
Labour Reporter

Wage negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines will resume tomorrow with only a slim chance of a settlement being reached before the traditional implementation date of July 1

Although the NUM negotiates for its 210 000 members on Chamber mines, an agreement with employers would affect up to 500 000 black employees on Chamber-affiliated mines

The union has, for the first time, demanded the establishment of a minimum rate for the industry. In terms of the NUM's claim, the lowest-paid surface worker on gold and coal mines would be paid R543 a month and his underground counterpart R600

NUM spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi said that despite two previous meetings between the parties, actual negotiations on the wage claim had yet to begin

The NUM, which has tabled pay demands in monetary not percentage terms, has rejected the Chamber offer of individual 11 percent increases. The Chamber has rejected NUM's minimum wage demand

Mr Majatladi said percentage increases would perpetuate and increase differences in pay for workers doing the same job at different mines. He said workers also experienced difficulty understanding increases in percentage terms

"The decision to demand a national minimum rate was taken by our national congress as part of our wage policy. Procedurally, the decision can only be changed by a special congress, not the negotiators," he added

Other demands include

- Recognising June 16 and March 21 as paid holidays
- Giving workers 60 days' holiday leave, 52 paid
- 90 days annual leave on full pay for underground workers
- Improved holiday—leave allowances and employment contracts
- Hours of work be set at 80 hours a fortnight

Chamber of Mines spokesmen were unavailable for comment at the time of going to press

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aries.
Mabuza.

Starkfontein escapee gives

Public holidays should be given to all — union

STW/14/6/59 . By Mike Siluma, Labour Reporter (211)

White miners obliged to report for work on May 1 were paid for the day and provided with food for doing very little or no work, according to an article in the June issue of the Amalgamated Engineering Union's (AEU) mouthpiece, *Metalworker*.

And the AEU, blaming the Government and the Chamber of Mines for the situation, is up in arms.

An editorial in the publication deplores the agreement between the Chamber and the (black) National Union of Mineworkers making it possible for NUM members to observe May Day (May 1) as a holiday.

Because of the Mines and Works Act, miners are not entitled to a holiday on the Government-declared Workers' Day, which this year coincided with May Day.

Says the editorial: "As everyone knows, May 1 is May Day in communist and socialist countries, so there can be little doubt that the choice of May 1 (by the NUM) was politically inspired."

The AEU said it believed that only the Government should declare public holidays, and that "the mining industry should not be permitted to proclaim holidays, particularly when there are political implications".

A failure by Government to do this could lead to a situation where some workers were forced to commemorate "political events which are in conflict with their own views".

The AEU also demanded that mineworkers be entitled to all South Africa's public holidays.

"We deplore the uncompromising attitude of the Chamber in refusing to permit members of (white) unions to enjoy May 1 this year as a paid public holiday, when black employees were given the same day ... as a holiday," said the AEU.

White workers spent May 1 "cleaning machinery".

Mines, union in pay dispute

sted 16/6/81

Labour Reporter

Crucial pay talks between the Chamber of Mines and black miners have run into dispute with employers and unionists at loggerheads over demands for a national minimum wage for the industry's 500 000 black miners.

The Chamber of Mines announced last night that it had declared a dispute with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) when the NUM "rejected out of hand" a revised offer put to it in rands and not percentage terms. The Chamber would now apply for a conciliation board hearing.

NUM said the annual wage negotiations had entered the fourth round without the Chamber showing any attempt to meet NUM demands.

Although NUM negotiates for its 210 000 members on Chamber mines, an agreement with employers would affect up to 500 000 black employees on Chamber-affiliated mines.

The NUM has, for the first time, demanded the establishment of a minimum rate for the industry.

In terms of the NUM's claim, the lowest-paid surface worker on gold and coal mines would be paid R543 a month and his underground counterpart would receive R600.

The traditional July 1 implementation date for increases is now unlikely to be met.

Announcing the declaration of a dispute, the Chamber of Mines' senior general manager and chief negotiator, Mr Johann Liebenberg, said the deadlock arose when the NUM rejected out of hand a revised offer.

He said the offer ranged from R33 per month for employees in the lower job categories to R117 per month for the higher.

NUM said the key demands it put forward — a national uniform minimum wages for workers — and that wage terms be made in cash terms rather than in percentages had not been conceded by the Chamber over the past week.

Gold rises as dollar falls

Finance Staff

The gold price rose by \$5 in Hong Kong today, as the US dollar fell back dramatically on international currency markets despite the announcement of a substantial cutback in the April US trade deficit.

Gold opened at \$367.15 in Hong Kong this morning after the metal had firmed by two percent to a close of \$367 in New York yesterday.

Ahead of the release of the trade statistics, the dollar had rallied to a 30 months high against the yen and the D-mark, and a record high against the rand but the currency plunged in later trading on intervention by the US Federal Reserve.

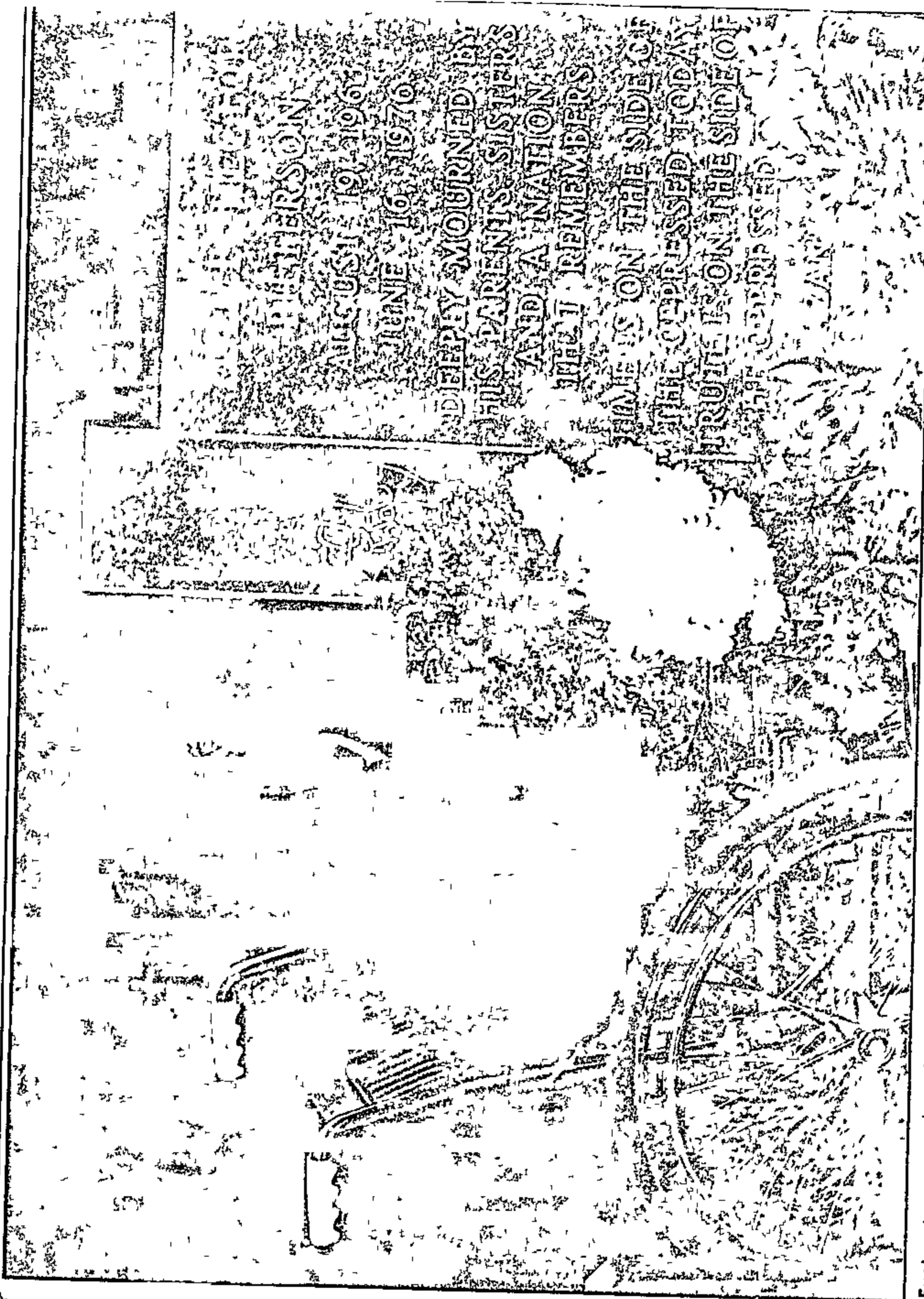
The rand should further benefit today from the lower dollar, after the US currency plunged some six yen and five pfennigs in New York.

See Page 14

Right-wing row

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche and the Conservative Party have fallen out and a right-wing struggle is possible in the Rustenburg constituency.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht confirmed that his party would not stand aside for Mr TerreBlanche and rejected the AWB leaders' call for an elec-



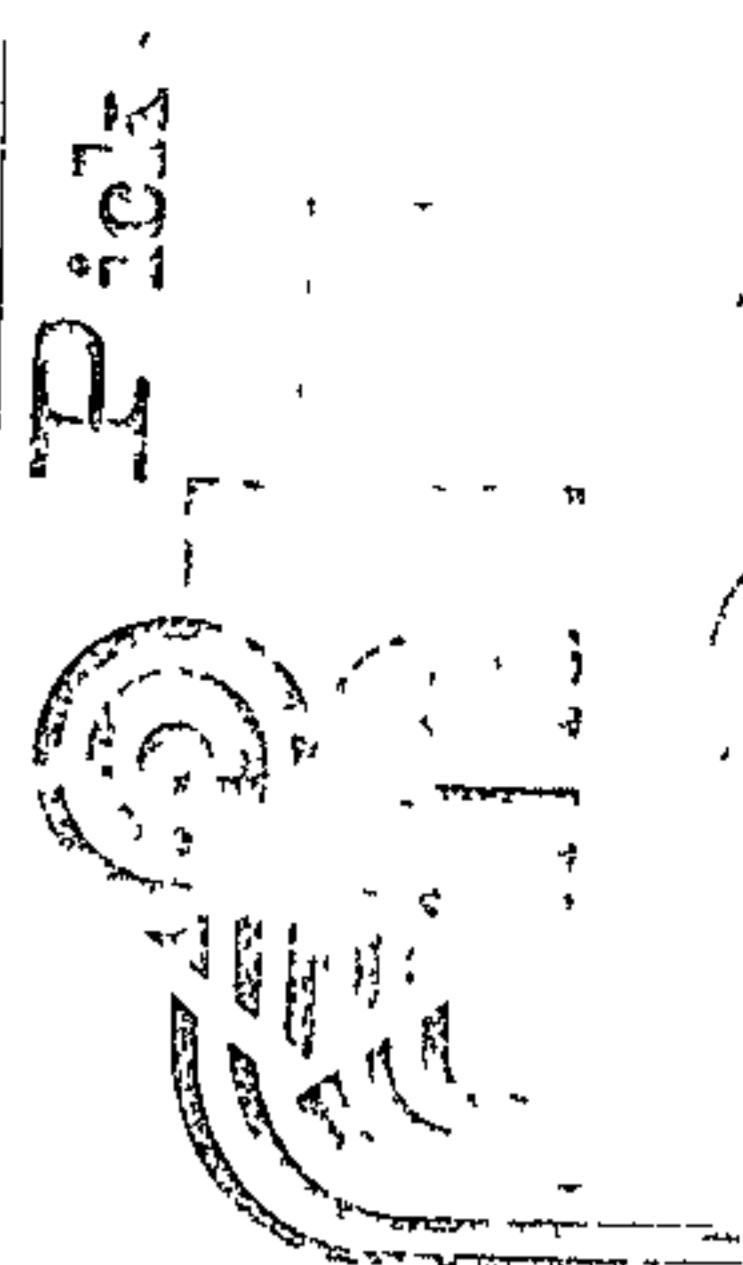
First victim remembered Miss Popi Buthelezi at the grave of Zolile Hector Peterson in the Avator Cemetery in Soweto. Peterson was the first fatality in the June 1976 Soweto shootings. Miss Buthelezi was herself a casualty. Picture by Alf Kumalo

Workers stay at home to observe Soweto Day

Star 16/6/81

Staff Reporters

Thousands of workers stayed at home today to observe Soweto Day, the 15th anniversary of the June 16, 1976, shootings. However, are on a day of national mourning.



NUM said the annual wage negotiations had entered the fourth round without the Chamber showing any attempt to meet NUM demands

Although NUM negotiates for its 210 000 members on Chamber mines, an agreement with employers would affect up to 500 000 black employees on Chamber-affiliated mines

The NUM has, for the first time, demanded the establishment of a minimum rate for the industry

In terms of the NUM's claim, the lowest-paid surface worker on gold and coal mines would be paid R543 a month and his underground counterpart would receive R600

The traditional July 1 implementation date for increases is now unlikely to be met

Announcing the declaration of a dispute, the Chamber of Mines' senior general manager and chief negotiator, Mr Johann Liebenberg, said the deadlock arose when the NUM rejected

He said the offer ranged from R33 per month for employees in the lower job categories to R117 per month for the higher

NUM said the key demands it put forward — a national uniform minimum wages for workers — and that wage terms be made in cash terms rather than in percentages had not been conceded by the Chamber over the past week

Revised

"The Chamber finally conceded to the second demand, but refused to implement a minimum uniform wage," said a union statement

The Chamber revised its initial wage offer of 11 percent increase across the board and came with a lower cash average of R38 per month increase

The union said the offer did not advance wages "to what we consider a living wage"

Mr Liebenberg said it was pointed out to the NUM that the offers were by no means final

The Chamber offer was negotiable and it had been hoped the union would be prepared to move from its original demand that amounted to wage increases and other improvements totalling 18 percent

According to NUM's statement, the Chamber has also not addressed other demands put forward by the union

These included

● June 16 and March 21 be recognized as paid holidays

● All workers be entitled to 60 days' holiday, 52 days paid

● Underground workers be given at least 90 days annual leave on full pay

● Improvements be made to workers' leave allowances and contracts of employment

● Hours of work be set at 80 a fortnight

of

ed

of

Mine officials get pay hike go-ahead

By Day 19/6/89
Business Day Reporter *211*

THE Chamber of Mines on Friday reached agreement on salary increases with the three officials' associations representing about 27 000 employees on chamber-affiliated mines.

In terms of the agreement, officials will receive an average increase of 13,5% on their actual earnings. The appointment rate will also be raised 13,5%.

The three officials' associations are the Mine Surface Officials' Association (MSOA), the Underground Officials' Association (UOA), and the SA Technical Officials' Association (SATO). *8/09/19/6/89*

Mines fighting on two fronts

Stimes 18/6/89
211

CARTE BLANCHE



By David
Carte,
BUSINESS
TIMES
Editor

Andy Andrews, respected dean of the Wits Business School, has resigned to pursue his own interests

"For years," he told me this week, "I have taught the Robert Townsend principle that you shouldn't stay in a job so long that you get comfortable and stop learning"

"The 12 years I have been here — seven as dean — have been a fantastic learning experience. But I think the school needs new leadership. As hard as it is to do so, I must leave my comfort zone and look for a new challenge"

Although he denies it, his departure will be keenly felt. Under his stewardship, the school has grown enormously in size and stature. One businessman calls him the "Iacocca of business schools"

Professor Andrews, 44, has long believed that SA business schools should stop being cheap copies of Harvard and that they should address problems here. His preoccupation has been integrating blacks into management across the economy.

The school's interest in the human aspect of business attracted several luminaries, such as Idasa head Van Zyl Slabbert, Natal sociologist Iaurie Schlemmer, head of the Urban Foundation Robin Lee and former head of the FCI Johan van Zyl. Full-time staff members such as Keith Yeomans, Colin Fihler, Allen Zimber, Loet Douwes Dekker and Grant Robinson, have also achieved prominence.

Professor Andrews developed specialist units around the core MBA and executive education programmes. The centre for policy studies examines such macro issues as the effect of urbanisation on the economy and conscription on the brain drain.

A new centre for community leadership addresses the need for management in the broader community. The centre for developing business teaches the rudiments to small businessmen, and the centre for business studies prepares SA case studies for use in the school. It also publishes the school's research. Centres for health and education management are planned.

Professor Andrews likes to make the school's assets and people work. He cannot bear to see empty classrooms. As a result, the business school has become "a railway station through which 10 000 people pass every year". The 25 full-time and 25 part-time academic staff members run hard. They are required to consult as well.

Before he took over as dean Wits Business School received 60 applications for its MBA course and enrolled 20. Now it receives 480 applications and admits 40 a year. There are 120 MBA students, of whom 90 are expected to graduate.

The six-week executive programmes are twice oversubscribed in spite of a fee of R9 000. More than 6 000 managers attend shorter courses every year and 4 000 standard nine children of all races across the country take part in the school's junior achievement programme for budding entrepreneurs.

"I have been given too much credit," says Professor Andrews. "I am flattered — but nobody knows what support I have had from

Black belt Andrews moves on

colleagues, such as deputy director Len Pink, former Air Vice-Marshal of the Rhodesian Air Force, and Neil Duffy, deputy dean.

Professor Andrews will take a year's sabbatical in which he will research management education needs in SA.

Depending on his findings, he may start a private management institute to address the problem of black advancement in management.

"In the US, there is one manager to every seven employees. Here the ratio is one to 50. In 1995, the ratio will be 1:110."

Professor Andrews has thought about establishing his management development school in the Magaliesberg. He has considered approaching a hotel group to establish a residence, which he would fill. He thinks it might be possible to get funding abroad and in SA.

"If I could get a couple of big multinationals still in SA to put up a million pounds — that's R7 million through the financial rand — and the top 30 SA companies would be prepared to match that, we might have something."

Professor Andrews has high praise for Wits' its chancellor Mike Rosholt and the vice chancellors he served — Sonny du Plessis, Karl Tober and Robert Charlton. They permitted him to shape the school his way.

"I took the view sometimes that it was easier to ask for forgiveness than permission. The university trusted me and let me have my head."

Professor Andrews calls the MBA the "black belt of management" because it takes a special person to go through the rigorous process of getting it.

"The MBAs are masochistic. They want to be punished and challenged. They want to be fit. They know you can't run a four-minute mile without suffering. For them, there is no second prize."

The departure of Professor Andrews brings to an end something of an era in SA business schools. Professor Nic Wiehahn has stepped down at Unisa and Professor Paul Sulcas at UCT. Professor Tienie van Vuuren has taken up the reins at Pretoria.

Professor Andrews' resignation takes effect on July 24 and the university is expected to announce his successor before then.

THE embattled gold-mining industry might yet face a strike — and the Government appears to have washed its hands of marginal mines.

The Chamber of Mines declared a dispute with the National Union of Mineworkers this week.

Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs George Bartlett attacked the concept of State aid to mines.

His speech, together with an unyielding attitude to "ring fencing" mines for tax, has been interpreted as a get-tough policy by the Government, for years an intimate partner of the mining industry.

Confusion

Mr Bartlett caused confusion in a separate statement to Business Day that a lifeline would be extended to East Rand Proprietary Mines Rand Mines, controller of threatened ERPM and Durban Deep, has heard of no such offer. It refuses to say more.

Tom Maine, head of the Chamber of Mines, says some mining houses favour State aid, but others oppose it.

Analysts say the houses with rich mines, such as Gold Fields of SA, are against subsidies.

Brian Gilbertson, deputy chairman of Genmin and head of its gold section, says his company has assumed that State aid is over. It has closed low grade workings and laid off thousands of miners.

Another mining man says Mr Bartlett's conflicting statements indicate that the Government does not know what to do. He says the bottom line is that however desirable it might be to save ERPM and Durban Deep, the State does not have the money "because it is feeding a hungry public service".

Prosperous

Eighteen mines employing 100 000 persons are marginal at the present gold price.

Mr Bartlett questions why the State should aid marginals to the tune of tens of millions of rands annually when "formerly wealthy and prosperous mines have reaped the benefits of the good times".

A mining analyst has produced figures which crystallise the issue of State aid. He shows that in the 20 years from 1968 — when State aid was introduced — to 1988 ERPM sold gold worth R2 297 million. Dividends to shareholders were only R35-million.

State aid totalled R173-million, but ERPM paid tax of R26-million for a net cost to the State of R147-million.

Capital spending and working costs in that time came to R2 264-million.

Opponents of State aid would say the numbers illustrate the futility of keeping the mines going because total costs were only R34-million.

By David Carte and Robyn Chalmers



BRIAN GILBERTSON

less than total revenue and taxpayers were out of pocket on the exercise.

They question the wisdom of a capital investment of R2,3-billion that yields virtually no return and argue that it would have been better employed in other export industries.

But proponents say SA desperately needed the sanctions proof gold export revenue of R2,3-billion. Before the debt standstill, there was no shortage of capital for industrial development.

Weight

In addition, the State took tax of at least R160-million on wages, plus tax on mine supply companies' profits. They say the mine has carried its weight. Companies supplying the mine — and their employees — benefited. The multiplier effect of spending by miners and the mines has been enormous.

Had the rand gold price been higher, all the numbers would have been better. Nobody could know the gold price in advance.

Durban Deep's 20-year numbers show a similar pattern to ERPM's — total revenue of R1 681 million, State assistance R60-million, tax paid R20-million, dividends R31-million, capex and working costs R1 738-million.

From Mr Bartlett's statements, mining men have inferred that ERPM will receive help because its Far East Vertical Shaft, still being sunk, should give it a new lease on life. Hopes for Durban Deep are less bright.

Lame

The arguments against State aid are capital is needed in industry, taxpayers should not help lame ducks and closure of mines might help the world gold price.

In favour, it is argued that SA needs the sanctions-proof foreign currency and the jobs on marginal mines. If farmers and public servants can be subsidised, why not mines? It would be folly to close mines and allow them to be flooded, only to see the gold price rise.

Finally closure of mines would make little impact on the world price while there was 100 000 tons of gold in private hoards and central bank vaults.

On the labour front, the Chamber and NUM say they will do all they can to avoid a repeat of the bloody 1987 strike. A conciliation board is

expected to be appointed by Acting Minister of Manpower Dawie de Villiers next week.

Press officer Peter Bunkell says the chamber will continue to negotiate within the conciliation proceedings, and hopes that settlement will be reached amicably.

The chamber declared a dispute when the NUM rejected a second wage increase offer put to it in rand terms. The offer ranged from R33 a month for employees in lower job categories to R117 for more senior workers.

The union's pre conditions are that any offer be presented in cash and not percentage terms and that agreement be reached on a national uniform minimum wage for the mining industry.

Discretion

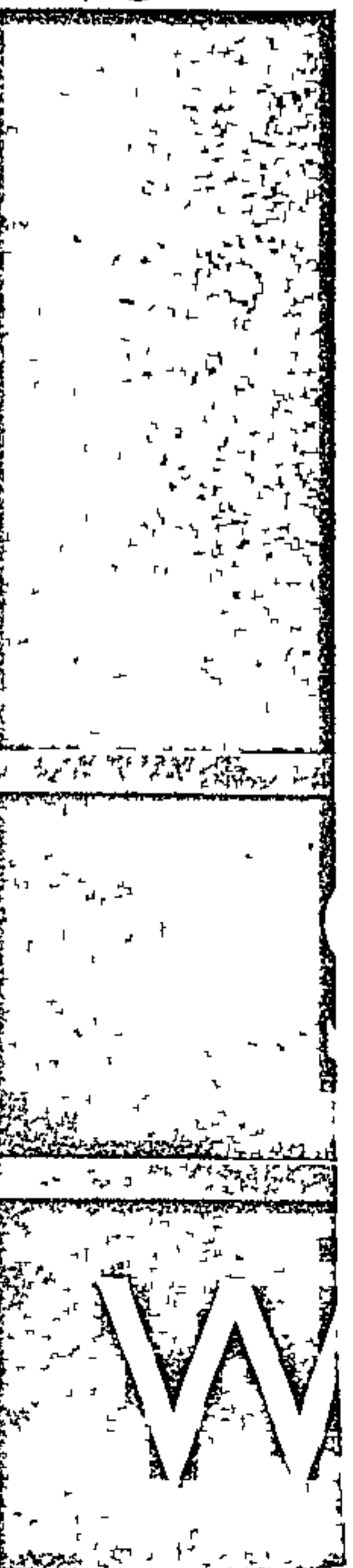
Mr Bunkell says the chamber conceded the first point, but is not prepared to agree to the second condition.

It is difficult to reach a national minimum wage because the different mining houses use their discretion when granting increases.

"We hoped to come to some compromise. However, NUM general secretary Cyril

● To Page 3

P.T.O.



● From Page 1

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Mine threat

Ramaphosa rejected our second wage offer. We made it clear that this was not our final offer."

NUM says the offer is ridiculously low and does not lift pay to what it considers to be a living wage. Its original demands were for wage increases and other improvements totalling 118%.

NUM says the chamber has not addressed other demands, including those that

June 16 and March 21 be paid public holidays.

It says "Excluding board and lodging, the chamber's minimum wage for a surface worker is R260 a month in collieries and R278 in the gold industry. Adding a R33 increase would be a far cry from national minimum wage of R550 suggested by NUM."

NUM says 16/11/89

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Miners angry over hospital integration

CAT TIPS 19/6/89

(21)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — White miners have warned of "serious repercussions" if the Chamber of Mines continues with efforts to forcibly integrate hospital and other medical services in the industry.

This follows an announcement by the chamber of a decision to close its whites-only, 155-bed, Cottesloe Hospital and merge it with the presently black 650-bed Rand Mutual Hospital.

The chamber said the move was based on the under-utilisation of both hospitals.

Chamber senior general manager of health care services Mr Daniel Pollnow said neither the country nor the mining industry could afford the waste of under-utilised hospital and medical facilities.

The merging of the hospitals was also in keeping with the commitment of the mining industry to remove all vestiges of racialism, he added.

But Council of Mining Unions (CMU) chairman Mr Ben Nicholson warned at the weekend there would be widespread unhappiness at the decision.

He said it followed two years of employers' efforts to tempt the CMU,

which represents 27 000 artisans and qualified miners, into accepting the deracialisation of the industry's medical benefit fund.

"Mixed hospitalisation is one the most sensitive of areas," he said. He added that not only mine employees, but also their families, would have to share these facilities with blacks.

"They took the hospital decision without first consulting us. We will definitely raise the issue next time we meet the chamber, and I can only foresee trouble," said Mr Nicholson.

He said the chamber was trying to introduce a medical benefit system based on "comfort levels" whereby whites would have to pay more for better service, and for segregation.

The chamber described the Rand Mutual Hospital here as "one of the most modern and best appointed referral hospitals in the country, providing round the clock specialist services in general surgery, orthopaedics, anaesthetics, neurosurgery, thoracic surgery, radiology, ear, nose and throat surgery, and ophthalmology and psychiatry, as well as internal medicine."

No decision has yet been made on the future of the Cottesloe Hospital building.

Miners warn on hospital integration

WHITE miners have threatened "serious repercussions" if the Chamber of Mines continues efforts to forcibly integrate hospital and medical services in the industry

This follows a chamber announcement on Friday of its intention to close its whites-only, 155-bed Cottesloe Hospital, to merge with the black 650-bed Rand Mutual Hospital

The chamber said the move was based on the under-utilisation of both hospitals. Chamber senior GM, health care services, Daniel Pollnow said neither the country nor the mining industry could afford the waste of under-utilised hospital and medical facilities

211 ALAN FINE

The hospital merger was also in keeping with mining industry's commitment to remove all vestiges of racialism, he added

Council of Mining Unions (CMU) chairman Ben Nicholson warned at the weekend there would be widespread unhappiness at the decision

He said it followed two years of employ-

To Page 2

CMU threat

ers' efforts to tempt the CMU, which represented 27 000 artisans and qualified miners, into accepting the deracialisation of the industry's medical benefit fund

"Mixed hospitalisation is one of the most sensitive of areas," he said, adding that both mine employees and their families would be forced to share these facilities with blacks

"They took the hospital decision without first consulting us

"We will definitely raise the issue next time we meet the chamber, and I can only foresee trouble," he said

211 From Page 1

He added that the chamber was trying to introduce a medical benefit system based on "comfort levels", whereby whites would have to pay more for better service and segregation

The chamber described the Rand Mutual Hospital, situated in Eloff Street Extension, Johannesburg, as "one of the most modern and best appointed referral hospitals in the country, providing round-the-clock specialist services"

No decision had yet been made on the future of the Cottesloe Hospital building, recently refurbished at a cost of R7m

BIDEN 19/6/84

Problems in

Doctors working in remote mining towns frequently remark on the number of psychosocial problems they encounter — particularly among women.

It is this which prompted the Department of Community Health and the Department of Psychology at the University of Stellenbosch to conduct an in-depth study into three towns to discover the reasons for the inhabitants' depression, high alcohol consumption, and psychiatric disturbances.

This was the first study of its kind in South Africa, although it has been well documented that there are psychosocial problems in isolated towns in Australia and Canada.

The South African study compared three small towns with a larger diamond town

Star 20/6/84 remote mine towns disturb doctors (211)

cent needed treatment.

The percentage of men who were disturbed was 15 percent, and the percentage of women 22,2 percent. Unemployed married women showed the highest percentages in need of treatment.

Unmarried women and unemployed married women appeared the most depressed. Married women — particularly the unemployed — also suffered from more psychosomatic illnesses.

The towns also showed marked heavy drinking patterns. The percentage of people who consumed alcohol daily was found to vary from 23,2 percent to 31,2 percent.

This is almost twice as much as in the white general population.

South Africans living in isolated mining towns have more psychosocial problems and consume more alcohol than the general population, a study published in the latest edition of the South African Medical Journal has shown.

By TONI YOUNGHUSBAND, The Star's Medical Reporter

30 km from a city

There were 1 239 respondents. The study was confined to whites

A general health questionnaire submitted to all respondents showed that 19,9 percent were psychiatrically disturbed and 11 per-

A questionnaire showed that people in the larger town close to the city were the most satisfied. Those in the small towns the least

Areas of dissatisfaction are inadequate entertainment or facilities for car repairs, not enough trees and grass areas to make towns attractive, and insufficient meeting places for teenagers

Other factors will now have to be investigated, such as whether certain personality types are drawn to such towns, or whether people change when they move to mining towns.

"The cause of the problem is undoubtedly multifactorial. Further research into causes will need to be done," the study concludes

Num, chamber to set up a provident fund ^{star 20.6/89} (211)

The National Union of Mineworkers (Num) and the Chamber of Mines have agreed to the establishment of a provident fund for mineworkers, with effect from July 1, a statement from the Chamber of Mines said yesterday

Those eligible to join the fund will be employees in job categories 1 to 8, staff and non-staff graded A or B lower, who are members of the Num in recognised bargaining units, or in the case of non-unionised employees, where the employer has elected to participate in the fund

The main object of the fund will be to provide a lump-sum retirement benefit to each employee or to his dependants in the event of his death

Full benefits will also accrue to employees in the case of retrenchment or permanent disablement

The member's normal monthly contributions will be matched by the employer (3 percent of basic wages for the first year).

Members will have the opportunity of making additional voluntary savings contributions to the fund

In the event of a member's resignation or discharge his full contributions, plus interest, will be paid to him as well as all or part of the employer's past contributions, depending on the employee's length of service

Members will be able to draw on part of the accumulated contributions in the form of loans for the purchase and improvement of homes and land.

The Board of Trustees will comprise five employee and five employer representatives on a rotating bases.

Num general-secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa will chair the fund for its first year. — Sapa

Wage dispute

THE Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers met with a conciliation board yesterday in an attempt to iron out the wage dispute declared by the chamber last week.

A chamber spokesman refused to comment on the proceedings but said another meeting would be held on Thursday —

Sapa. Sowetan 21/1/64

Provident funds for mineworkers

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21/6/89
Sowetan
211
THE National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines have agreed to the establishment of a provident fund for eligible mineworkers with effect from July 1, a statement from the Chamber of Mines said

The fund will apply to employees in job categories 1 to 8, staff and non-staff graded A or B lower, who are members of the National Union of Mineworkers in recognised bargaining units or in the case of non-unionised employees, where the employer has elected to participate in the fund, according to the statement.

The main object of the fund will be to provide a lump-sum retirement benefit to each employee or to his dependants in the event of his death.

Benefits

Full benefits will also accrue to employees in the cast of retrenchment or permanent disablement.

The member's normal monthly contributions will be matched by the employer (3 percent of basic wages for the first year).

Members will have the opportunity of making additional voluntary

savings contributions to the fund.

In the event of a member's resignation or discharge his full contributions plus interest will be paid to him as well as all or part of the employer's past contributions, depending on that employee's length of service.

Members will be able to draw on part of the available accumulated contributions in the form of loans for the purchase and improvement of homes and land, as and when the fund can afford to make these loans — Sapa

Cyril Ramaphosa.

'Prosperity depends on Government'

By Mike Siluma,
Labour Reporter

The actions of a National Party government re-elected after the September elections would determine South Africa's prosperity and the continued use of sanctions to fight apartheid, the outgoing president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Colin Fenton, said in Johannesburg yesterday

He told the chamber's annual meeting that many of the economic ills holding back South Africa's emergence as a first world nation stemmed from universal rejection of internal government policies

"The best efforts of commerce and industry can constitute little more than a holding operation until an acceptable political dispensation is achieved," Mr Fenton said

OPPORTUNITY

"At this stage there seems little doubt that Mr (F W) de Klerk and his party will be returned to power. How they use the opportunity presented is likely to determine our prosperity and the future of sanctions as an anti-apartheid strategy"

Mr Fenton said it was incongruous that unions such as the National Union of Mineworkers should support sanctions. "Yet the leadership of the NUM goes further (NUM) wage increase demands, from an industry it tries openly to cripple by sanctions, at a time when the profits of marginal mines are already squeezed by the depressed gold price, are pitched at some 118 percent"

Referring to the declining gold price, he said about half of the chamber's 33 gold mines could be threatened unless the price improved or other factors came into play.

Mr Fenton said all sectors of the mining industry showed a fall in fatality and injury rates last year

Wage demands fair, say NUM

From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), currently involved in a dispute with mine bosses over demands for a national minimum wage, believes its members' wage demands are reasonable.

"We are being fair and taking into account the current state of the economy which has corroded workers' wages," said a Num spokesperson.

The crucial pay talks between the Chamber of Mines and the union broke down last week after Num turned down "out of hand" the Chamber's third revised offer despite it being formulated in rands and not percentages, one of Num's earlier demands.

Ballot

The two parties met on Tuesday in a conciliation board hearing after the chamber, in a novel move, declared a dispute with the union and applied to the Minister of Manpower for the constitution of the board.

However, NUM's general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa warned that if no progress was made at the hearing, the union would have to hold a ballot to test members' views about the Chamber's offer.

He said mine workers since the inception of the industry had been among the



Cyril Ramaphosa

lowest paid workers in the country.

"The chamber still offers its workers R306 per month for those working underground and R279 per month for those operating on the surface.

Num's wage demands were not even that of a living wage, he said.

"We are merely demanding that the mining industry take the first step towards a living wage.

"Our demands are simply aimed at correcting the injustice of black miners being paid less than workers employed in the manufacturing sector."

Num's demands are a R543 minimum monthly salary for surface workers and R600 for their underground counterparts.

The Chamber's offer is an increase of R33 a month for the lower job categories to R117 for the higher.

Although NUM negotiates for 210 000 members on Chamber mines, an agreement with employers would affect up to 500 000 black employees on Chamber-affiliated mines.

Split offer made in mine wage talks

Stw 23/6/87
~~KEA~~ Labour Reporter

211

Wage negotiations between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines took a new turn yesterday when chamber-affiliated mines made split offers to the union.

Speaking after nearly seven hours of talks with the chamber, NUM spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi said Gold Fields, Lonrho and Rand Mines' gold division had broken away from a previous agreement by the chamber to negotiate increases in rand, and not percentage terms, as demanded by the NUM.

The three mining houses had thus excluded themselves from the negotiations, he said.

Mr Majatladi described the developments as "quite disturbing" adding NUM had "no option but to go back to its members without making any recommendations on the offers".

The union regarded itself to be in dispute with Lonrho, Gold Fields and Rand Mines' gold division.

The chamber's spokesman, Mr Peter Bunkell, confirmed that the chamber had tabled its final offer. "The union has undertaken to let us know next Wednesday whether its members accept the offer," said Mr Bunkell.

Potentially 500 000 black miners on chamber mines are affected by the negotiations.

25/6/89.
C. M. M.

211

NUM, chamber meet over miners' wages

By **CONNIE MOLUSI**

MINERS' demands for a living wage led to a conciliation board hearing this week after the Chamber of Mines declared a dispute

The National Union of Mineworkers is demanding a national minimum wage of R600 a month for underground workers and R543 for surface workers

"We want workers to get the same wage for doing the same work in every category, irrespective of the mining house they are working for. At the moment different mining houses are paying different wages," the NUM said this week

The union claims black miners' wages are at the bottom of the wage ladder and wages paid to grade 1 miners are far below the wages paid in industry

For instance, the Steel and Engineering Industrial Federation of SA offered a minimum R685 a month in 1989 and Escom's minimum wage is R645 a month. The average wage for grade 1 workers in the manufacturing industry is R625

In mining, minimum wages are as low as R385 and R278 a month for hard and dangerous work

In this context, the NUM views its wage demands as reasonable and the first step towards a living wage in the mining industry

However, the Chamber of Mines' general manager for external affairs, Johan Liebenberg, has discounted the NUM's

claim

"The average wage in the gold mining industry is R620 a month at the moment. Added to this, R210 is paid in kind," he said

Payment in kind represents money for food, accommodation, medical treatment, transport and sporting facilities. The NUM argues that a work-

er cannot share this payment with members of his family

Liebenberg said the South African mining industry was facing the problem of rapidly increasing operating costs

Although increases since 1983 had not been as steep as before, they had been substantial, he

said

The NUM contends that black miners' wages are not only low but are also based on a racist structure as white miners are earning more than their counterparts in the manufacturing sector

Despite the deadlock, the establishment of a provident fund as of July 1 has been agreed upon

Mines change course

24/6/87
211

WAGE talks between the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines took a dramatic turn when chamber - affiliated mines made different offers to the union.

Num's spokesman Mr Jerry Majatlad said Gold Fields, Lonrho and Rand Mines had broken away from the previous agreement by the chamber to negotiate increases in rand, and not percentage terms, as demanded by the union.

The three mining houses had excluded themselves from the negotiations, he said.

"The union was left with no option but to go back to its members because of the disturbing developments in the negotiations," he said.

The union regarded itself to be in dispute with the mining houses.

The chamber spokesman, Mr Peter Bunkell, confirmed that the chamber had tabled its final offer. He said the union had undertaken to inform the chamber by Wednesday whether its members have accepted the offer.

Star 27/11/89

NUM to decide on wage offer tomorrow

By Mike Siluma,
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) will say tomorrow whether it accepts the Chamber of Mines' final wage offer

Conciliation Board deliberations between the NUM and the Chamber were adjourned on Thursday when the union decided to put the Chamber's offer to members for a decision

At the time, Chamber-affiliated mining houses

had made a split offer, with Gold Fields, Lonrho and Rand Mines' gold division rejecting the union's demand to negotiate wage increases in cash, rather than percentage, terms

According to the NUM, Gold Fields offered individual increases of 14 percent for underground and surface miners, while Rand Mines' gold division proposed a 13,5 percent raise for staff only

THE National Union of Mineworkers will decide today whether it accepts the Chamber of Mines' final wage offer, union and chamber spokesman confirmed

NUM to decide on offer

Conciliation board talks between the NUM and the chamber were adjourned last Thursday

At the time, chamber-affiliated mining houses had made a split offer, with Gold Fields Lonrho and Rand Mines' gold division rejecting the union's demand to negotiate wage increases in cash, rather than percentage terms

offered individual increases of 14 percent for underground and surface miners, while Rand Mine's gold division proposed a 13,5 percent raise for staff

Anglo American, Gencor and JCI offered basic rates of between R393 and 1090 for surface workers, against the NUM's R420 and R1 165, respectively

According to the NUM, Gold Fields

211

only ~~Senatim~~ 28/6/89

~~NUM~~

QMC Times 29/6/89.

Rand Mines to retrench 8 600 men

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Rand Mines (RM) is to retrench at least 8 600 workers in major rationalisations at marginal gold mines Durban Roodepoort Deep (DRD) and Harmony.

Loss-making DRD is to discontinue most of its underground operations and about 4 400 workers (of a total workforce of 8 000) are to be retrenched while the government decides whether to offer financial assistance.

About 4 200 workers (of 33 000) are to be retrenched at Harmony for an annual cost saving of about R48m.

RM's other beleaguered gold mine — East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM) — has, however, extracted a life-saving financial package from the government, its bankers and Rand Mines, after protracted negotiations.

But ERPM has already implemented large-scale rationalisations and its workforce has been reduced by half, from about 18 000 this time last year to about 9 000.

RM gold and platinum division head Mr Clive Knobbs says it is possible that underground operations at DRD will have to be discontinued completely if the government declines to give financial assistance.

Well-placed observers say tension within the government over policy on marginal mines led to the delay on a decision on DRD — possibly in the hope that the movement of the gold price would clarify its position.

But RM has decided to limit further losses at DRD as it does not foresee "a spectacular rise in the gold price". The only underground operations which will continue are those in high-grade, low-cost areas which are able to produce profit.

RM says it is possible that even these areas may in time become uneconomic without government assistance.

The mining house's property interest — Rand Mines Properties — has expressed an interest in acquiring either the company's entire share capital or a major part of its assets, which include extensive property with development potential.

near Weenen, Natal, tomorrow
30 farmworker families evicted by farmers

QAL-7.9K 29/6/89 211
NUM rejects wage offer

JOHANNESBURG. — The final wage offer made by the Chamber of Mines has been "overwhelmingly" rejected by mineworkers, according to the National Union of Mineworkers. The NUM said it had decided to go for "expedited mediation".

Mines' bosses wage offer is turned down

THE National Union of Mine-workers yesterday rejected split wage offers made by the Chamber of Mines and its affiliates.

Num's press officer Mr Jerry Majatladi said Num members had "overwhelmingly" rejected mine employers' final wage offer. The union, he said, had decided to refer the wage dispute to mediators.

"Mineworkers mandated the negotiating team to seek mediation or an informal meeting with the Chamber in an attempt to resolve the impasse," the Num official said.

Num demands a minimum pay of R420 a month for surface employees and R480 for underground mineworkers in the gold mining sector.

Conciliation board talks between Num and the Chamber were adjourned last Thursday, with Chamber-affiliated mines making split offers. Gold Fields, Lonrho and Rand Mines gold divisions rejected the union's demand to negotiate wage increases in cash rather than percentage terms.

Gold Fields offered individual increases of 14 percent for underground and surface miners, while Rand Mine's

By **LEN MASEKO**

gold division proposed a 13,5 percent hike.

Other mine employers, Anglo American and Gencor, offered basic rates of between R393 and R1 090 for surface workers, against the Num's R420 and R1 165.

Final offer

Meanwhile the Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) is to ratify its final offer — made to unions party to the metal industry's wage talks on Tuesday — with its members today.

The unions are expected to inform the employer body on Monday whether they accept its final offer.

A Seifsa spokesman said the unions asked the employers to make further adjustments on their wage offer at last Tuesday's meeting.

"However, in an attempt to finalise this year's negotiations before July 1, the employer representatives at the meeting undertook to recommend to Seifsa membership certain minor adjustments to the wage offer," he added.

Mediation call made by NUM

Labour Reporter

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday called for mediation to resolve its pay dispute with the Chamber of Mines after the union's members spurned the Chamber's final wage increase offer for 1989

A NUM spokesman said members had overwhelmingly turned down the offer, tabled during Conciliation Board negotiations last week

MANDATED

Members had mandated the union to seek "expedited mediation" to resolve the dispute in the light of the short time left before the traditional implementation date of July 1.

In addition, the Chamber would be approached for an informal meeting to see if the dispute, affecting potentially 500 000 black mineworkers, could be resolved. The proposals had been forwarded to the Chamber.

The NUM still regarded itself in dispute with Gold Fields, Lonrho and Rand Mines' gold division, all of which had refused to discuss the increases in money, not percentage, terms

The proposed mediation would affect only Anglo American, Gencor and JCI, which have agreed to the union's demand to negotiate increases in cash

8 600 jobs lost on two pioneer Reef mines only the beginning

100 000 facing dismissal

211

Star 29/6/89
Staff Reporters

Thousands more mineworkers could be laid off in a bid to rescue marginal mines from closure, analysts believe.

Rand Mines announced yesterday that "at least" 8 600 workers would be retrenched to save the embattled Durban, Roodepoort Deep and East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM).

But mining analysts indicated that at the current low gold price, many more mines would have to rationalise their operations, including a cutback in their staff complements.

Last year the number of workers employed by the mining industry fell by about 10 per cent to just over 600 000 and thousands could follow this year, if the gold price does not pick up substantially.

Eighteen mines employing 100 000 men are marginal at the present gold price, and large-scale retrenchment at those mines is seen as "inevitable".

One of them is Harmony which will almost immediately start, shedding 4 200 of its 33 000 staff as part of a programme to cushion the mine against the weak gold price.

The programme also included changes in the management structure to make it "leaner", Rand Mines chairman Mr Clive Knobbs said at a press conference yesterday.

Mr Knobbs disclosed the group's plans on the future of Durban, Roodepoort Deep, ERPM and Harmony, after the Government announced a major rescue package for the beleaguered mines.

Tonnage halved

He said the workforce at Durban Deep would be reduced from 8 000 to 3 600 because of the cut in underground operations.

This would halve tonnage "taking the mine to a level requiring the least possible amount of State assistance".

Mr Knobbs said successful talks between Rand Mines, banks and the Government had led to financial arrangements which would allow ERPM to continue underground operations, with future efforts focused mainly on higher grade areas.

Efforts would be made to find alternative jobs in the Rand Mines group and elsewhere.

The announcement was greeted with dismay in the area's business sectors.

Mr Dave Treleven, chairman of the Roodepoort City Council management committee, said the council regretted the situation.

He added that the news was very sad, but could be put down to progress. "There will come a day when every mine will close".

Union comment was not available.

● See Pages 3, 12

Cutbacks at mines ⁽²¹¹⁾

RAND Mines had budgeted R13 million for payouts to the 8 600 mineworkers who have been affected by cutbacks at three of the group's gold mines.

Clive Knobbs, chairman of the group's gold and platinum division said last night that the group had had a great deal of success in its initial efforts to place retrenched workers from the troubled Durban Roodepoort Deep and Harmony gold mines

Sowetan 30/6/89

(211) 

Sowetan 30/1/89

8 600 LOSE JOBS

AT least 8 600 workers are to be laid off in an elaborate programme to rescue two marginal mines in the Rand Mines stable, gold division chairman, Mr Clive Knobbs, said.

Knobbs unveiled the group's plans regarding the future of three mines, Durban Roodepoort Deep, East Rand Proprietary Mines and Harmony.

He said the workforce at Durban Deep would be reduced from 8 000 to 3 600 as a result of the curtailment of underground operations

This would reduce underground tonnage "by a little more than half

SOWETAN Reporter

— taking the mine to a level that would require the least possible amount of State assistance".

Limited underground operations would continue in the higher grade and lower cost areas of the mine

Gold price

Harmony would "almost immediately" start shedding 4 200 of its 33 000 staff complement as part of a programme to cushion the mine from against the weak gold price.

The programme also included changes in the management structure to make it "leaner"

Successful talks between Rand Mines, the banks and government had "led to financial arrangements that would allow ERPM to continue underground mining operations, with future efforts focused mainly on the higher grade new Far East vertical shaft area"

ERPM has already reduced its workforce from 11 600 in February to 9 900. Its total workforce last year was 18 000

Knobbs said efforts would be made to find alternative jobs within Rand Mines and elsewhere in the industry for affected employees

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211 (211)

R13-m for retrenched mineworkers

Rand Mines has budgeted R13 million for pay-outs to the 8 600 mineworkers affected by cutbacks at three of the group's gold mines

Mr Clive Knobbs, chairman of the group's gold and platinum division, last night said the group had had a great deal of success in its initial efforts to place retrenched workers from Durban Roodepoort Deep and Harmony gold mines

ERPM has already completed a huge re-trenchment programme

Of the total of R13 million, R6 million will be paid by Durban Deep.

Glen Elsas and Stan Hope report that the reduction in staff of 4 400 people at the Durban Roodepoort Deep mine has stunned the West Rand mining community.

HEARTBREAK

Several employees spoke of the heartbreak they faced at having to leave the mine.

One man said he had grown up on the mine.

A mother of three said she was too stunned to think of the future

Migrant workers expressed anger at the thought of losing their jobs, while Mozambican recruits were worried at the prospect of returning to starvation and war

Anglo employees opt for shares

ABOUT 69 percent of eligible employees have a stake in the Anglo American Group Employee Shareholder Scheme, the corporation directors said in the annual report published this week.

Of the 192 000 employees, about 132 000 have opted to participate in the scheme. The object of the scheme, the directors say, "is the creation of the sense of stakeholding" in the enterprise in which employees are involved.

The corporation also announced that 26 black miners in the gold, uranium and coal divisions have been awarded certificates of competency.

The discriminatory "scheduled person" definition was removed from the Mines and Works Act last year to enable this.

● Anglo De Beers Chairman's Fund has allocated R53,7-million for education and research. The beneficiaries are St Andrew's Primary School in Welkom, Natal University and the Multi-Disciplinary Rural Facility in Eastern Transvaal. R15-million has been set aside for the establishment of two schools in Johannesburg.

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ACE schools finally pass test

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

Nearly all Accelerated Christian Education (ACE) schools which were closed by the Government this year have passed tests imposed by the Department of Education and Culture

Most of the 63 schools were not registered with the department and were refused permission to remain open, placing hundreds of families in a quandary over what to do about their children's education

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr P J Clase, said last night that finality had been reached on ACE schools

He said the schools had given an undertaking to follow the official curriculum and provincial education inspectors were to visit them "to provide guidance where necessary"

ACE has also told the Government that it will no longer open schools without official sanction

The Minister added "It is believed the situation has now been resolved to the satisfaction of all."

QUALIFY

Mr Clase said 57 ACE schools had met the requirements and conditions laid down for registration

Three of the other six were no longer in operation

Two did not qualify and the other school was not registered because it did not meet the requirements

Mr Clase said 31 schools had been registered in the Transvaal, two in the Free State, 12 in Natal and 12 in the Cape

The three non-operating schools were the Logos Kings School, Barberton Kings School, and the Immanuel Christian School

Hazyview Christian School had not been registered because the number of pupils did not meet the minimum requirements, and the Jeffreys Bay Christian School had also not been registered because of lack of facilities, and qualification requirements for some staff had not been met

Shift boss killed, 2 hurt in mine burst

By Gien Elsas, West Rand Bureau

A Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine shift boss was killed and two miners injured in a pressure burst at the 56th level on Monday morning

A Rand Mines spokesman said yesterday that Mr Gert Barend "Barney" Willemse (49) of Witpoortje was killed in the burst in No 6 Shaft

Mrs Marie Willemse (34) was still shocked when she spoke to The Star last night

Her husband had been employed at Durban Roodepoort Deep for a year, but worked at Kloof Mine for years before that

Mr Willemse was described by family friends as a fun-loving person

He leaves his wife, two married daughters, and six grandchildren

The injured miners were taken to hospital. Their identities have not been released because next-of-kin have still to be told

Ser 13/1/89

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The Star

Seven years of dousing fails — R100-m claim pending

Underground fire rages on at Witbank

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

A burning Witbank underground coal mine, which has been doused for years with water and sometimes with sewage, is the subject of a R100 million legal action against the municipality.

The water pumped in by the council has not doused the fire, which broke out in 1982. Instead, it has formed a massive underground lake of contaminated acidic water. It is estimated to be 5 km long by 3 km wide.

One local mining man said the Outspan colliery fire and the underground lake had the potential to become one of the country's biggest environmental catastrophes already.

- The stands of some residents in the suburb of Jackaroo Park have become like marshland. Cracks have appeared in walls.
 - The contaminated mine water is flowing strongly into the Oufants River, which feeds the Loskop Dam, the Transvaal's third largest dam.
 - Trees and fish are reported to be dying.
 - The main railway line to Maputo, which runs alongside the mine, has already "sagged slightly" as the lake undermines the track.
 - Trains on the busy main line were recently ordered to travel slowly on the mine stretch.
 - The stench from the site worries the nearby residential areas of north Witbank.
 - The lake has flooded and stopped work at a nearby opencast colliery.
- Yesterday Witbank council secretary Mr Pieter Rorich said efforts had been made since 1982 to put out the fire and to safeguard the railway line.

Seepage causing house to crack up

By Jacqueline Myburgh

A Witbank couple could soon find themselves homeless as their house cracks up beneath them.

Mr Stoffel du Plooy, a 63-year-old assistant engineer, said yesterday he and his wife, Bessie, were in a desperate situation, as huge cracks had appeared in the walls of their house in Jackaroo Park.

The Du Plooy's built their home six years ago. When they returned from a short holiday in May, they found their house had developed hundreds of cracks.

It is about 2 km from the Outspan mine where an underground fire broke out seven years ago. Water, and recently sewage, was dumped in to douse the fire, but the water — now acidic from its contact with the coal — is seeping into the ground. Streams of reddish-brown water flow through Jackaroo Park towards the Oufants River.

Mr du Plooy said most of the houses in Jackaroo Park were affected by the water seepage. He has asked geologists to analyse the water to check whether it came from the old coal mine.

"In the process some of the best experts on coal mining were consulted and all steps taken were with their advice and assistance."

He said he could not comment further on the matter as it was *sub judice*.

The Star has been reliably told that the council was given notice last week that legal action had been started over the burning colliery, with claims made for slightly over R100 million.

The claimants are a mine property owner, mine developers and a brickworks.

A local mining man said the history of Outspan colliery on the old Middelburg road went back to the turn of the century.

The mine was closed in the 1940s.

At some stage the land was taken over by the council, and in the early 1980s it was used as a municipal dump. In 1982 the unmined coal panels somehow caught fire, possibly by spontaneous combustion.

It is difficult to establish the exact course of action after that as the council would not comment and the Chief Inspector of Mines in Witbank said he was not empowered to speak to the press. However, a local mining man said a major mining house was called in to extinguish the fire. It decided on dynamiting the area, but this proved unsuccessful.

Either before or after this the council began pumping in water to douse the burning coal, and at another stage raw sewage was also pumped in.

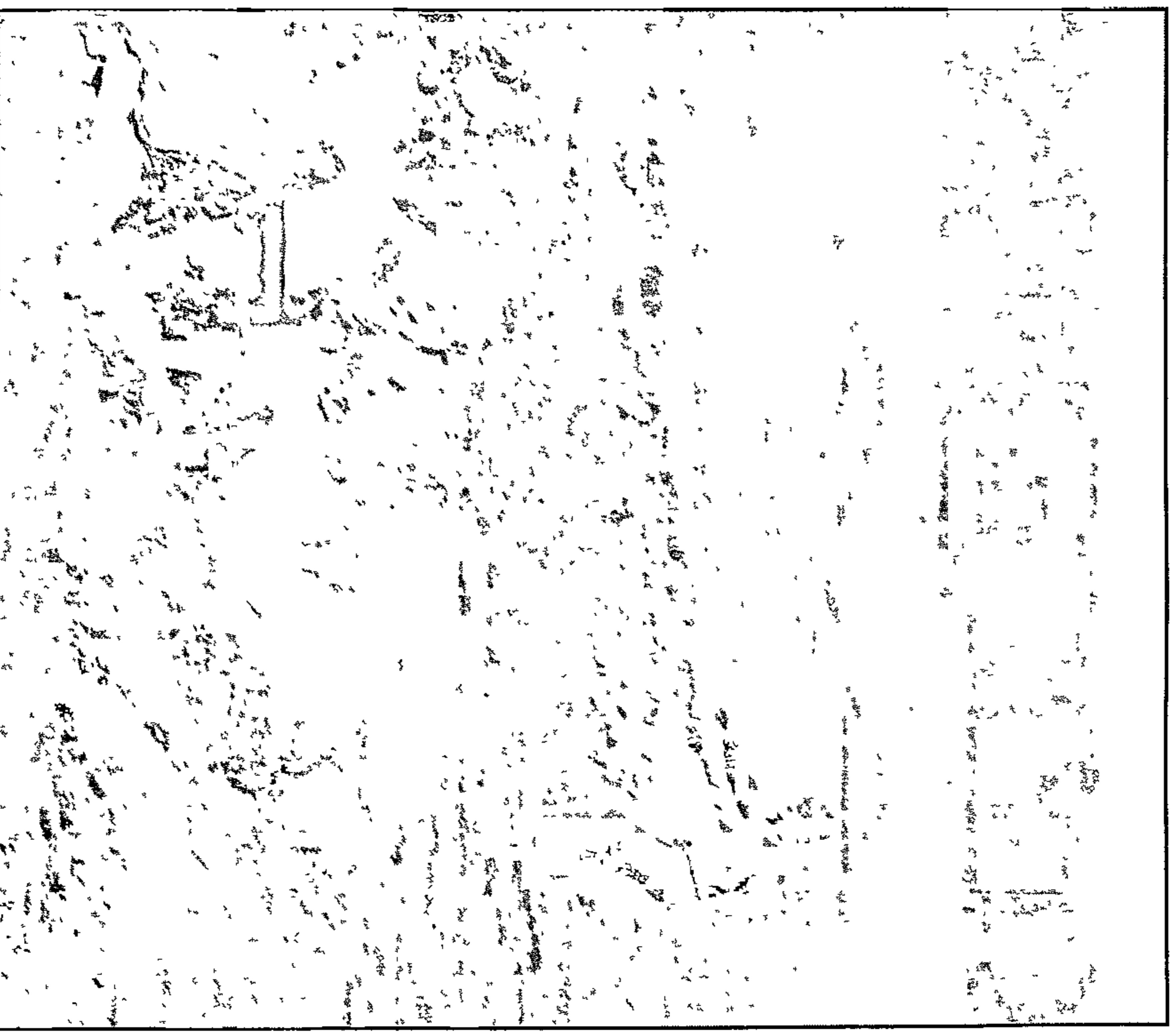
On a visit to the site yesterday a river of sewage was seen at the south end of the mine.

Reporters were told that nearby railway workers were worried by the smell and the flies the smell of the sewage has attracted.

The mine site has no gates. Signs reading "Dangerous Ground — Keep Out" are all that stops motorists or pedestrians going right to the collapsing fire site.

The ground above the fire is easily noticeable — hot, smoking holes in the ground give off a sulphurous smell.

The fire is now only an estimated 15 m from the railway line. Sats has had monitoring devices at the mine fire for more than a year. All repairs carried out so far had been covered internally.



Keep away from this area. Mr Hendry Groenewald (27) accompanied The Star team to the site of the old Outspan coal mine outside Witbank, where the surface is soft and unstable. ● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

Gold mine fire

is partially sealed off (212)

5/25/68

A fire which was detected in a worked-out area of Venterspost Gold Mine near Carletonville on June 9 has been sealed off as far as possible, the company said in a statement yesterday

Although total sealing-off was not possible as the area was virtually inaccessible, constant monitoring of gas readings indicated a decline in the concentration of fumes and smoke

The fire had affected an estimated 25 percent of the production area

(100) 21/1/84 (2/2)

SA asbestos industry bosses call for calm its not new

TWENTY years ago, South Africans began to realise that the wonder mineral asbestos was a potential killer. Matters came to a head in 1984 when the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union (Bamcwu) entered the controversy and mounted a campaign to have the mineral banned in this country.

Now, after all these years, with the industry saying it is doing all in its power to eliminate the dangers of the killer mineral, the controversy has resurfaced.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT looks at the debate, which threatens to return the industry, black workers and Bamcwu to the original battle lines.

GOINTROVERS OVER KILLER ASBESTOSIS RESURFACES

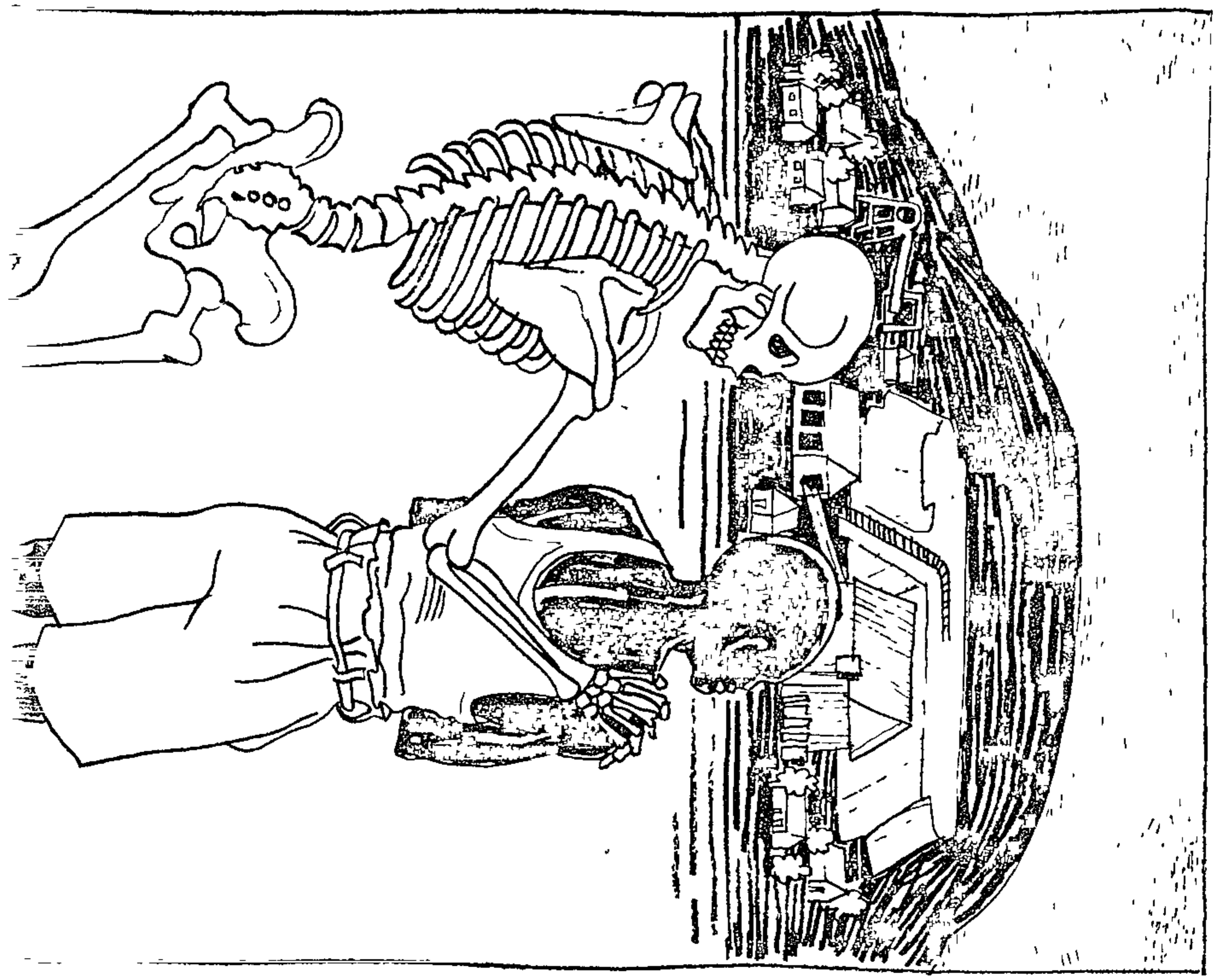
IN September 1969, Carel de Wet, then Minister of Health, told the public that the "so-called dangerous effects" of asbestos on the human body were greatly exaggerated, based on insufficient knowledge or misrepresentations and calculated to cause sensation.

He added that he was satisfied that with the "intensive precautionary measure" employed by the asbestos industry "the risk of contracting asbestosis could, proportionately speaking, today be said to be slight".

most South African asbestos plants have inadequate protective equipment and that work without the equipment should only be allowed in exceptional circumstances.

The 1987 safety regulations effectively excluded employee representatives from having a part in seeing that these regulations were enforced.

However, South Africa continues to lag behind asbestos industries in other countries.



RESURFACES

IN September 1969, Carel de Wet, then Minister of Health, told the public that the "so-called dangerous effects" of asbestos on the human body were greatly exaggerated, based on insufficient knowledge or misrepresentations and calculated to cause sensation.

He added that he was satisfied that with the "intensive precautionary measure" employed by the asbestos industry "the risk of contracting asbestosis could, proportionately speaking, today be said to be slight".

In 1977, the Minister of Mines, Fanie Botha, was quoted as saying "The results of the stricter, more modern and effective dust-control measures and technical aids will become apparent in 10 or more years time". He predicted that SA would see a considerable drop in the cases of lung disease linked to asbestos exposure.

The predicted improvements have not been seen and the anti-asbestos outcry of 1984 proved beyond doubt that in the '60s and '70s and before, asbestos miners and people living near the asbestos mines were living in death traps.

There was some evidence of this commitment - work started to cover mine dumps and stricter regulations were passed for asbestos mines, among other things.

In 1961, the South African Medical Journal published an article based on research of mesothelioma (lung cancer, which has been linked particularly to blue asbestos) in the north-western Cape.

Not all the victims had been miners - some had been exposed to fibre in the environment.

Yet safety standards did not improve. In defending asbestos, the South African bosses have at times tended to point to the fatality of other minerals, whereas the killer status of asbestos does not hinge on how dangerous other minerals are.

In 1977, the South African bosses pleaded that complaints against asbestos were way out of proportion to the actual risk involved.

INVESTIGATIONS

Fritz Baunach, then secretary of the South African Asbestos Producers Advisory Committee (Saapac), was quoted as saying "The disease caused by prolonged inhalation of asbestos dust in excessive quantities, commonly known as silicosis, is not only linked to asbestos".

The "protection" of asbestos did not happen in South Africa only, however. Asbestosis was first reported in Britain in 1908, sparking off further investigations in that country.

most South African asbestos plants have inadequate protective equipment and that work without the equipment should only be allowed in exceptional circumstances.

The 1987 safety regulations effectively excluded employee representatives from having a part in seeing that these regulations were enforced.

However, South Africa continues to lag behind asbestos industries in other countries.

In South Africa, asbestos-based products are freely available and there are no restrictions on their installation or removal.

This decade has also seen the increased use of synthetic fibres such as glasswool and ceramic fibres such as rockwool as substitutes for asbestos in building and insulation, motor cars, furniture and packaging.

Studies of workers producing these synthetics have suggested that the substitutes may also be a health hazard.

In Johannesburg, the city council announced in April this year that it would scrap the use of asbestos-coated filtration bags at the Bushkoppies purification works after these were identified as a health hazard.

Further than that, there is no indication of a stated concern about asbestos in water elsewhere in this country.

The effects of asbestos in water are not yet known.

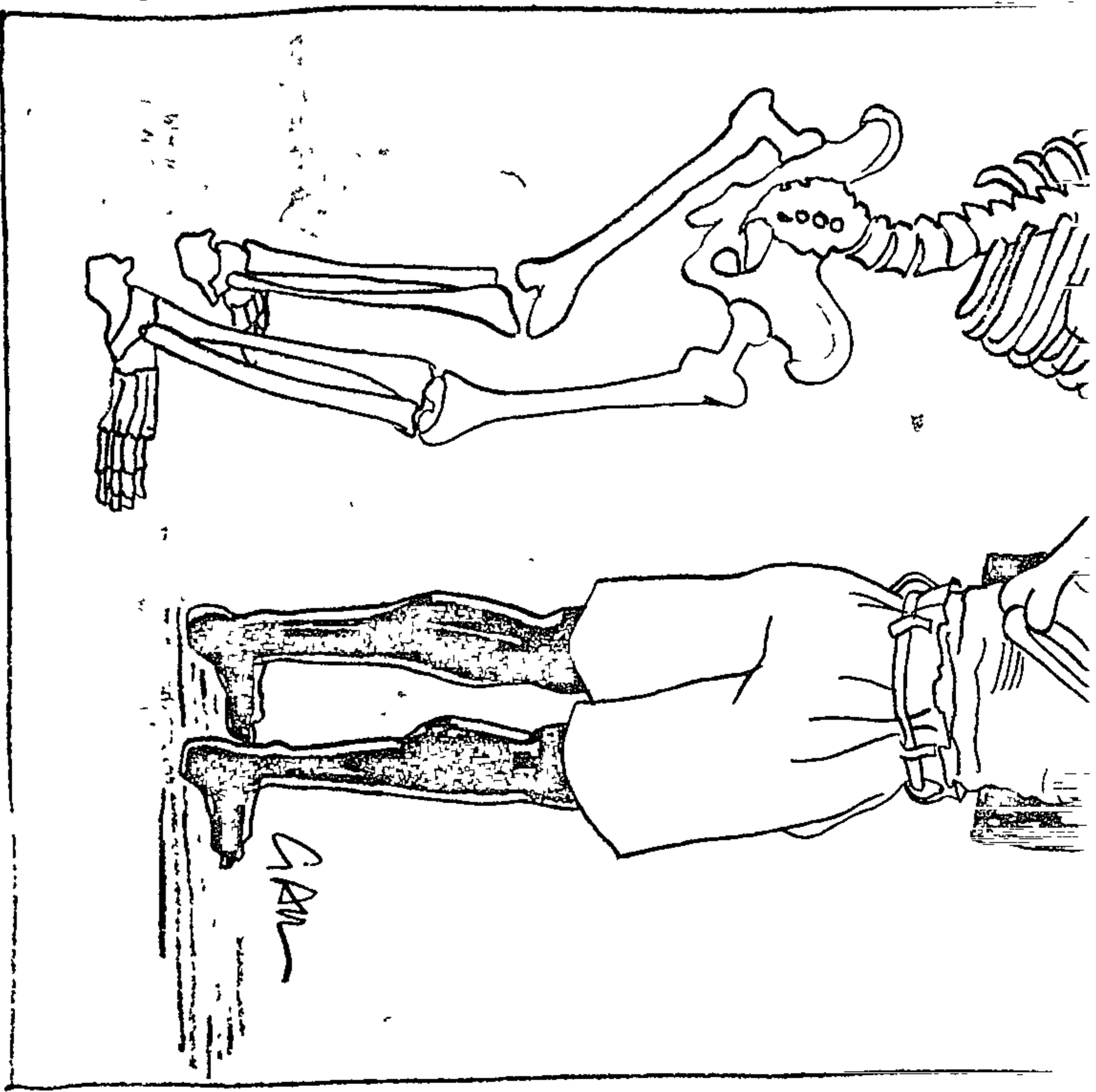
The South African public thus has no reason to believe the voices calling for calm - they have been heard before, and proved wrong.

'Once miners contracted asbestos-related diseases, they were sacked'

MOTSIU Mogale is a 17-year-old pupil doing Standard 8 in Taung, in the north-eastern Transvaal.

He never plays with his peers - his only participation in running and football matches is confined to being a spectator.

Besides being unable to physically over-exert himself he feels pain when he coughs which he does regularly.



of asbestos "There is a general idea that it is dangerous but the community is not quite clear on how".

He added that a new building site had been started by the community near the dumps. "Some people have moved from Taung to the new site below the dumps because they say it is closer to the road".

Mafefe, about a hundred kilometres away from Taung, is an even sorer sight.

"During that time it also became clear that workers were being badly underpaid. Penge workers decided to go on strike in July 1984, raising three issues in their demands: wages, health and safety and the recognition of their union."

"Instead of mine bosses addressing the issues they dismissed the striking workers - about 1 700. The Bamcwu raised the issue of regulations on the dismissal of workers."

hinge on how dangerous other minerals are
In 1977, the South African bosses pleaded that complaints against asbestos were way out of proportion to the actual risk involved

INVESTIGATIONS

Fritz Baunach then secretary of the South African Asbestos Producers Advisory Committee (Saapac), was quoted as saying "The disease caused by prolonged inhalation of asbestos dust in excessive quantities commonly known as silicosis, is not only linked to asbestos"

The protection of asbestos did not happen in South Africa only, however Asbestosis was first reported in Britain in 1908, sparking off further investigations in that country

As a result, in the '80s, asbestos is a peril that never should have been Asbestos managers argue above the heads of victims and potential victims about whether there is consensus on the differences in fibre toxicity or whether it is the size and shape of fibre rather than its physical properties which determine whether it is a hazard

Each one presents studies, or the lack of them, to support his case

The local counterpart of the Canadian Asbestos Institute, Saapac, accused the Canadians of lobbying for their own white asbestos industry (Canada produces only white asbestos)

OPPOSITION

The South Africans argued that in contrast with Saapac, which represents the interests of chrysotile as well as crocidolite and amosite (Brown) products, the Canadian Institute is aimed at advancing the cause of chrysotile - even at the expense of the other fibres

Saapac maintained that it had studied the same body of evidence as the Canadian Institute but had reached different conclusions that all the available evidence proves that all asbestos fibres are the same in their biological effects on men.

White asbestos is presented mainly by countries who do not produce any other asbestos type, such as Zimbabwe and Canada, as the "better fibre" which does not need to be harmful if used properly

Such opinion is meeting a lot of opposition, however To date, there are fewer controls in South Africa than in other countries In the '50s, dust counts in South African mines stood at hundreds of fibres per millilitre of air a scientific measurement and as far as the layman is concerned the dust particles are invisible to the naked eye

Unhappily however, they are very "visible" to the human lung

The set standard currently stands at 10/ml - far higher than in other countries - and research scientists have not established a precise "safe" exposure level for asbestos

Gefco and Msaul, the South African mine bosses, say they are committed to these levels, which were lowered in terms of regulations gazetted in 1987, after initially being set at 20/ml in 1984.

The Industrial Health Research Group, part of Cape Town University's sociology department, has said that

Once miners contracted asbestos-related diseases, they were sacked'

MOTSIU Mogale is a 17-year-old pupil doing Standard 8 in Taung, in the north-eastern Transvaal

He never plays with his peers - his only participation in running and football matches is confined to being a spectator

Besides being unable to physically over-exert himself he feels pain when he coughs, which he does regularly His speech is also marred by constant gasping, as if he is running out of breath

He says he has TB, which he contracted while doing his primary education at the notorious Lekuboshi school, relocated in 1985 from an old white-asbestos mine in Krommelenboog and rebuilt about three kilometres away

The school was moved after wide media attention on the health hazards posed by uncovered asbestos mine dumps in the area

Mogale remembers playing on the dumps at primary school and told *City Press* that asbestos was the reason he had TB

He went to Mandagshoek Hospital for the first time in 1987 and was told he had TB He was given medication and sent home After a short while, the coughs and the pain returned but he has never gone back to the hospital

Mogale does not live with his parents His mother is employed at Burgerstort and comes home once a month His father was a migrant worker who returned to a home Mogale does not know after his contract expired

At Taung he lives with his uncle Mogale says the two of them never discuss his TB

He adds that he feels unbearable pain only when he plays When he relaxes he feels better So he tries to relax all the time and never complains

Mogale has the symptoms of asbestosis His story is a symbol of what is currently happening in South Africa's asbestos mining areas Asbestos-related diseases have been misdiagnosed as TB for a long time People interviewed in the area invariably refer to asbestos-related diseases as TB

Mogale is also a symbol of the ignorance concerning the implications of the asbestos peril and his story contradicts the general belief that the thousands of elderly people dying as a result of exposure to asbestos are the last generation to be affected by it

Not far from Mogale's school are uncovered dumps which schoolchildren pass through on their way to and from home

STILL WORRIED

A teacher said he was thankful the old school had been moved away from the mine but that he was still worried about the location of the new school in relation to the dumps

He said the community was not aware of the dangers

of asbestos "There is a general idea that it is dangerous but the community is not quite clear on how"

He added that a new building site had been started by the community near the dumps "Some people have moved from Taung to the new site below the dumps because they say it is closer to the road"

Mafete, about a hundred kilometres away from Taung, is an even sorer sight

City Press visited the area, characterised by grey sand and dilapidated asbestos homes At the local primary school, asbestos fibre was picked up off the grounds on which the children play

The school building itself is made of asbestos cement and is so old that the cement is breaking up in places

At Penge Mine itself asbestos dust coats the windows and fibres lie on the grounds Dumps leading to the mine have been covered and the work is continuing - a group of women were working on the dumps without respirators Behind the workers' hostel is a huge uncovered dump

TOTAL BAN

A nurse who worked at Penge Mine hospital from 1964 to 1983 confirmed that hundreds of miners came to the hospital with chest complaints every month and were found to have asbestos-related diseases

However, they were never given a true picture of their condition

"Once they were found to have asbestos-related problems they were dismissed from the mine," she said, adding that the medical staff did not feel a responsibility to tell the miners what was really wrong "The Penge office has improved," she said

It is against this background that the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union (Bamcwu) is calling for a total ban on asbestos in this country

The union's publicity secretary, Mbululo Rakwena, traced the history of his organisation's anti-asbestos campaign, which was launched in 1984

"In 1983 the union started organising at Penge, which was the first asbestos mine we came across

"We found it odd that so many of our members were complaining of chest diseases Some were being laid off as a result of these problems Because of concern over the problem, the union commissioned Azapo's health secretariat to conduct research into the unusual chest complaints

"If then emerged that we were dealing with asbestos-related ailments The hospital had told our membership that they had TB but, when the results of the research were presented, it emerged that we were dealing with a much bigger problem

"Only then did the union expand its horizons We started looking into the asbestos problem locally and internationally We also started to inform our membership of the submissions made by the doctors and our own study

"During that time it also became clear that workers were being badly underpaid Penge workers decided to go on strike in July 1984, raising three issues in their demands: wages, health and safety and the recognition of their union

"Instead of mine bosses addressing the issues they dismissed the striking workers - about 1 700 The Bamcwu raised the issue of regulations on the dismissal of asbestos workers in a subsequent interdict hearing instituted by the bosses when workers refused to leave the compound"

EXAMINED

According to Rakwena, the regulations stated that workers had to be fully examined first Penge did examine the workers - all of them in 24 hours

"That examination could not have been properly conducted, judging by the number of workers involved," said Rakwena

"The workers then decided not to return to Penge, even if offered re-employment They also asked the union to tell the villagers to ensure that Penge stopped functioning"

Such was the birth of Bamcwu's Anti-Asbestos Campaign For the first time workers had learned that they were being underpaid in a death trap

Rakwena says working committees were then formed to inform the people about the dangers of asbestos Community leaders, schools and churches around Penge were visited and the campaign later spread to the Cape, where the union started organising at asbestos mines

Bamcwu's drive has been hampered by a number of factors Rakwena admits that the level of awareness in communities neighbouring asbestos mines and dumps is still low

"Written information should be made accessible and we are dealing with communities where we still have to use a lot of oral communication," said Rakwena

"We distributed pamphlets and the mainstream media responded well in the period 1984-86, but those methods are most effective in urban communities We need to communicate with the people who are usually coming into contact with asbestos If they were fully aware of the implications, they would be refusing to touch the deadly substance now"

The bosses' own propaganda has also created problems for the anti-asbestos campaign

"Black people are still not protected from occupational diseases The ratio of compensation of white to black workers by the Workman's Compensation Fund stands at 15:1," said Rakwena

There is no doubt about the achievements of Bamcwu's campaign - the outcry of 1984 brought a number of positive changes by South Africa's asbestos bosses, Gefco and Msaul

But the road ahead will not be easy

NEXT WEEK THE INDUSTRY ANSWERS

FATAL FIBRES

212
\$

BRIAN Gibson, consultant to one of the country's major manufacturers of asbestos products, Everite, answers some questions on the asbestos controversy

Responding to statements in last week's *City Press* report on asbestos, which was first labelled a "killer" mineral in 1984, he said "Although it may only be cold comfort, not all asbestosis cases advance to lung cancer - more like 10 percent"

However, "we cannot escape the fact that asbestos has indeed resulted in a great deal of suffering"

STATEMENT Most South African asbestos plants use inadequate protective equipment
REPLY The asbestos regulations require that only protective masks approved by the chief inspector are used

It is important to make a distinction between the brown amphibole asbestos fibres and the white chrysotile fibres used in South Africa

South African asbestos cement building materials contain about 10 percent chrysotile fibres in a cement matrix

Even the fiercest critics of asbestos acknowledge that current occupational exposures to chrysotile fibres are no longer likely to cause asbestosis or lung cancer

STATEMENT Everite to close East London factory

REPLY The closure of the East London plant was partly due to economic conditions in the Border region, coupled with the unattractive proposition of having to spend a further R10 million on converting an uneconomic plant to the so-called new technology - asbestos fibre replacement

STATEMENT The cancer risk of ingested asbestos fibre has not yet been established

REPLY Worldwide research into the possible risk of cancer arising from ingested asbestos has shown negative results regardless of whether asbestos cement pipes contribute to raw water-fibre levels or not

The World Health Organisation, among others, has given asbestos cement pipes a clean bill of health and argues forcibly that such pipes are highly appropriate for developing countries in terms of raw material availability, manufacturing

Consultant answers report on asbestos dangers

technology and performance durability

STATEMENT Asbestos-related diseases have been misdiagnosed as TB for a long time

REPLY I am not able to say whether asbestos related diseases are being misdiagnosed as tuberculosis

Nevertheless there is no scientific correlation between asbestos exposure and the increasing incidence of TB in South Africa

STATEMENT Inhalation of asbestos fibre, either occupationally or in the environment, can cause asbestosis mesothelioma or bronchogenic carcinoma (lung cancer)

REPLY Asbestosis is a disease of occupational or para-occupational exposure only

Ordinary citizens do not get asbestosis from normal

environmental exposure

Living on an asbestos mine dump can hardly be considered normal exposure

Mesothelioma and lung cancer among highly exposed local populations are always linked to the amphibole asbestos types and not to chrysotile fibres

The mining companies argue strongly that under modern occupational conditions there is no difference in the toxicity of the various fibre types

I think it is generally accepted, however, that the excessive amphibole exposures of the past in mines and their surrounds - and in industry - are the cause of current mesotheliomas and lung cancers

These diseases have a latency period of up to 50 years after exposure

Mask against death... used to protect workers from inhaling asbestos fibres



Women employed to cover the dangerous asbestos dumps take a break - but they have been working without respirators

The big asbestos debate rages on

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Mask against death ... used to protect workers from inhaling fatal asbestos fibres.



dumps take a break - but they have been working without respirators

■ Last week *City Press* carried two articles on the asbestos controversy. A special correspondent reported on how this mineral was killing thousands of people who work or live in the areas where it is mined.

PAT HART, executive chairman of the Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company (Gefco) and Msauli - which have extensive asbestos mining interests - responds to some of the issues which were raised.

THIS is a complex and controversial subject on which even the experts cannot agree and where the contradictory and far from definite evidence marshalled by the opposing lobbies tends to confuse rather than clarify.

We therefore do not propose to take issue with the many contentious statements and dubious conclusions.

Our stance on this matter has been fully documented and frequently stated in public.

We must however set the record straight on several major errors of fact and interpretation which directly refer to Gefco or its Penge mine.

You say that the improvements suggested by the Minister of Mines in 1977 have not been seen.

The record in fact, indicates substantial and continuing improvements in safety standards and air quality in asbestos mines and works.

In 1977 the dust level at Penge was 45 fibres a millilitre of air. Ten years before it had been 65 f/ml and in the Fifties the count was in the hundreds.

Today eight years after Gefco took over control of the mine, the dust level at Penge stands at an average of 1.2 f/ml - well below the internationally accepted statutory limit of 2 f/ml.

At present, about 85 percent of all employees at Penge already work in conditions where the dust level is below 1 f/m and the mine is striving to make this 100 percent.

These are not our own figures - the dust levels at our mines are monitored regularly by government inspectors.

You quote a nurse as saying that between 1963 and 1984 hundreds of workers a month arrived at the Penge Mine Hospital with chest complaints.

The incidence of dust-related diseases before the controls had been implemented was of course, much higher than it is today.

The figure of "hundreds", however, is a gross exaggeration. In the worst of those years, 1982/83, 100 certifications a year were made.

In 1984, 90 new cases were certified, in 1985 there were 50, in 1986, 29, in 1987, 44, in 1988, 22, and thus far this year there has been one.

This dramatically falling trend is indisputable evidence of the effectiveness of the ongoing

Mine says critics simplify issues

with BAMCWU at Penge and has allowed the union to establish a recruiting office at the mine.

There are several references in your article to uncovered dumps and the health risk they pose.

Since the mid 70s, Gefco and Msual have been involved in an ambitious campaign to rehabilitate the environment at their mines and have already spent about R2 million on this project.

Most of the uncovered dumps are at old, abandoned mines which have no connection with Gefco or Msual and are the responsibility of the South African and Lebowa governments.

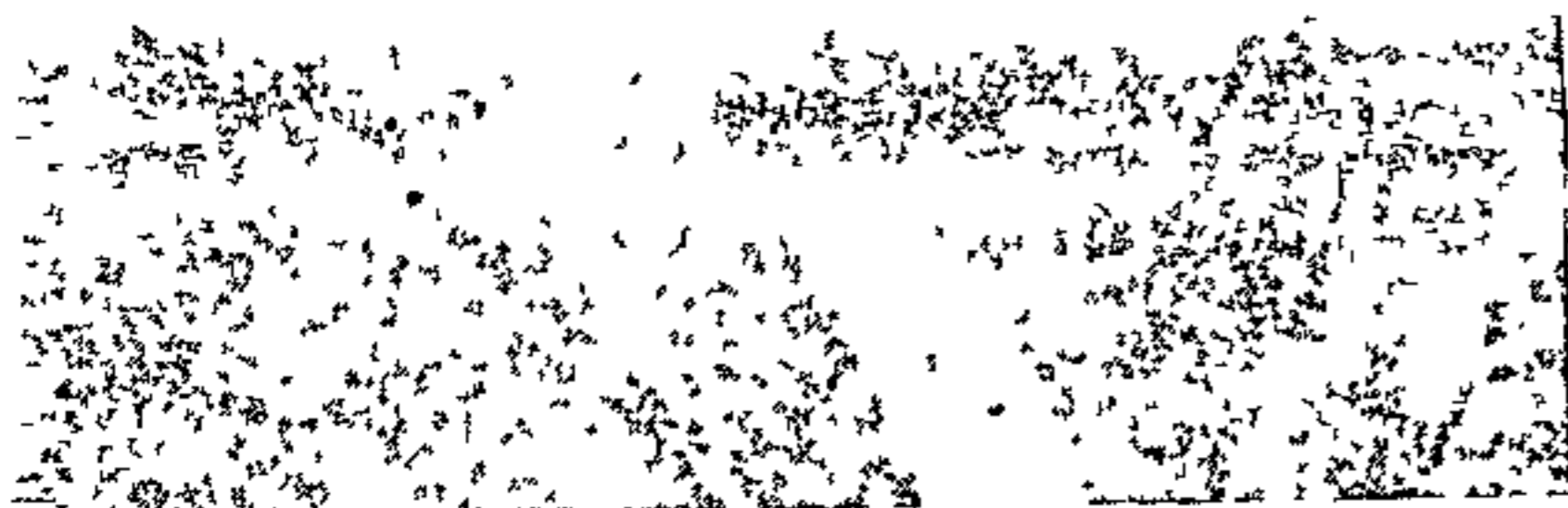
Such is Gefco's concern however that it provides additional bridging finance for rehabilitation projects in these areas while government funding was being awaited.

Mafefe, for example, is not Gefco's responsibility but Gefco has been using all its influence to get the state to fund the clean up.

Kromellenboog also falls under the control of the state but here too Gefco has paid out of its own pocket for a new school to be established well away from the dumps.

Ironically it did so at a time when its funds had been restricted by a sharp reduction in sales caused by the worldwide anti-asbestos campaign.

Contrary to the impression created by your sources, government officials have been taking regular environmental air samples at Kromellenboog since 1985 and in all cases readings have been well below the limit.



death... used to protect workers from inhaling fatal



but they have been working without respirators.

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This dramatically falling trend is indisputable evidence of the effectiveness of the ongoing safety measures

The article further alleged that workers with asbestos-related diseases were discharged from the mine as soon as it was established they had such diseases

In terms of South African legislation, Gefco was not allowed to employ workers with chronic lung infection in dusty areas and wherever possible it found alternative employment for them in other areas of the mine

This legislation has now been eased and at present there are 77 certified workers employed at Penge, many in their original work areas.

Gefco is again accused by the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (BAMCWU) of having a bad industrial relations reputation

In fact, there is a great deal of industrial harmony and a substantial common purpose between management and employees at all its operations, as the low labour turnover figures and the minimal work stoppages indicate

While it operates a successful system of workers' councils, it also acknowledges the important role of unions and recognises the National Union of Mineworkers at the Msauli mine

It also has an access agreement

simplicity & ISSUES

with BAMCWU at Penge and has allowed the union to establish a recruiting office at the mine

There are several references in your article to uncovered dumps and the health risk they pose

Since the mid-70s, Gefco and Msauli have been involved in an ambitious campaign to rehabilitate the environment at their mines and have already spent about R7 million on this project

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Ironically it did so at a time when its funds had been restricted by a sharp reduction in sales caused by the worldwide anti-asbestos campaign

Contrary to the impression created by your sources, government officials have been taking regular environmental air samples at Kromellenboog since 1985 and in all cases readings have been well below the limit

'DEATH TRAPS'

The articles also refer to the asbestos mines as "death traps" The cause of improved safety in the asbestos industry is important and cannot be advanced by wild allegations

Gefco has given ample proof of its profound concern for the health and welfare of its workers and of those who live on and around its mines

The facts show how effective the measures it has taken have been

Far from being "death traps", Penge and the other asbestos mines are safe, productive work-places in areas where there are very few other employment opportunities

Not doubt there is still room for improvement Gefco for its part remains committed to reducing the already minimal health risk even further and its doors are open to the BAMCWU or anyone else who has a constructive suggestion to make in this regard

At the May 1989 conference of the Asbestos International Association in Brussels, the International Labour Organisation's document *Safety in the Use of Asbestos* was again endorsed by all participants, including Gefco

Cape Times (212)
July 21, 1989 3

2 killed in gold mine accident

JOHANNESBURG — Two employees died and 13 were hospitalised as a result of an accident yesterday morning at the Elandsrand gold mine at Carletonville, a spokesman for Anglo American said.

He said two of the injured miners were critical and the remainder satisfactory.

The accident occurred while the day shift was assembling for work at the shaft before going underground.

From a preliminary investigation, it appears that an employee slipped and fell when the employees behind surged forward.

The two employees died and the others were injured in the ensuing crush, the spokesman said.

The names of the dead will be released after their next-of-kin have been informed — Sapa

17 dies, 17 as bus train

Correspondent

LIZABETH — A is killed and 17 were seriously when a double-passenger bus into a moving New Brighton yesterday

Dead man, aged 25, has not been

bus driver, Mr R, was seriously He and the injured passengers admitted to Bone Hospital

ain driver, Mr ard, 53, was injured in the it which hap- the Matl Road police said Alpable homicide has been opened

2 killed, 13 injured in mine accident

Two employees died and 13 were taken to hospital after an accident yesterday at the Elandsrand gold mine in Carletonville, a spokesman for Anglo American said

He said of those injured, two were critical and the remainder in a satisfactory condition.

Stew *21/7/89*
The accident occurred while the day shift was assembling for work at the shaft

From a preliminary investigation, it appears an employee slipped and fell, and those behind surged forward

In the ensuing crush the two

(212)
employees died and the others were injured, the spokesman said

A full investigation is under way and the Chief Inspector of Mines has been informed

The names of the deceased will only be released after their next-of-kin have been informed

11 miners die in accidents

Staff Reporters ²¹²

Eleven black miners were killed and three injured in two separate accidents at the Kloof and Hartebeesfontein gold mines yesterday

A spokesman for Gold Fields, owner of the Kloof gold mine, Mr Attie Roets, said 10 employees died and three others were injured in an accident which occurred between 10 and 11 am at the bottom of No 1 shaft at the mine near Westonaria

The workers were caught by an "in-rush of water" while walking up a steeply inclined travelling way, according to Mr Roets. The three who were injured were taken to a hospital at Libanon Gold Mine where their condition was described as "satisfactory"

The names of the dead would be released after their next-of-kin had been informed, he said. The cause of the accident is being investigated

A mineworker also died at the Hartebeesfontein Gold Mine yesterday, Anglovaal announced

In a press statement, the company said the worker died "as a result of the injuries suffered in an accident that occurred at midday in the 66 level at the mine's No 6 shaft area"

The man's name would be released once his next-of-kin had been informed

A press officer for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr Jerry Majatladi, said safety in South African mines was the worst in the world

"The fact that 26 workers have died in accidents at this mine since the beginning of this year is proof that Kloof is interested in profit but not in the safety of the workers," Mr Majatladi said

He said mining engineers, who were responsible for the Mines Act, needed to improve their investigations into mine accidents

MINERS

212

Sowetan 26/7/89

SWEEP

TO THEIR

DEATHS

TEN workers were killed and three were injured in an underground accident at Kloof gold mine near Westonaria yesterday.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

rush of water while walking up a steeply inclined travelling way."

Names of the deceased were not available and the cause of the accident was being investigated, the company said.

Yesterday's deaths bring to 26 the number of workers killed in accidents at the mine since

January this year.

Reacting to the news of the accident yesterday, the Press officer for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr Jerry Majatladi, said safety in South African mines was the worst in the world.

"The fact that 26 workers have died in accidents at this mine since the beginning of the year is proof that Kloof is only

Go to Page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

A spokesman for Goldfields of SA, who own the mine, said the accident occurred yesterday morning at the bottom of a shaft when workers were caught by an "in-

Sowetan 26/7/89

Mine workers

drown

From Page 1

interested in profit but not in the safety of workers," he said.

Majatladi said mining engineers, who were responsible for the observance of the Mines Act, needed to improve their investigations into mine accidents.

According to Majatladi the attitudes of courts to mine safety, as reflected in the Kimross disaster finding where the mine owners were fined R1 after the death in a fire of over 100 workers, encouraged mining houses to neglect safety.

The publicity secretary of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union (BAMCWU), Mr Mbulelo Rakwena, said they were outraged by the "unnecessary loss of life perpetrated and encouraged by the mining industry's laxity in control policy."

"We have to sadly submit that these tragic accidents will continue for as long as workers' lives and safety were still made the preserve and prerogative of management," he said.

Rakwena said Bamcwu offered its members' condolences to the families of the bereaved.

10 die in underground flood

Correspondent 212

JOHANNESBURG. — Ten miners died in an underground water horror in a Western Transvaal gold mine yesterday.

Three others were hurt, one seriously, in the accident in Gold Fields' Kloof mine near Westonaria.

Gold Fields announced that the disaster occurred as the miners were "caught by an inrush of water while walking up a steep incline" at the bottom of the No 1 shaft. A sudden inrush of water and debris hit the men as they made their way up the steep passage about 2 000 metres underground. An investigation has been launched.

Handwritten notes: "CHINKULU" and "SINIC" written vertically on the left side of the clipping.

Mbus 26/7/89

Unions outraged as 11 die in mine accidents

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Eleven miners have been killed and three injured in accidents at the Kloof and Hartebeesfontein gold mines

A Gold Fields spokesman said 10 employees died and three were injured in an accident at the Kloof gold mine yesterday

The workers were caught by an "inrush of water" while walking up a steep travelling

way, he said. The accident would be investigated

The injured miners were taken to hospital where their condition was satisfactory today

One mineworker died at the Hartebeesfontein Gold Mine yesterday, Anglovaal said

A press officer for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr Jerry Majatladi, said safety in South African mines was the worst in the world

"The fact that 26 workers have died in accidents at the Kloof mine since the beginning of the year is proof that Kloof is interested in profit but not in the safety of the workers," Mr Majatladi said

He said mining engineers needed to improve their investigations into mine accidents

According to Mr Majatladi, the attitude of courts to mine safety — as reflected in the

Kinross fire disaster finding where the owners were fined after the death of more than 100 miners — encouraged mining houses to neglect safety

The publicity secretary of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union, Mr Mbulelo Rakwena, said members were outraged by the "unnecessary loss of life perpetrated and encouraged by the mining industry's laxity in control policy"

STUDENT: ELIA GEORGE KAIYAMO

TUTOR : BRITT MCLAUGHLIN

DUE : 31 AUGUST 1989

TOPIC : NEO-COLONIALISM IN UGANDA

POL. 317

Flooding claims 10 miners' lives

ANDREW BUDDEN (212)

ELEVEN miners died and three were injured yesterday in accidents at Kloof and Hartebeesfontein gold mines in the Western Transvaal 8 Day 26/7/87.

Gold Fields said 10 workers died and three were injured, one seriously, when an inclined travelling way flooded at Kloof south-west of Johannesburg.

An inrush of water and debris hit the men as they made their way up a steep passage about 2 000m down

An investigation has been launched to establish the cause of the accident

Mine officials were unable to shed light on the probable cause of the tragedy

The injured are in hospital at Libanon, another mine in the Gold Fields group.

The No 1 Shaft system is Kloof's main access to the gold-bearing Ventersdorp Contact Reef

Its closure — even if temporary — could seriously affect the mine Officials say the shaft system is, however, unlikely to be significantly affected

The flooding will probably not affect the neighbouring No 2 sub-vertical shaft which runs close to No 1 Shaft.

Sapa reports Anglovaal announced the death yesterday of an employee at Hartebeesfontein gold mine near Klerksdorp

The accident occurred at midday

Gold mines in the Klerksdorp area are generally prone to seismic activity which increase the likelihood of rock bursts

Names of the dead will be released after next of kin have been informed

on the woes of the Vietnamese-occupied nation

Mine 'cleared of blame' 212

CPA 10/13 27/7/89
JOHANNESBURG — An inquest into the deaths of seven miners in a fire last year at Western Deep Levels gold mine has cleared the mine of blame. The inquiry at the Carltonville Magistrate's Court also found no cause for the blaze.

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent Sapa Reuter AP and UPI

Mine deaths:
5/24/78
Deep cleared
at inquest (212)

An inquest into the deaths of seven mine-workers in a fire last year at Western Deep Levels gold mine has cleared the mine of blame

The inquiry at the Carletonville Magistrate's Court found no cause for the fire, but did find that miners suffocated after inhaling noxious gases or were overcome by smoke

The inquest focused on the use of polyurethane and the extent to which management reduced dangerous installations after 177 miners died at the Kimross mine two years before the fire at Western Deep — Sapa

Spokesman
198/11/14-2

MINE VICTIM OUT OF HOSPITAL

212

ONE of the three people injured in the disaster at Kloof gold mine on Tuesday has been discharged from hospital, Goldfields spokesman Mr Attie Roets, said yesterday.

Roets said names of the injured and the dead were not available. Most of the 10 who died when they were caught by an inrush of water while walking underground were from Lesotho and KwaZulu, Roets said. He said tracing families of the dead could take a week or more.

Roets said two other people who were still being treated at the Libanon gold mine hospital were in a satisfactory condition. "They did not suffer any fractures," he said.

Roets said the cause of the accident was being investigated.

"The government mining inspector is going to the scene today to begin the investigation. I cannot say how long it will be before we know the actual cause," Roets said.

The accident has been widely criticised by the two main unions representing black miners, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers Union (BAMCWU), who blamed lack of safety measures for the string of accidents at the mine.

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Mine ~~deaths~~ deaths: 212 union is 5/21/87 unhappy

Labour Reporter

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has expressed disappointment at the findings of an inquest into the death of seven miners in an underground fire at Western Deep Levels Gold Mine last year.

The court, in Carletonville, found it was not possible to make a finding on the cause of the fire

It absolved the mine of blame

Reacting to the finding, NUM spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi said the finding highlighted "the urgent need to remove all forms of polyurethane in underground mine applications

"The NUM is disappointed by the findings of the inquest, which came a day after the death of 10 miners at Kloof Gold Mine

"Although the polyurethane in question had been inspected by mine management, and metal fire breaks were installed, it was clearly still a fire hazard

"Mineworkers who risk their lives daily with minimal protection hope management will ... urgently step up the removal of polyurethane."

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more people for pro-democracy activities

CASE 7015 1/8/87 **3 die in mine accident** *(212)*

JOHANNESBURG — Three miners died at Winkelhaak Mines yesterday evening in an accident at the company's number six shaft when a concrete mixing kettle fell 20m down the shaft

Comp. Times 11/8/87 (212)
3 miners die in pressure burst

JOHANNESBURG — Three men were killed and five seriously injured after an underground pressure burst at ERPM gold mine near Boksburg yesterday morning

The accident occurred at 10 30am at 81 level — about 2 500m underground — on the

mine's inclined K shaft

Officials said mine production would not be affected by the tragedy

The names of the dead men will be released as soon as their next-of-kin have been informed — Sapa

3 miners ⁽²¹²⁾
^{Sowetan}
killed 11/8/89.

THREE men were killed and five seriously injured after a pressure burst at ERPM Gold Mine near Boksburg.

The names of the dead men will be released as soon as their next-of-kin have been informed.

3 miners killed in pressure burst

Three miners were killed and five seriously injured in a pressure burst at the ERPM gold mine near Boksburg yesterday

A mine spokesman said the rock burst took place at the 81-level K-shaft about 2 000 m underground in an in-

clined shaft

Rescue operations were started immediately and the injured were taken out from under the rocks

The names of the three dead men would be release as soon as their next of kin had been informed

Star 11/8/89

212

GML
14/8/88
212

Low fatalities in SA mines

JOHANNESBURG — Member mines of the Chamber of Mines improved on last year's record-low fatality and reportable injury rates in the first six months of this year, the chamber said here yesterday

It said the annualised fatality rate for all chamber member mines from January to June had improved to 0,9 per 1 000 employees, against 0,92 for the comparative period last year and 0,95 for the whole of 1988

This placed the fatality rate of colliery members of the Chamber of Mines "in line with those of the major Western coal producers" — Sapa

August 14 1989

Officials at two mines to be prosecuted

Move to re-open Kinross inquiry

Star 14/8/89

212

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

Three of South Africa's worst mining disasters are to come under the spotlight in the next few months with employees from two of the mines being prosecuted, and an attempt being made to reopen the Kinross inquiry.

The three tragedies at Genmin's Kinross, St Helena and Ermelo mines resulted in the deaths of 275 men

The Attorney-General of the Free State has decided to prosecute two senior St Helena gold mine officials after the death of 63 miners on August 31, 1987

The men died when the cage in which they were travelling plunged 457 m down a shaft after an explosion severed a cable

The two officials, Mr Dirk Cornelius van Greuning and Mr Kenneth Stephen Hannekom, have appeared in the Welkom regional court on charges of culpable homicide and alternative charges under the Mines and Works Act. They were not asked to plead.

The trial is expected to begin on September 27.

Foam lining caught fire

A Johannesburg industrial safety court prosecutor last week confirmed that Ermelo mine officials were to be prosecuted after the death of 35 miners in an explosion at the colliery on April 9, 1987

Details of the charges have not yet been released

In November last year an inquest court found Ermelo Mine (Pty) Ltd and five of the then mine officials to be responsible for the miners' deaths

An attempt is to be made in the Rand Supreme Court by the National Union of Mineworkers to reopen last year's controversial three-hour inquiry into South Africa's worst gold mine accident, the Kinross disaster when 177 men died after underground foam lining caught fire

NUM has challenged the decision of the inquiry's presiding officer, assistant Government Mining Engineer, Mr Henne Liebenberg, who refused NUM permission to cross-examine witnesses

The inquiry, held in June last year, was criticised by NUM at the time as being "a sham"

However, Mr Liebenberg told The Star the inquiry had been "a strict inquiry in terms of the Mines and Works Act"

The GME's original probe into the foam fire formed the basis for the State laying charges of culpable homicide and related charges under the Mines and Works Act against seven then-Gencor employees

After a lengthy trial in the Witbank regional court, all were acquitted except a welder who was found guilty of contravening the Act's regulations. He was fined R50 on each count

Rescue teams find another six bodies

Sowetan
16/8/89.

212

RESCUE teams at the West Driefontein gold mine yesterday afternoon retrieved the bodies of six more employees who were missing after a pressure burst on Monday, bringing the total number of deaths to eleven.

A statement from Gold Fields said rescuers had retrieved the bodies by 14h00. Another body was found at 6am yesterday morning.

The condition of one of the six employees injured on Monday is described as serious, while that of the other five is

satisfactory, the statement said.

They are all being treated at the group's Leslie Williams Memorial Hospital near Carletonville.

The accident occurred at about noon on Monday approximately 2 300m underground on 33-level of the No. 5 shaft area.

The statement said rescue teams would continue to search until all the employees were accounted for. There are three miners still missing.

The names of the deceased will be released as soon as their next-of-kin have been notified. - Sapa.

railway tracks *CAM 70/16 16/5/59*
6 miners' bodies found (212)

JOHANNESBURG — Rescue teams at the West Driefontein Gold Mine yesterday retrieved the bodies of six more men who were missing after a pressure burst on Monday, bringing the total number of deaths to 11

Mine tragedies queried

ARGUS 16/9/89 212
The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Three of South Africa's worst mining disasters are to come under the spotlight in the next few months, with employees from two of the mines being prosecuted, and an attempt being made to re-open the Kinross inquiry

The three tragedies at Genmin's Kinross, St Helena and Ermelo mines, claimed the lives of 275 men

The Attorney-General of the Free State has decided to prosecute two senior St Helena gold mine officials af-

ter the death of 63 miners on August 31, 1987

The men died when the cage in which they were travelling plunged 457m down a shaft after an explosion severed a cable. The two officials, Mr Dirk Cornelius van Greuning and Mr Kenneth Stephen Hannekom, have appeared in the Welkom Regional Court on charges of culpable homicide and alternative charges under the Mines and Works Act

The case is expected to begin on September 27

Death toll in mine accident rises to 11

The death toll in Monday's pressure burst at West Driefontein gold mine yesterday rose to 11. Three miners are still missing.

Gold Fields, the owners of the mine, said rescue teams would continue to search until all the miners were accounted for.

The condition of one of the six employees injured on Monday is described as serious, while that of the other five is satisfactory, the statement says.

They are all being treated at the Group's Leshe Williams Memorial Hospital near Carletonville.

The accident occurred at about noon on Monday approximately 2 300 m underground on 33-Level of the No 5 Shaft area.

The names of the dead will be released as soon as their next-of-kin have been notified. — Sapa

Star 16/8/89

3 die in Western Deep rockfall ^{Star 19/8/89} (212)

THREE miners were killed in a rock fall at the Western Deep Levels gold mine, Anglo American Corporation announced yesterday

The accident yesterday, in which one other miner was injured, comes less than a week after 14 miners died in a similar tragedy at the West Driefontein gold mine

Both mines are situated near Carletonville, west of Johannesburg

A statement issued by the mine said the rockfall had been triggered by "a seismic event measuring 1.73 on the Richter scale"

"Management regrets to announce that three employees died and one was in hospital as a result of a rockfall on 89 level," the statement said

The injured miner was said to be in a stable condition

The statement said the names of the miners killed would be released only once their next of kin had been informed — Sapa

Three miners killed, one injured in rockfall

JOHANNESBURG. — Three miners were killed in a rockfall at the Western Deep Levels gold mine yesterday, Anglo American Corporation announced

The accident, in which one other miner was injured, comes less than a week after 14 miners died in a similar tragedy at the West Driefontein gold mine

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"Management regrets to announce that three employees died and one was hospitalised as a result of a rockfall on 89 level," it said.

The injured miner was in a stable condition.

The names of those killed would be released once their next of kin had been informed.

Safer at the rockface

THE Chamber of Mines' report of a lower fatality rate on member mines in the first six months of this year is a positive development in the debate between trade unions and management about safety standards.

The chamber says that the annualised fatality rate for all member mines from January to June 1989 improved to 0,90 per 1 000 employees at work against 0,92 for the same time last year

The rate for 1988 was 0,95. The fatality rate of colliery members almost halved from 0,64 to 0,33 compared with the six months last year

The chamber says this places the fatality rate of colliery members "in

line with those of the major Western coal producers"

"This is the lowest injury rate ever achieved by the industry either on a six-monthly or an annual basis. There has been an uninterrupted annual decline in the injury rate since 1974"

Multi-fatality accidents on gold mines in recent months may, however, have undermined this performance. For example, two accidents at Kloof and Hartebeestfontein gold mines in the past couple of weeks resulted in the deaths of 11 miners and injuries to three

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has for many years been campaigning for higher standards of safety, particularly after 177 miners died in 1986 at Kin-

ross gold mine in the Eastern Transvaal

Mine managers have placed increasing emphasis on safety, and some have introduced sophisticated computer equipment to locate the source of fires and flooding

The chamber says "Despite the setback of a number of regrettable accidents on gold mines in recent months, the chamber hopes that the constant attention to safety by all mines will ensure that the lower rate will be maintained if not further improved upon in the second half of 1989"

"Good progress was also made once again in reducing injuries. The overall reportable injury rate for the first six months of this year reached 15,96 per 1 000 employees at work — almost 7% down on the rate of 17,09 for the same period in 1988"

212

5/7/89
20/6/89

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Mr Gert's 2/12
**Miner killed,
two injured**

BRITS — One miner was killed and two others injured yesterday when a vehicle ran out of control about 70 metres underground in the Crocodile platinum mine near here

The dead man was identified as Mr Gert Johannes Greef, 53. The names of the two injured miners will be released once their next of kin have been informed.

Miner crushed to death in tunnel ⁽²¹²⁾ ^{5/19/69}

A Brits miner was crushed to death while working underground this week. Mr Gert Johannes Greeff (about 54), died when a heavy vehicle crushed him against a tunnel side-wall of the Crocodile River West Mine on Wednesday. Police said they would await the completion of an investigation by the mine's board of inquiry before considering criminal prosecution. — Pretoria Correspondent

Union condemns deaths at mine

THE National Union of Mineworkers has condemned "in the strongest terms" the killing of three mine-workers by security staff at Kinross Mine near Evander on Friday night. (212)

the killings of workers as "a gross violation of human rights and a threat to the good human relations presently prevailing." "Basically, Gencor used live bullets to intimidate union members who had been involved in protest action against the general election."

South Africa 11/9/89

Two die in rockfall ^{CAP-14/9/89}
₁₁₀₇₄ (212)

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners died in a rockfall at Western Deep Levels west mine near Carletonville early yesterday, mine owner Anglo American said. The rockfall occurred after a "seismic event" measuring 3.1 on the Richter scale, a spokesman said.

facility with boating on the river."

R8,5-m boost for mine cable safety

(212)
Stent
15/9/89

Pretoria Bureau

An R8,5 million test facility for mine hoisting cables was commissioned at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories at Cottesloe, Johannesburg, yesterday.

The new machine, weighing 1 500 tons, is the biggest in South Africa and one of the largest in the world.

MINE DISASTER

Mr Frieder Hecker, manager of the CSIR's Mine Hoisting Technology Programme — part of the Division of Materials Science and Technology — said yesterday cables had been tested in South Africa ever since a 1904 mine disaster in which 40 people were killed.

"It is mandatory for South African mines to have the cables of mine hoisting cages tested every six months," he added. At present nearly 5 000 cables are tested annually.

"In most countries, cables are not normally tested but we do so to breaking point. A good cable usually breaks only when we subject it to between five and 10 times the power usually exerted upon it," Mr Hecker said.

the weekend

... morning accident at
Miners die underground

Coal traps 21/9/89
212

JOHANNESBURG — Two Gold Fields employees were killed on Tuesday in a fall of roof some 42m underground at Greenside Colliery, near Witbank.

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Soweto 22/9/87

Two miners die ²¹²

TWO Gold Fields employees were killed on Tuesday in a fall of roof some 42 metres underground at Greenside Colliery near Witbank



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News in Brief

Mine explosion kills two

JOHANNESBURG *212*
Chf. Text 29/9/89 Two employees were killed and 11 injured in an explosion at the Western Deep Level South Mine near Carletonville on Wednesday, the Anglo American Corporation announced yesterday

Disabled miners discuss plight

Off. Times 20/9/87 (212)
JOHANNESBURG — The National Union of Mineworkers has called a conference today of miners disabled in mine accidents to gain an insight into their plight

The union said in a statement that about 50 disabled and paraplegic miners were expected to attend the one-day conference at a hotel here.

"Most of these workers are coming from rehabilitation centres and hospitals on the mines," the statement said

Anglo American says the mining group will have spent more than R100 million by the end of next year on safety measures at all its mines, SABC radio news reports — Sapa

It's unfair, say workers in wheelchairs

A LINE of men in wheelchairs on the pavement outside a hotel in downtown Johannesburg last weekend served a grim reminder that 12 000 workers are injured on the country's gold mines each year — and that about 100 of these will remain paralysed for life

The paraplegics were among a group of injured workers bussed into the city by the National Union of Mineworkers (Num) to attend a conference on the problems experienced by victims of underground accidents.

A major grievance expressed by the delegates, who came from gold mines around the country as well as rural villages in Lesotho and the Transkei, related to compensation and job security

Disability grants in the industry are calculated according to the wages received by workers before being injured. The vast gap in wages for skilled and unskilled mineworkers means that the average black paraplegic will receive about R254 a month while a white worker in the same position will get about R1500

"If you look at the white miners who are disabled like we are you will see a vast difference," said an old man from the Hartebeesfontein mine

"They are paid high wages, but does a black man in a wheelchair not have the same needs as a white man?"

Compensation payouts failed to take into account the need for paraplegics to make alterations to their houses, and people in wheelchairs often incurred excessive transport costs because of relying on taxis and buses to get around in rural areas

Although most mines provide modern rehabilitation and training facilities for injured workers, delegates complained they were almost always given jobs paying lower wages than those received before an accident. Most delegates complained that they were seldom paid while spending time — often months — in hospital after their accidents. "In the wards the shifts are not paid," said one delegate. "That is why many people try to hide the pressure sores in hospital"

Many paraplegics noted that their injuries prevented them from qualifying for long service bonuses, and made them vulnerable when their mines retrenched workers.

A range of other grievances — including threats of dismissal by some mine managers, an insensitivity on the part of union organisers, and fears of being deserted by their wives at home — created a situation which, according to one old man, "makes us, the people of the wheelchairs, sometimes wish that we should have died in that accident".

The conference resolved that the Num should deal with the problems of disabled workers in future wage negotiations with the Chamber of Mines.

Union demands are likely to include increased compensation, job security, guarantees that wages and conditions of employment will remain constant after an accident, and payment for the costs of all medical treatment and alteration to houses.

Num's health and safety department plans to highlight the plight of paraplegics in union education courses so that organisers and shaft stewards will be encouraged to pay attention to

Paraplegic miners believe they are the forgotten victims of South Africa's most dangerous industry. A conference in Johannesburg looks at the problems these workers experience.

EDDIE KOCH reports

them

The union is also involved in planning a project that will deal with the problems faced by the disabled in their villages and townships

"We are not only fighting for our own rights," said a delegate to the conference, "but for those who come after us many of those who will get injured will be our own children"

Research by industrial sociologist Shelley Arkles and Witwatersrand University researcher Jean Leger shows that the mining industry accounts for two thirds of all workers permanently injured each year in industrial accidents

Don Pollnow, general manager for health and care services at the Chamber of Mines, told the *Weekly Mail* that in the first half of this year, mine accidents had resulted in some 128 "spinal compromised patients"

After treatment at the Chamber's Rand Mutual Hospital in Johannesburg, about two-thirds of these were left permanently or partially paralysed

Apart from rehabilitation that starts with treatment at the hospital, the mining industry runs two large training centres for disabled workers in Welkom. Wherever possible injured miners are trained to do alternative jobs and re-employed on a mine

If workers do choose to continue working in the industry they receive a wage as well as their monthly compensation payouts

Although the industry does not pay for the alteration of paraplegic miners' homes, both rehabilitation centres provide advice on how this can be done

Contemplating the costs of discriminatory compensation disabled mineworkers follow proceedings at last week's NUM-organised conference

Picture. STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix



212 w mail
61-12/10/89

Fire danger reduced in SA's mines

4/10/87
STAR

212 By Therese Anders,
Highveld Bureau

The danger of underground fires has been greatly reduced at Anglo American and Genmin mines as the two mining houses rip out hundreds of kilometres of inflammable polyurethane cladding on chilled water pipes.

The removal programme at Anglo's 13 gold mines is costing R100 million and the operation at Genmin's six polyurethane-user mines will cost tens of millions.

The use of polyurethane was banned on South African mines from January this year.

The decision came three years after the Kinross disaster, the country's biggest gold mine tragedy, when 177 Gencor miners died of carbon monoxide poisoning after a foam tunnel lining had caught fire.

After Kinross, another seven men died when foam caught alight at Anglo's Western Deep Levels mine last year.

CA/6 Times 12/10/87

212

Runaway ore carrier kills 7

BRITS — Seven platinum mine workers in Bophuthatswana were killed on Monday by a runaway ore carrier, a mine director announced yesterday.

Lonrho director Mr Richard Wagner said the seven employees were killed by a load haul dump unit travelling down an incline at the company's Eastern Platinum Mine in Bophuthatswana near Brits.

When asked why the company had delayed releasing the news for two days, Mr Wagner said the accident was being investigated by the Inspector of Mines.

He said the names of the dead would be released when their next-of-kin had been informed — Sapa

Mine cage fall sends to death

2/2 2/2
25/10/89

Three miners fell to their deaths at Kloof Gold Mine near Westonaria yesterday after a cage went into motion while they were stepping into it.

There was a sharp response from the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which said that this year Kloof had one of the worst safety records in the industry.

"There have been several fatal accidents.

"Management does not seem prepared to improve matters," said NUM press officer Mr Jerry Majatladi.

Gold Fields replied that it was "very concerned about the welfare of all its employees".

Company PRO Mr Attie Roets said the names of the dead would be released after next-of-kin had been informed.

The men fell from 32 level, 2700 m below the surface.

Mr Roets said there would be an inquiry into how the cage was activated.

CAPE TOWN

November 6, 1988 9

Kinross disaster: Claims for R2,5m

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Families of 28 of the 177 miners killed in the Kinross Mine disaster in September 1986 are suing the mine, various companies and individuals for R2,5m

Legal representative Mr Paul Benjamin said yesterday that eight of the dependants were suing the mine

Other defendants being sued by all 47 dependants include a mine official in charge of the operations at the place where the fire started and directors of two defunct companies which allegedly installed polyurethane foam in the underground tunnel

The miners died after inhaling the fumes of the burning polyurethane which lined the tunnel

Other individuals being sued included mine managers employed in 1980, when the polyurethane was installed

During the criminal proceedings against the mine and six Gencor officials in April last year, the seven were found not guilty of culpable homicide and 13 alternative charges. A welder, Frederick Viviers, was fined R50 each on two alternative charges of contravening mining regulations. He is one of the individuals being sued

Kinross disaster damage claims total R2,5-m

212

THE 1986 Kinross Mine disaster has given rise to damages claims totalling R2 5-million by 47 dependants of victims

Genmin, which owns Kinross, confirmed yesterday that summonses had been served on the mine and previous employees of the company

The claims are in respect of 28 of the 177 miners who died after the polyurethane lining of an underground tunnel caught alight

In terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act employees cannot sue their employer for damages. However eight of the victims were employees of a construction company and are therefore able to sue Kinross directly

Among the other respondents are the mine official in charge of the area where the underground fire started and senior mine management at the time of the fire

Liquid Air, which supplied the acetylene cylinder which allegedly sparked the fire, and Aerofoam Industries, which allegedly supplied foam products, are also being sued.

Gencor argued in the criminal case which followed the fire that it had ordered polyisocyanurate, not polyurethane, to be installed

Lawyer Mr Paul Benjamin, said yesterday the applicants would argue that both materials were unsafe - Sapa

Souetan
7/1/89

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S

...ing ... for untrapped people

Copy from 7/11/89

3 miners die in rockburst (212)

JOHANNESBURG — Three Anglo American employees died in a rockburst at Anglo American's Western Deep mine yesterday and two men are missing

... 250 dead

CME Trif 25/1/09

Two killed in ²¹²mine accidents

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners died in separate "seismic events" at Western Deep Levels gold mine yesterday, owner Anglo American Corporation said

Anglo's gold and uranium division said in a statement the first miner died at 1am and the second was killed in a "seismic event" at 12 20pm yesterday

Their names will not be released till the next-of-kin have been informed — Sapa

involved in educating their workers
Venter said governments should

an iceberg phenomenon what was
visible was only a small part of the

tancy from the onset of symptoms
to death was 15,6 months

NUM application on Kinross

THE NUM has applied to the Rand Supreme Court for an order reviewing and setting aside a decision by the presiding officer at the Kinross mine disaster inquiry not to allow the union's lawyers to cross-examine witnesses

The NUM's application began before Mr Justice Goldstein yesterday

According to an affidavit by NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, the union's legal representatives were told they would only be able to examine witnesses at the inquiry in terms of Section 6(2) of the Mines and Works Act.

That section provides for the cross-examination by those implicated by the evidence of a witness at an inquiry held under Section 5(1) of the same Act

Ramaphosa said 50 of the 177 miners killed in the Kinross disaster on September 16 1986 were NUM members

The mine and six employees

Bi Day 28/11/89
SUSAN RUSSELL
were charged with culpable homicide and alternative charges of contravening the Mines and Works Act Kinross Mines Ltd and five of the employees were acquitted. The sixth pleaded guilty to two contraventions of the Act and was fined R50 on each count.

Discretion 2/2

At the inquiry into the accident held at Evander on June 28 1988, presiding officer Hendrik Liebenberg ruled that the NUM's lawyers would be precluded from cross-examining witnesses except in terms of 6(2)

The NUM has brought the application for a review on the basis that the presiding officer is vested in law with a discretion to allow cross-examination outside the provisions of 6(2).

Ramaphosa said the criminal prosecution did not adequately explore all the causes of the accident or its background

Since the accident, he said, the practice of readily allowing the union an active role in inquiries had changed. This was explicable only on the basis of the Government Mining Engineer deciding to exclude the NUM's participation from inquiries as much as possible.

Government Mining Engineer Jan Raath denied in an answering affidavit there was any fixed policy adopted to restrict the union's rights at the inquiry or generally.

He admitted the NUM had been represented at inquiries and joint inquests into accidents but denied the NUM ought to be permitted to examine all witnesses as a matter of right. Raath also denied there had been any improper policy on his part or that of presiding officer Hendrik Liebenberg.

deal to him personally.

CHC F-215 29/11/88
Miner dies in ground fall *2/2*

JOHANNESBURG — A mine worker was killed and another suffered slight injuries in a fall of ground at the Loraine gold mine in the Orange Free State yesterday morning. A statement from Anglo Vaal said the accident took place in the No 1 shaft area.

New site for kaolin mine?

Staff Reporter

PLANS to mine the kaolin deposits in Noordhoek may be abandoned in favour of an alternative source on the West Coast.

Representatives of the kaolin mining company, Serina Pty Ltd, are to visit a farm near St Helena Bay today to assess the viability of mining the deposits there, company director Mr Stan Adler said yesterday.

He said there was a possibility that Serina would consider mining that deposit in favour of the one in Noordhoek.

"We are continually looking at and investigating new kaolin deposits and if this one is of the quality we want we'll institute a geological investigation followed by some test drilling," he said.

He said the investigation process was not lengthy and could be completed in about one month.

Mr Bob van Niekerk, a partner in St Helena Kaolin, which owns the kaolin mining rights on the alternative site, said he was prepared to consider any offer Serina might make.

He said an independent professional institute had surveyed the property and concluded that "there was plenty

of kaolin on the site and that it was of a very good quality".

"If Serina is not interested we'll begin mining and go into serious competition with them," he said.

Media spokesman for the Save Chapman's Peak Action Group Mr John Butterfield said the fact that Serina was even looking at alternative sites was "wonderful".

"Hopefully the blight that mining has put on the Peninsula in recent years will be removed to less environmentally and socially sensitive areas. This alternative should have been considered long ago but nevertheless we applaud Serina for doing it now."

According to an authenticated report issued by a German laboratory which analysed a sample of the kaolin from the St Helena site, the product is highly suitable as a paper filler and the whiteness suitable for the paper industry.

An unrelated geological survey company confirmed that the report indicated deposits of a high quality.

Other reports say the proposed site in Noordhoek could yield two million tons of white kaolin and eight million tons of a lesser grade, while the St Helena site has been assessed as having 4,5 million tons of very high grade kaolin.

deer's one-acre enclosure - UPI

6/12/87
3 miners killed

JOHANNESBURG

Three gold miners died yesterday morning in a rockfall at the President Brand mine near Welkom, mine owner Anglo American announced last night.

A spokesman said the bodies of the men had been recovered at 5pm

He said the mine would conduct a full inquiry - Sapa

11/12/87 10:42 AM

December 16, consular services will be provided, including the issuing of passports and visas.

CPL. To: 14/12/89 (212)
Miners killed on Rand

JOHANNESBURG. — Three miners were killed in a fall of ground at ERPM's far east vertical shaft on Tuesday, the mine said yesterday.

Miners dead

THREE miners were killed in a fall of ground at ERPM's far east vertical shaft on Tuesday, the mine said in a statement yesterday

The accident occurred 2800m below surface

Three other employees were admitted to hospital and are being treated for injuries.

Sowetan
14/12/89

812

Five miners die as platform collapses

29/12/89 By Guy Jepson (212)

Five miners were killed in a platform accident more than 2 km underground at the Goldfields-owned Libanon Gold Mine near Westonia yesterday.

Goldfields spokesman Mr Attie Roets said the accident occurred in an ore pass in the No 4 sub-shaft about 2300 m below the surface when a platform on which the men were working collapsed. No-one else was injured.

The miners were reinforcing the walls of the ore pass, a vertical tunnel connecting two horizontal tunnels 100 m apart, when the platform fell

"Something went wrong. We don't know if it was human or technical," Mr Roets said.

MINING - ACCIDENTS

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Star 5/11/90
Spotlight on mining safety

Staff Reporter (212)

Issues affecting safety in mining will be highlighted by 14 top speakers at Noshcon 90 (National Occupational Safety and Health Conference) at Sun-City from May 8 to 10

Mr Bunny Matthysen, managing director of National Occupational Safety Association, said there had been a fresh thrust in the field of safety for mines since a Government notice made it necessary for every mine to appoint safety representatives and in some instances full-time safety officers.

The three-day conference is expected to draw some 1 500 delegates, representing management and the workforce from every sphere of industry

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ORIENTAL GOLD MINES HAVE

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News in Brief

CAPE TOWN 25/1/90
Sisulu to lead march?

PORT ELIZABETH — Former ANC secretary-general Mr Walter Sisulu has been invited to lead a peaceful protest march planned by the residents of Graaff-Reinet for Saturday, February 3.

CAPE TOWN 25/1/90
Fire in Anglo gold mine *212*

JOHANNESBURG — A fire broke out in a store-room on 78 level at Vaal Reefs gold mine No 9 shaft about 9am yesterday and 41 workers were admitted to hospital for observation. An Anglo American spokesman said the fire had been extinguished and all employees in the affected section had been brought to the surface

R9 000 due on phone bill

HARARE — A parliamentary committee reported yesterday that Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism Ms Victoria Chitepo owed the government more than ZD10 000 (R9 000) in un-

49 miners in hospital after Vaal Reefs fire

212 By Kaizer Nyatumba

Forty-nine mineworkers were in hospital after being exposed to smoke in a fire at Vaal Reefs Gold Mine yesterday, an Anglo American spokesman, Mr Paul Clothier, said today

The fire, whose cause is being investigated, occurred at No 9 shaft at level 70 around 9 am yesterday

The 49 workers were admitted to hospital for observation. Mr Clothier said they were all in a satisfactory condition *Star 25/1/90*

"Most of the workers in that section took refuge in specially prepared refuge bags," he said

burg-based company, CIP Holdings, in the past few years

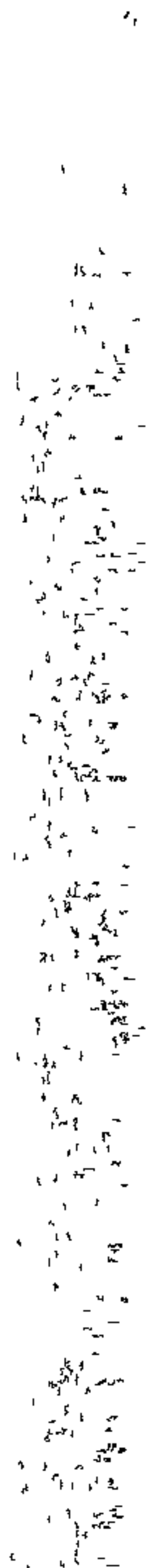
CAF Times 14/2/90

Two Anglo miners die 212

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners died after a fall of ground at Western Holdings' No 5 shaft in Welkom early yesterday morning, Anglo American said

Non-USA — Accidents —

Feck — Bank



Rockfall kills 3 miners

212

JOHANNESBURG — Three miners died in a rockfall yesterday afternoon, Anglo American Corporation said. The rockfall followed a "seismic event" at Western Deep Levels mine near Carletonville, AAC spokesman Mr Paul Clothier said.

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5 miners killed

212

3/3/70 FIVE miners died in an accident at the No 1 shaft of the Deelkraal gold mine near Carletonville yesterday morning, mine owner Gold Fields said.

5 Carletonville "The men died when rolling stock ran away in a service incline some 2400 metres below surface.

One other worker was slightly injured. - Sapa.

CPA Times . 23/3/90 . (212)

5 killed in mine accident

JOHANNESBURG. — Five miners died in an accident at the No 1 shaft of the Deelkraal gold mine near Carletonville yesterday morning, mine owner Gold Fields said.

"The men died when rolling stock ran away in a service incline some 2 400 metres below surface. One other worker was slightly injured in the accident," a Gold Fields statement said.

The names of the workers will be released as soon as their next-of-kin have been informed — Sapa

Mining fatality rate climbed in 1989

(212) Labour Reporter *Star* 23/3/90

The fatality rate in South Africa's mining industry climbed last year, despite a general downward trend, the Chamber of Mines has revealed in its 1989 review

The Chamber said the rate for all Chamber mines in 1989 was 1,01 per 1 000 employees — 6,3 percent worse than the previous year. This was because the gold mine rate had risen from the 1988 record low of 1,08 to 1,16 percent

A total of 583 miners were killed on all Chamber mines last year, as against 563 in 1988. Fatalities on the gold mines rose from 496 to 514

The Chamber said in its review that the fatality rate on all its mines had fallen by 22,9 percent since 1983 and that gold mining rates had fallen by 15,3 percent over the last seven years

It added that last year's reportable injury rate — 16,91 per 1 000 employees — was 2,8 percent better than the previous year and 37 percent better than in 1983

The introduction last year of a worker participation programme, with miners choosing their own safety officers and representatives, had had a positive impact on safety awareness, the Chamber said

(212)

HOW WELKOM RALLIED ROUND AFTER KILLER

(212) ST Times 25/3/90

True Grit CONT.

IT TOOK a disaster of major proportions this week to unearth the fighting spirit of the Free State miner

Reeling from the effects of a killer tornado that devastated three Welkom suburbs — leaving at least two dead, scores injured and hundreds homeless — the shell-shocked community responded by opening their hearts and wallets to the destitute

And while mopping-up operations were in full swing this weekend as the devastated area counted the costs of the tragedy it was a miracle the death toll in the jinxed city was not far higher

In recent years Welkom has borne the full brunt of an earthquake and floods

Shards of flying glass, trees, tiles, entire roofs, cars and caravans were sent into orbit by the tornado which carved a path of destruction through the suburbs of Riebeeckstad, Rheeders Park and Flamingo Park at 3.30pm on Tuesday

The wind was accompanied by hailstones as large as cricket balls, which exploded through the windows of houses. Vehicles were thrown hundreds of metres, wrapped around lamp posts and flattened under tons of rubble

Children

According to Civil Defence workers, fatalities were kept to a minimum because

● Many workers had not yet returned home when the tornado struck,

● Many children were still involved in sport and extra-mural activities at school,

● The traffic volume had yet to peak

The eye of the storm, which measured 1,7km wide, swept from the south-west to the north-east at more than 200km/h through the three suburbs, carrying all before it until it finally blew itself out

The business centre was unscathed by the tornado and many unsuspecting residents later returned to find their houses destroyed

The scene at Riebeeckstad — hardest hit of the three — resembled a heavily-shelled war zone

Roofs were ripped off, walls completely demolished and rubble and debris were strewn everywhere

Many people were stranded, with an estimated 15 000 of the homeless accommodated in the homes of friends, hastily erected tents, in caravans and local hotels

Police, the Red Cross and local churches stepped into the breach to cater for the

Reports by **IVOR CREWS**

homeless and soup kitchens were set up after houses were turned into rubble and cars into scrap metal

Many residents, fearing their possessions might be the target of looters, refused shelter from well-wishers and opted to stay in the shells and rubble of their once-proud homes

And although police reported only sporadic incidents of looting, residents were taking no chances and many wore sidearms, looking ready to use them at the slightest hint of provocation

In its wake, the tornado left damage which town clerk Chris Rademan confirmed could reach R540-million

He said structural damage to private homes alone could

exceed R130-million, excluding furniture, carpets and vehicles damaged in the storm

About 2 700 houses were affected, 510 of which had to be evacuated

But the close-knit mining community has looked after its own

Critical

Shop owners and neighbours from Welkom and surrounding towns poured into the devastated suburbs to contribute food, clothing and blankets to people whose homes had been wrecked in the mayhem

A service station worker, Oziel Matlakala, died after a wall collapsed on him and a

Pictures: **PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN**

mineworker also died from his injuries.

Welkom Hospital treated 86 people that night and motorist Nicky Mostert was in critical condition after his car crashed at the height of the storm

The Anglo American-controlled mine, Western Holdings, probably bore the brunt of the damage as it owned many of the houses wrecked in the storm

All access routes to Riebeeckstad were cordoned off to keep onlookers and looters out

In an interview with the Sunday Times this week, Free State administrator Louis Botha, who saw the damage first hand, said

"I simply don't have words to describe what I saw. One

can see the power of nature which, in five minutes, can destroy a city that will take a year to repair

"It was a wonderful experience to see the attitude of the locals towards the homeless. Some offered up to R1 000 while those less fortunate offered a loaf of bread"

He appealed to the people of the Free State to assist disaster victims and he thanked the hundreds of people who had spontaneously "joined hands"

Murder

He said "As I have come to know Welkom's people, they will continue with the mopping-up and repair actions as well as further development in such a way that it will be an example of perseverance and dedication to all of us"

He stressed that offers of assistance from nearby towns "transcended all

boundaries of politics and colour"

Police district commander, Colonel Henne Heymans, who recently arrived in Welkom from Pretoria, said he had never expected a rural city like Welkom to offer "so much action"

"In the three weeks I have been here, I have had to deal with a murder, an attempt by the AWB to disrupt a march, a consumer boycott and now the tornado"

Mr Rademan said Civil Defence members had worked round the clock to render aid "Many worked ceaselessly, even though their own homes had been badly damaged by the tornado," he said

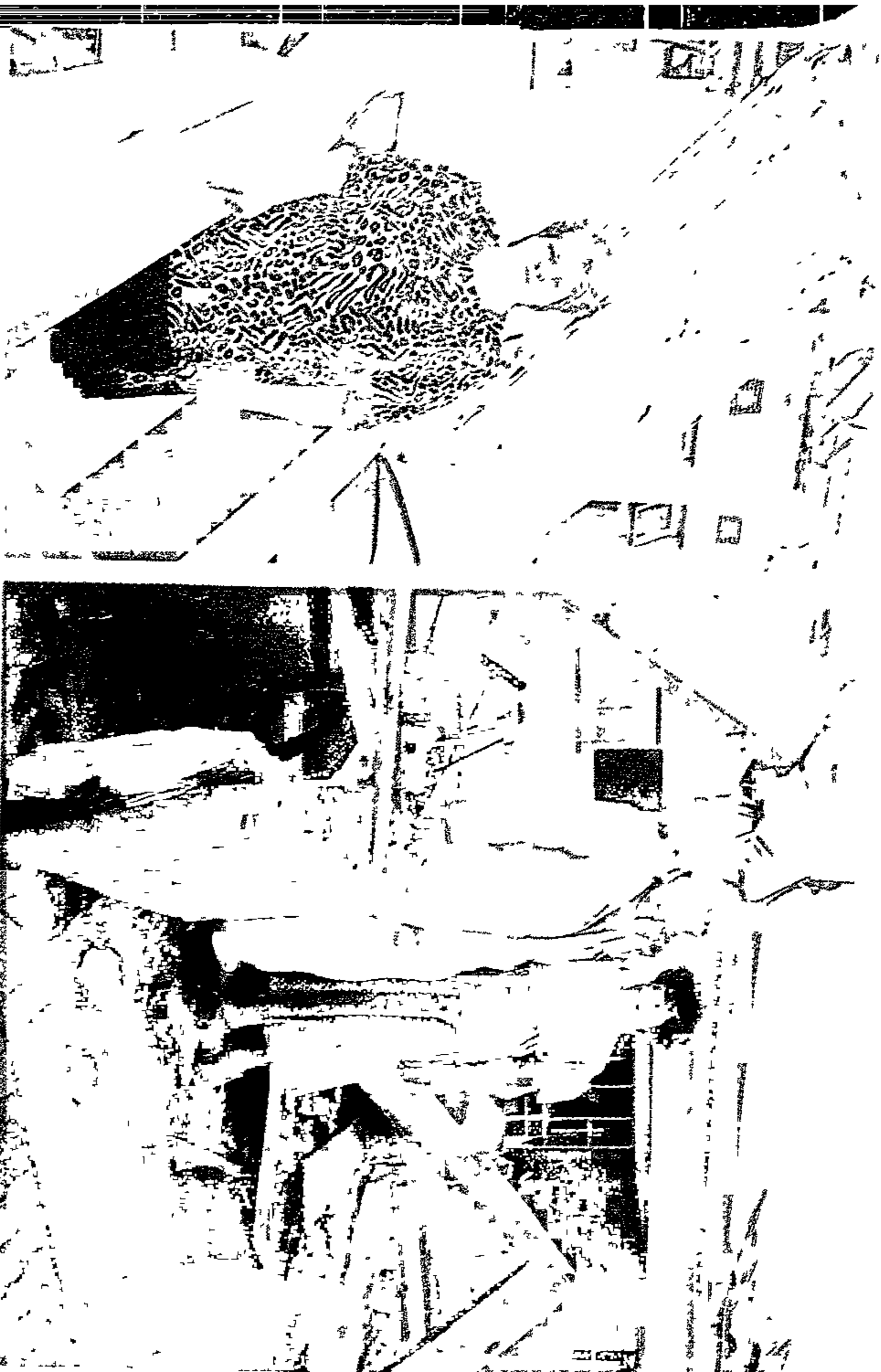
And as Welkom residents began mopping-up operations, building contractors disclosed that material was in short supply

One said "It will take at least a year before everything returns to normal"



TERRIFIED . . . Nora Keye, who shielded her six-month-old baby with her body as the roof and walls started collapsing

Of the miners



STUNNED Marie Saayman, who almost died



STRANDED Fanie and Agnes Malan. They have a home to rebuild

Brushes with the angel of death

SHATTERED victims of tornado-hit Welkom this week told of their brushes with death at the height of the storm.

Attractive estate agent Nora Keye, 31, of Mozart Avenue in Riebeeckstad, said:

"I was in the kitchen with a friend, Sarita Mavrodies, preparing bottles of milk for my six-month-old baby Candy when the storm hit. "I quickly realised it was no normal thunderstorm when I heard the sounds of the walls and glass cracking — it felt like the earth was about to fall in."

Mrs Keye said she and Mrs Mavrodies huddled in a corner around the baby to protect her with their bodies when the roof and walls of

adjoining rooms started collapsing.

She said: "Chairs and glass were flying around and we were so petrified we didn't make a sound."

"I thought the end of the world had come. Nobody would know what it is like unless they had experienced it."

Mrs Keye said her husband, Richard, was having a sauna elsewhere at the time and later found all three huddled in the house after the storm had blown over.

"We had intended selling up in Welkom and moving to Johannesburg or Durban, and now we don't have any choice," she said.

She estimated damage to their property at about R200,000. "Fortunately, we

are insured — others have been wiped out completely."

The family are now staying with friends in Welkom.

Mine estimator Fanie Malan, 48, of Crabb Avenue in Riebeeckstad said: "I did not recognise my house when I arrived home from work because of all the mess and rubble."

'Jet wind'

"Fortunately, my wife Agnes was visiting neighbours next door and was unhurt."

Mrs Malan said that when the storm broke she heard a sound "like a jet airliner" caused by the huge wind.

"The sky was pitch black and hailstones the size of tennis balls were smashing

through the windows. My neighbour told me not to look at our house because it had been completely destroyed."

After inspecting the damage, Mrs Malan said it was a miracle that she had not been hurt at the time.

"Judging by all the broken glass, I would probably have been decapitated," she said.

The family are sleeping in one of the "liveable rooms" until they can find another place to stay and start rebuilding.

Mrs Marie Saayman, 41, of Benbow Street in Riebeeckstad, said she owed her life to her daughter Annamarie, 17.

"I was in the kitchen with my son Theo, 12, who called me to close the door because of the wind. When I tried to do so, the wind tugged at me

so strongly that I was nearly pulled outside by the force."

Mrs Saayman said Annamarie grabbed her and pulled her back into the house when the roof of a nearby garage fell on to her home and the walls and roof started collapsing around them.

Miracle

Mrs Saayman said a caravan from a garage workshop had also blown into their yard and was smashed to smithereens. "It's unbelievable to think how it could have got there."

NGK minister Ben Joubert of Riebeeckstad said at least three families had been saved while praying for their

EMERGENCY... NGK minister Ben Joubert and residents help the destitute

lives in the studios of their homes.

"It was a miracle the rooms they were praying in were the only parts of the homes that were not destroyed," he marvelled.

Mine captain Chris Joubert, 41, of Crabb Avenue, said he had had been at work when the storm broke and phoned to warn his wife of the danger.

"I hurried home and saw trees and cars blown all over the street and prayed that my family was safe. When I arrived, my home was beyond recognition."

"Fortunately my boys — who deliver newspapers — had not already left on their delivery run or they might have been killed."

Num wants R700 000

By LEN MASEKO ~~LEN MASEKO~~

THE National Union of Mineworkers is demanding R100 000 from Goldfields for each of the seven miners killed in recent accidents at a Western Transvaal mine. *Sowetan 28/3/90*

Num official Mr Jerry Majatladi said the money - if granted by the company - would be used to set up a fund for families of the dead miners, who were employed at Deelkraal mine in Carletonville. Five of them died a week ago.

"The workers at Deelkraal are deeply distressed at the recent deaths of seven comrades - five died last week and two in February," Majatladi said.

Goldfields spokesman Mr Attie Roets yesterday confirmed that man-

agement had received a set of demands from the union. It expects to respond to the demands "within a week".

Num's demands include.

- * Suspension of the manager of the section in which the miners died,
- * A halt to blasting whenever mineworkers went missing underground, and
- * The right to elect safety stewards.

The death of the mineworkers triggered a work stoppage and a march by 7 000 Num members at the mine on Monday. But the march was stopped by mine security guards, who fired teargas and birdshot at the workers.

212

Reducing CFCs ^{CAPC} 'will cost ⁷⁰⁰ SA mines ⁷¹² millions

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The mining industry could spend "many millions of rands" in switching from the use of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in its underground cooling systems to meet Montreal Protocol requirements.

The Montreal Protocol, which South Africa signed in January, requires that CFC use by signatory countries must fall to 80% of 1986 levels by mid-1993 and to 50% by 1998.

However, the protocol is expected to be tightened in June at a London meeting to support "total phase-out" by the year 2000.

Mr Michael Bailey-McEwan, chief engineer of the Chamber of Mines research organisation environmental engineering division, said mines could face severe difficulties if restrictions on consumption of CFCs between 1990 and 2000 were stepped up further.

The changes expected were that 50% of 1986 consumption levels would have to be reached by 1994/5 and 15% by 1998.

The industry felt government should take the impact on mines into account before it agreed to a timetable for the phase-out of CFCs.

The mines already faced escalating production costs because of the unfavourable gold price.

Switch to ozone-friendly coolants could cost mines many millions

THE mining industry could spend "many millions of rands" in switching from the use of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in its underground cooling systems in order to meet Montreal Protocol requirements

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ZILLA EFFRAT

duction costs because of the unfavourable rand gold price. SA's mining industry consumes 5% of SA's present production of CFCs. The gold mines are almost totally reliant on CFC11 and CFC12 as refrigerants to maintain acceptable working conditions underground. Bailey-McEwan said the capital investment of the mining industry in refrigeration in present day values was upwards of R600m

Changeover would incur capital costs, as well as running and maintenance costs. In most cases it would be difficult and costly to convert existing equipment to the use of alternatives, he said.

In addition, alternatives would initially cost between four and five times as much as present CFCs and were likely to be somewhat less efficient. The crucial consideration to be taken into account was the safety and health of the underground workforce. There was some concern about a faster tightening of the Protocol as the mining in-

dustry required time to find cost effective and safe means of change over, Bailey-McEwan said.

The industry had formed a working group, co-ordinated by the research organisation with Bailey-McEwan as chairman, to investigate the most cost-effective means of changeover. One alternative available is HCFC22 which has only 5% of the ozone-depletion potential of other CFCs. But it might not be available in the long term if the Montreal Protocol is extended to phase it out at a later date.

Abolish racist, humiliating heat test, say mineworkers

ABOUT 28 000 mineworkers from Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand marched to the main mine offices last Wednesday and confronted management with a list of demands.

High up on this list of longstanding grievances, workers have demanded the abolition of what is known as "the acclimatisation test", used to assess a worker's ability to withstand heat. The miners say the test is racist, as it applies in practice only to black workers.

However, management denied that it was confined only to black workers. Adnan du Plessis, public affairs manager for Anglo American Corporation's gold and uranium division, said that acclimatisation applied to all races on the company's mines.

Asked whether there were currently white workers who had to be acclimated, he replied that he was not sure, but "very few" whites did manual labour on the mines.

Quoting the regulation 10 12 of the Mines and Works Act, Du Plessis said any employee engaged in manual labour in an environment which might result in heat stroke first be acclimatised, according to a code of practice approved by the inspector of the mines.

One such limitation was the fact that there were a number of "exemptions" to the rule. He said miners at working places not exceeding 27.5 degrees centigrade were exempted from acclimatisation, as were those whose jobs did not involve physical exertion.

Supervisory occupations from team leaders upwards were generally exempted from acclimatisation, meaning that whites were unlikely to be acclimated.

Mineworkers on Western Deep and Elandsrand mines are demanding the abolition of a heat-acclimatisation test, which, as it in practice applies only to black workers, they say is racist.
By MZIMKULU MALUNGA

Du Plessis said all employees were first screened to determine whether they were sufficiently fit for acclimatisation. "The test involves a brief exposure to simulated conditions under close observation."

However, this week the Weekly Mail visited Western Deep Levels No 1 shaft and discovered that workers had a different story to tell.

A worker, Ishmael Koutswa, said he felt that acclimatisation was "useless and discriminatory".

"If *mchongolo* (acclimatisation as it is commonly known among workers) is designed to determine people's ability to stand the heat, why do they first send us underground for five days and make us lash stones in the stopes then only after this acclimatise us?"

He described the process of acclimatisation. "When you get there they first strip you naked, not even a

wristband is allowed. You have to be like when you were born. Then one is given a skirt to wear.

"After that a person is weighed. You are given tablets and a glass of water to drink. If one tries to inquire why is he made to take tablets he is told *Wena gabarika wena mahulu skop* (you think you know too much)."

Following that workers are made to climb up and down a step for four hours. "Well, they do give us water every 30 minutes. They also test our temperatures every hour and if your temperature is high, you are pushed aside or taken to the doctor in the compound. And the following day you have to start all over again," said Koutswa, adding that sometimes the thermometer was inserted into the rectum, "which is quite humiliating to grown-up people like myself".

"The place is hot. They use fans to generate the heat and once you have started there is no stopping except for drinking water or the temperature tests. You can't even go to the toilet during those four hours," he said.

Another worker, Skumbuzo Myya, said the standard acclimatisation period was five days, but other people spent up to 10 days at the acclimatisation centre because of their heat intolerance.

"A person can pass the acclimatisation process, but still collapse underground, so the whole thing is useless," he said.

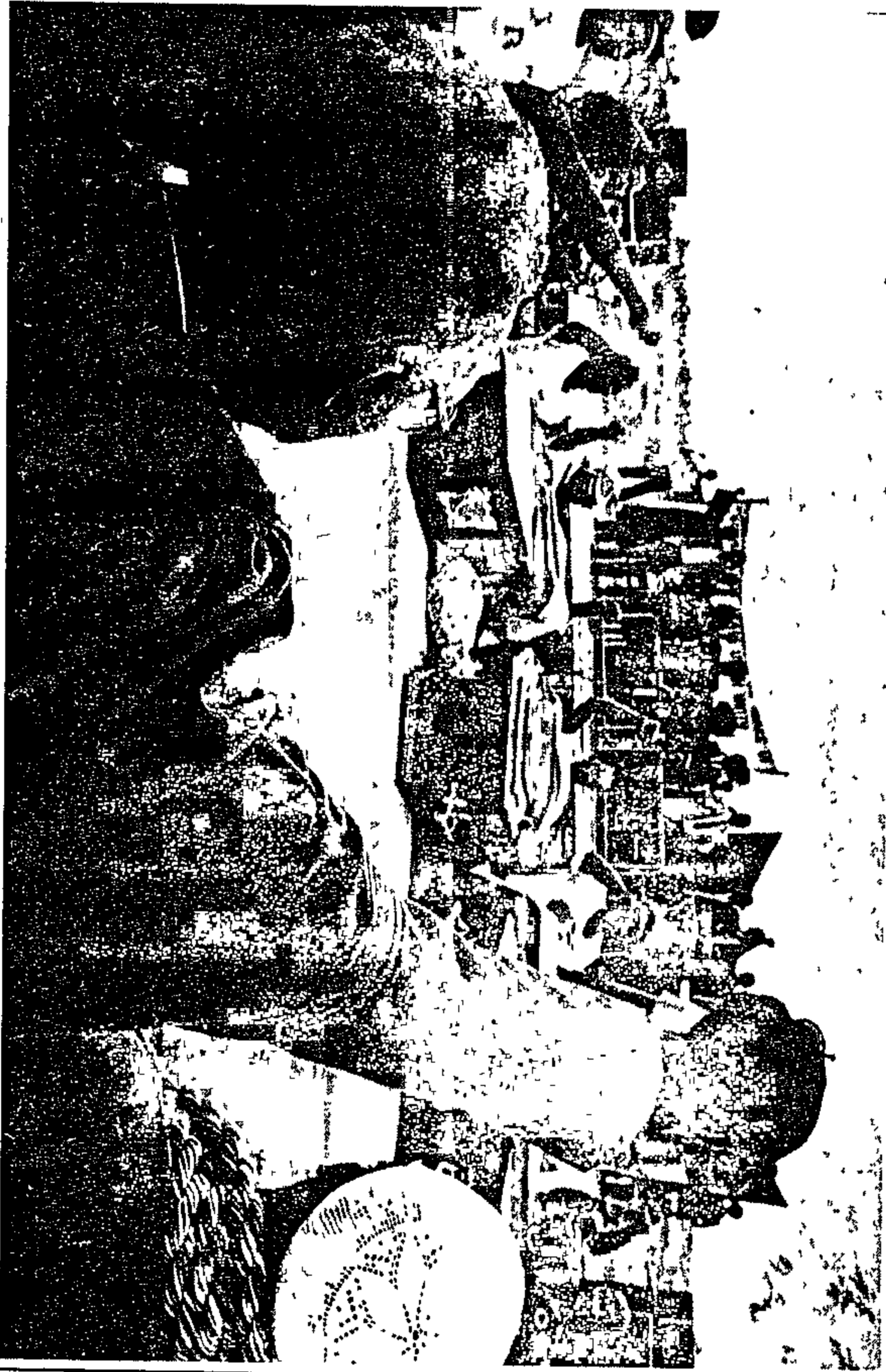
Myya said if an underground worker spent more than a week on surface he had to pay a visit to the acclimatisation centre before going back to his working place.

"Even if you were in hospital, they just don't care. But it is amazing that after the 1987 strike, which lasted 21 days, we were not acclimatised — we just went back to work," he added.

He said most workers viewed *mchongolo* as some sort of punishment as they did not see any reasons why the system was being maintained.

But Du Plessis said it was unlikely that the system will be abolished in the old mines. However, he said new mines were being designed with a view to reducing temperatures which would make acclimatisation "generally unnecessary".

Workers are insisting that when management responds, a mass meeting should be called at each shaft so that they can ask questions.



African Defence Force purposes, if not, for what purposes is it used, if so, (a) for what purposes does the Defence Force use it and (b) for how long has it been so used,

- (2) whether he has given consideration to the Defence Force giving up occupancy of this area and making it over to the Durban City Council for conservation and recreational purposes, if not, why not,

(3) whether the continued use of this area by the Defence Force is strategically necessary for South Africa's defence, if not, why is the Defence Force still occupying it? *Hansard 17/4/90* B528E

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) For harbour protection if required, as well as for accommodation of units, training, telecommunications and storage

(b) The area was handed over formally to the SA Defence Force during 1922

- (2) No, due to a lack of another suitably located area as well as the cost of relocation
- (3) Yes

New questions

Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act:

benefits *212*

*1 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) (a) What are the benefits payable in terms of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, No 78 of 1973, to persons found, after the commencement of the Act, to be suffering from compensatable diseases and (b) when were these benefits last revised, *Hansard 17/4/90*
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B606E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT *212*

(1) (a) One-sum benefits are paid as follows

Whites

— in the first degree R23 775,00
— in the second degree R43 834,00
— Tuberculosis R10 064,00

Coloureds and Indians

— in the first degree R14 089,00
— in the second degree R25 328,00
— Tuberculosis R 5 593,00

Blacks

— compensatable disease R 3 079,00
— compensatable disease plus Tuberculosis R 5 842,00
— Tuberculosis R 1 746,00

(b) the last increase came into effect on 14 June 1989. A further increase has been approved to —

Whites 15%
Coloureds and Indians 17%
Blacks 20%

(2) no

Mr J J WALSH Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask her what plans actually exist to rectify the enormous disparities which exist in the amounts that she has read because although the most recent increase goes a very small way towards doing so, obviously the discrepancies are enormous?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the principle has been accepted to phase in parity in all respects, and also in this regard [Interjections] Yes, but the compensation aspects are presently being considered by the Cabinet [Interjections]

Films: Defence Force equipment

*2 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 17/4/90*

Whether the South African Defence Force has a standing authorisation for the use of Defence Force equipment and personnel for the making of commercial feature films, if so, what are the relevant details and criteria? *B653E*

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No

CCB identification of certain person

*3 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 17/4/90*

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was identified by the Civil Co-operation Bureau as a potential threat to State security, if so, (a) when, (b) for what reasons and (c) what is the name of this person? *B654E*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The hon member is referred to my replies in this House to written question numbers 186, 187 and 188 of 1990 (a) to (c) fall away

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising from the surprising reply of the hon the Deputy Minister who admitted some weeks ago that he knew nothing about the existence of the CCB, may I ask whether it is normal in a so-called democratic society for a young man like Gavin Evans — I understand that he is opposed to compulsory national service — to be the target of a State operated assassination squad?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the question that the hon member has just put is not relevant. He can put it on the Question Paper. I shall not reply to any further supplementary questions in this regard

Conscription affected by unbanning

*4 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 17/4/90*

- (1) Whether the unbanning of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) will affect the conscription of White males into the South African Defence Force, if so in what ways, if not, why not,
- (2) whether White males who are members of the (a) ANC and (b) SACP will be called up for national service? *B655E*

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
- (2) (a) and (b) Yes

CCB membership of certain person

*5 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 17/4/90*

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was a member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, if so, (a) when did he become a member and (b) where was he recruited, *B656E*

(2) whether this person is or was a member of the South African Defence Force, if so,

(3) whether he ceased to be a member of the Defence Force at any stage, if so, (a) when, (b) for what reasons and (c) what was his rank at the time he ceased to be a member? *B656E*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The hon member is referred to my replies in this House to written question numbers 186, 187 and 188 of 1990 (1) to (3) fall away

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply is he aware of the fact that this person was recruited by the Head of Military Intelligence after he had been released from prison after having been found guilty of murder, and does he approve this as a policy of his Department?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not prepared to reply to any questions arising out of this question [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order!

Beneficiation/processing of minerals

*6 Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises †

- (1) Whether any beneficiation and/or processing projects for minerals have been undertaken in South Africa since 1 January 1986, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, and (b) what is the nature of the projects, in each case, *Hansard 17/4/90*
- (2) whether an estimate has been made of the additional foreign earnings for South Africa that result or will result from these projects, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details? *213* *B683E*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(1) Yes A large variety of beneficiation and/or processing projects have been undertaken in South Africa since 1 January 1986

Precious metals and minerals

Platinum-group metals

In August 1988 another platinum-group metals refinery was commissioned at Brakpan on the East Rand

Since July 1986 several platinum-group metal chemicals, among others rhodium-trioxide, are being produced in Durban, osmiumtetroxide is being manufactured in Pretoria since 1987

Diamonds

Since January 1986 altogether 50 small cutting factories have been commissioned. These factories handle less than 5% of the mass of diamonds beneficiated locally

Ferrometals

Iron and Steel

Iscor's Corex plant was commissioned at its Pretoria works by the end of 1989, production capacity amounts to 300 000 tons of liquid iron per year

In 1987, a steel mill at Witbank has put a second smelter with a capacity of 240 000 tons per year into service

Ferrochrome

The capacity of a new facility, commissioned at Brits by the end of 1988, amounts to 120 000 tons per year. Another new plant scheduled to come into operation at Rustenburg later this year will have a capacity of 100 000 tons per year

The total annual capacity of existing plants at Middelburg, Lydenburg, Steelport and Brits was expanded by 270 000 tons since 1989

Stainless steel

The capacity of a steel mill at Middelburg will later this year be increased by 50 000 tons per year

Manganese

In 1988, a manganese sinter plant with a capacity of 500 000 tons per year was commissioned at Mamatwan, Northern Cape

Vanadium

Two vanadium pentoxide plants have been commissioned, one in 1988 near Burgersfort with a capacity of 3 000 tons per year and the other at the beginning of 1990 at Vereeniging with a capacity of 4 000 tons per year

Non-ferrous metals

Since December 1986 two refineries at Marikana and Brakpan, are producing copper metal and nickel sulphate from by-products derived from platinum-group metals recovery

Non-metallic minerals

A plant at Germiston has since 1987 been processing limestone into synthetic gypsum for use in cement manufacture. Capacity amounts to 90 000 tons per year

At Kempton Park a start was made in 1987 to convert phosphogypsum, a waste product in the manufacture of phosphoric acid, into high quality alpha gypsum plaster

Since 1988, some 4 000 tons of magnesia and 6 000 tons of magnesium sulphate are being manufactured annually from magnesite at Kaapmuiden, Eastern Transvaal

In 1988 a plant was commissioned at Kempton Park for the conversion of salt into chlorine and caustic soda. The total annual mass amounts to some 95 000 tons

(2) Yes An estimate of the additional foreign exchange earnings with respect to 1989 shows an amount of R2 745 million. This amount is made up as follows:

Precious metals and minerals	— R 625 million
Ferrous metals	— R1 990 million
Non-ferrous metals	— R 130 million

Mr J CHOILE, Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, I should just like to ask him whether it is correct that

South Africa together with Zimbabwe has 90% of the world's chrome reserves, but that South Africa currently produces only about 30% of the world's ferrochrome, and mainly as a result of plants erected over the past five years. In the second instance I should like to know from the hon the Minister or the hon the Deputy Minister whether they are going to do anything in connection with the huge initiatives that are under way at present on the part of the moneyed interests to form a monopoly?

Mr SPEAKER Order! [Interjections] The object of supplementary questions is not to deliver an additional speech, but to ask a supplementary question arising out of the hon the Minister's reply [Interjections]

Occupational diseases in mines and works

*7 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether legislation relating to occupational diseases in mines and works is to be laid upon the Table during the current session, if so, when, if not, why not? (212)

Answer 17/4/90

B689E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No, rationalisation of occupational safety and health is presently being investigated by an interdepartmental committee under the chairmanship of the Director-General Department of Manpower, whereas the compensation aspects are presently being considered by the Cabinet.

Westonaria magistrate's office: building operations

*8 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether building operations on the magistrate's office at Westonaria will commence this year, if not, why not, if so, when are they expected (a) to commence and (b) to be completed?

B690E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The repair and renovation of existing accommodation and the erection of additional accommodation at the magistrate's office, Westonaria, will due to a lack of funds not commence this year. The Department Public

Works and Land Affairs has programmed the service on a Major Works Building Programme with a tender date of January 1991

- (a) February 1991
(b) August 1991

SAP's single quarters at Roodepoort

*9 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 20 March 1990, what amount is required by his Department for strengthening the foundations and repairing cracks in the walls of the South African Police's single quarters at Roodepoort
- (2) whether this amount has been appropriated by the State, if so, when, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what financial year is it expected to be appropriated?

Answer 17/4/90

B692E

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) Tests are presently being done to establish the nature of the soil in order to determine the extent of the service and the amount required is thus not known at this stage
- (2) No

- (a) and (b)

As the required amount is not yet known funds have not been appropriated. The position regarding the availability of funds is such that an allocation will not be able to be made in the present financial year, and it will have to wait until the 1991/92 financial year.

*Adv J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, I should like to ask him when the first investigation into the soil conditions of the area was done, and what was the object in respect of the condition of the foundations [Interjections]

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply is that at the present time a major study is being done of the actual soil content of the area on which the building is. It was determined some time ago, and the exact date I will find out for the hon member, that it was a soil problem that was causing the deterioration of the building.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)(i)	(ii)	(g)(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(h)	(i)
30	20	187	38	29	385	444	394	170	1	1

Own Affairs

Indian education: expenditure

35 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) How much was spent *per capita* on
- (a) teachers, (b) administrative staff, (c) grounds, cleaning and caretaker staff, (d) books and stationery, (e) equipment, (f) building maintenance and (g) other specified items in respect of (i) primary and (ii) secondary Indian State school pupils in the 1988-89 financial year,

- (2) whether the above personnel expenditure includes employer contributions to pension funds, if not, what is the employer contribution to pension funds calculated on the same *per capita* basis?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) (a) (i) to (g) (i) information in respect of State school pupils not maintained separately
(ii) to (g) (ii) information in respect of State school pupils not maintained separately

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Recovery of mercury: working conditions

416 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether his Department monitors conditions under which workers are employed in facilities for the processing and/or recovery of mercury, if not, why not, if so, (a) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations, (b) (i) which facilities are monitored and (ii) what is the nature of such monitoring and (c) what standards apply in this regard,

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (2) whether his Department liaises with any other Government Department in this regard, if so, (a) with which other Departments and (b) why?
- (1) Yes, with the exception of places of work falling under the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act No 27 of 1956), or under the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act No 26 of 1956)
- (a) In terms of regulation 5(f) of the General Administrative Regulations and regulation 2(1) of the General Safety Regulations, made under section 35 of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 (Act No 6 of 1983)
- (b) (i) Subject to (1) above, all places of work where mercury is processed and/or recovered
(ii) As set out in the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 (No 6 of 1983) and the regulations made thereunder

(c) For airborne mercury The "Threshold Limit Values" published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists For mercury as an alkyl compound The exposure limit value 0,01 milligrams per cubic metre For all other mercury compounds Limit 0,05 milligrams per cubic metre For biological monitoring Limits recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

(2) Yes

- (a) Department of Environment Affairs, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Department of National Health and Population Development, and Department of Water Affairs
- (b) To exchange expertise and to prevent unnecessary duplication

Own Affairs

Management Boards of certain schools

118. Dr C P MULDER asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) What are the (a) names and (b) occupations of each of the persons who were members of the management boards of the (i) Laerskool Lumpardsvler, (ii) Laerskool Betsie Verwoerd, (iii) Laerskool Rapportryer, (iv) Laerskool Randfontein, (v) Laerskool Wheatlands, (vi) Laerskool Kocksoord, (vii) Randfontein English Medium School, (viii) Hoerskool Riebeck, (ix) Hoerskool Jan Viljoen, (x) Hoerskool Goudrand and (xi) Randfontein High School on 17 April 1990,
- (2) on what date will the present term of the management board of each of these schools expire?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) and (2) It is not possible for the Department to furnish this information It may,

Mine shaft closed

From Page 1

primarily trade union leaders, and appealed for restraint

Other shafts and mines in the Freegold south region were functioning normally

Meanwhile, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok will meet the National Union of Mineworkers, the SADF, police, Anglo and the Chamber of Mines in Welkom this afternoon

Num publicity secretary Mr Jerry Majatladi said the parties would discuss the racial conflict in the area.

Among Num representatives to attend are general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, president Mr James Motlatsi and regional chairman of the Welkom area Mr Jan Selepe

"It is hoped that this (the meeting) will mark the beginning of a process that will lead to the final resolution of the conflict which has already claimed more than five lives since it started," said Majatladi.

"The Num wishes to reiterate its position that all the people of Welkom, both black and white, remain calm and maintain a high level of discipline"

Meanwhile, right wing groups in Welkom - armed with shotguns, rifles, whips and knives - waited outside the police station on Wednesday night while talks were held. - Sapa.

Shaft shut at Welkom clash mine

PRESIDENT Steyn Number 1 Shaft in Welkom has been closed in terms of the Mines and Works Act to secure the safety of all employees, Anglo American announced yesterday.

The closure follows a violent clash between mineworkers and mine security on Wednesday afternoon in which two men died and several were injured.

Of the four company officials injured two are in hospital, one in a serious but stable condition, Anglo said in a

statement.

Fourteen marchers were also injured. Eight are in hospital, three in a serious but stable condition.

"The incident is the subject of a criminal investigation by the South African Police.

"The shaft will be re-opened when employees indicate a clear commitment to peaceful and orderly work practices," the statement said.

It said mine management was meeting all parties concerned,

To Page 2

Sowetan 18/5/90

CME 7/10/90 22/5/90
Mineworkers die in shaft *2/2*

JOHANNESBURG — Two mineworkers died in a fall of ground following a seismic event at a Vaal Reef's East Mine shaft near Klerksdorp on Saturday, Anglo American Corporation said in a statement yesterday. Eight employees were treated for injuries.



Brian Leveson of the Legal Aid Bureau "People get into trouble simply because they don't understand" © Picture by Ken Oosterbroek

Legal Aid's battle for justice

At 8 in the morning they lock the doors of the Legal Aid Bureau offices in central Johannesburg, allowing in only the lame after that.

If they left the doors open, they would simply never get to the end of the queue of people who pour in each day to lay their problems on the desks of the overworked and underpaid staff.

As it is, when the doors close, anything up to 100 people line the narrow corridor — where many will have to wait for an entire day or longer.

They bring with them the problems of urban living — consumer problems, marital problems, bureaucratic problems. Each of them will get personal attention and care.

In her office, director Pauline Lipson puts her telephone receiver in a drawer (the only way to silence it since there is no switchboard operator to ward off unwanted calls).

Nominally retired, she comes in only three days a week now (except for crisis periods when she works six days). She has been doing this work for 30 years and never in those 30 years has there been a time when the Legal Aid Bureau was financially secure.

Today's running costs are R14 000 a month, of which the salary bill for a staff of 12 (which includes five lawyers and a social worker) is R8 590. The rest is

Always strapped for cash, even taking meagre collections to pay their postage bills, Johannesburg's Legal Aid Bureau provides a valuable and caring service in bringing justice to the impoverished. Many lawyers offer their services free of charge, but the bureau struggles to cope with the flood of people who daily arrive for help. **PAT SCHWARTZ** reports

taken up by rent and overheads.

Why the constant struggle for funds? "The fact that people have legal problems doesn't tear at the heart strings like crippled children or homeless animals. People tend to feel that people shouldn't make legal problems for themselves."

The Legal Aid Bureau, like many other organisations depending on public money to keep going, has also fallen victim to disinvestment. Many of the local subsidiaries of multi-national companies which had been giving generous donations have left the country. "Just another example of harming those people whom sanctions are supposed to assist", she says.

Permission

One light on the otherwise bleak horizon for the bureau is that the Director of Fund Raising has given it permission to raise funds abroad. Until a few weeks ago, it was restricted to fund-raising within the magisterial district of Johannesburg, even having to get permission to continue to re-

ceive funds from companies which had moved their offices to Sandton or Bedfordview.

Those who fill the offices call on the bureau to get them their maintenance when ex-husbands default, to help them when they have bought goods they can't afford from "forked and smooth-tongued salesmen in the townships", to intervene when a newly bought second-hand car turns out to have a dreadful defect, to untie the knots in bureau "ratle" red tape so an old person can get a pension and help with drawing up wills for would-be homeowners, a condition stipulated by the Soweto Council.

Her staff handle as many cases as possible, but when court applications are needed the cases are farmed out to a panel of attorneys and advocates who not only give us financial assistance but do the work free of charge.

"Occasionally when we are really broke we even take a collection in the waiting room and at the end of a morning we will find R4 or R5 which will be used for stamps."

What the Legal Aid Bureau

supplies that is unique, contends Mrs Lipson is "caring" for those who pass the bureau's stringent means test.

And it has paid off in trust. Clients she knew decades ago are now returning, bringing their adult offspring when they are in trouble. It's an ongoing thing.

Equally ongoing is the fact that there will always be somebody out there ready to take advantage of the naive and the poor.

With the granting of home ownership rights to blacks in 1986 came a whole new area for exploitation and a new spate of work for the bureau. Would-be homeowners were cheated, often out of their life savings, by unscrupulous builders, credit brokers and financial consultants.

The result has been the establishment of a Housing Advice Project aimed at prevention rather than an often futile attempt to cure. Last week the South African Housing Trust presented the Legal Aid Bureau with a cheque for R50 000 which will cover six months of the running costs of the project. But the Housing Advice Project cannot operate if the bureau is forced to close down. The two, says Mrs Lipson, are umbilically linked.

Attorney Brian Leveson, who heads the Housing Advice Project, believes that if it is to succeed it must move into the community and be targeted at as many people as possible to warn them about the fact that unless

they understand very clearly what is involved they might fall into a trap. Ideally, we need to set up little sub-offices in the townships. But that depends on funding.

Though consumer education is the major method of controlling the menace Mr Leveson would also like to see credit brokers and housing companies licensed and registered. But he acknowledges that "given the climate of deregulation this won't happen."

Hidden

"Even when contractors aren't unscrupulous," Mr Leveson points out, "people get into trouble simply because they don't understand and nobody bothers to explain about the hidden costs involved in homeownership — rates and taxes, lights and water transfer fees and fluctuating interest rates on bonds."

"Our aim is to draw up a standard contract fair to all parties which can be used for negotiating purposes."

Mr Leveson believes the Housing Advice Project is in the interests of the building industry, building societies as well as the homebuyers.

The Legal Aid Bureau won't close down this year or next. Pauline Lipson will make sure of that. Already there has been a response to her appeal. But after 30 years of invaluable service a little security would be nice.

Mine accident:

Two in court

212
Case 74/15 31/8/90
WELKOM. — Two men have appeared in the Regional Court here in connection with an accident at the St Helena gold mine in August, 1986.

Sixty-three people were killed in the accident.

The men, Mr Dirk Cornelius van Greening, 31, and Kenneth Stephen Hanekom, 32, pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide, alternatively charges under the Mines Act.

The hearing was adjourned to September 10. — Sapa

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Big cutback in budget of mine safety research unit dra

Criticism
(2/2)

THE Chamber of Mines Research Organisation (Comro) has cut by about 75% the budget of the hazardous materials unit (HMU) set up as a result of the 1986 Kinross disaster in which 177 people died in an underground fire.

The move, disclosed by a Comro source, has sparked bitter criticism from the NUM's health and safety department and from a well-known consultant who advises the NUM in accident investigations.

The HMU cutback — from R1,7m to R435 000 — was one of a number of cuts following a 43% reduction in Comro's overall budget from R70m to R40m announced in April. It is alleged the HMU's status — its ability to enforce findings — is also be-

ing downgraded NUM health and safety department head May Hermanus objected that the HMU should have been the last victim of the cutback, rather than one which is to be affected far more than the average.

"The latest events show us that health and safety research — which does not directly bring in profits — has become an expendable item.

"Now that the chamber faces cutbacks, health and safety research is one of the main victims," Hermanus said.

"And the individual mines do not have the personnel or facilities to take its place," said Martinson.

Chamber senior research GM Horst Wagner confirmed the HMU budget cut, but said this was because circumstances permitted this.

Wagner said in the last three years the HMU had conducted extensive tests for hazards associated with all materials now being used in mines.

"Having caught up the backlog, there is no necessity to continue testing with the same intensity," he said.

He added the unit would continue testing new materials, but the costs would in future be charged to suppliers, giving the

ALAN FINE

of hazardous materials — said the HMU was the only Comro department oriented solely towards safety. Other research was predominantly productivity-oriented.

He said there were 150 reported mine fires in 1989 which caused 12 deaths. "It was only a matter of luck that not more people were killed last year," he said.

"We are losing a relatively independent body. Apart from specific technical problems, the industry needs a unit to continually draw attention to fire hazards. Every fire should be investigated and lessons learned.

unit some income. Further, the unit had established a surface testing tunnel to operate in addition to its underground one, and the former would be more economical. The unit would continue conducting a reduced number of tests, he said.

Hermanus said another example of industry cutbacks on health and safety matters was a recent decision by the chamber to halt talks with the NUM on developing an industry-wide AIDS policy.

However, the chamber's senior health care GM Dr Daniel Pollnow denied this. He said the chamber had decided policy on how to deal with employees suffering from AIDS was best determined at mine level.

Comro cuts budget by 75%

CAH-Times. 11/6/90(212)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation (Comro) has cut by about 75% the budget of its Hazardous Materials Unit (HMU) set up as a result of the 1986 Kinross disaster in which 177 people died in an underground fire

The move, disclosed by a Comro source, has sparked bitter criticism by the NUM's health and safety department and by a well-known consultant who advises the NUM in accident investigations

The HMU cutback — from R1,7m to R435 000 was one of a number of cuts which followed a 43% reduction in Comro's overall budget from R70m to R40m announced in April. It is alleged that the HMU's status — its ability to enforce findings — was also being downgraded

NUM health and safety department head May Hermanus objected that the HMU should have been the last victim of the cutback, rather than one which is to be affected far more than the average.

"The latest events show us that

health and safety research, which does not directly bring in profits, has become an expendable item

"This is happening while the state is handing over to the private sector research which the state should have done itself. Now that the chamber faces cutbacks, health and safety research is one of the main victims," Hermanus said.

Mike Martinson — a consultant and retired senior lecturer in mining engineering who is representing the NUM in three accident investigations related to the ignition of hazardous materials — said the HMU was the only Comro department oriented solely towards safety. Other research was predominantly productivity-oriented.

He said there were 150 reported mine fires in 1989 which caused 12 deaths. "It was only a matter of luck that more people were not killed last year," he said.

"We are losing a relatively-independent body. Apart from specific technical problems, the industry needs a unit to continually

draw attention to fire hazards. Every fire should be investigated and lessons learnt.

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"Having caught up the backlog there is no necessity to continue testing with the same intensity," he said.

He added the unit would continue testing new materials, but the costs would in future be charged to suppliers, giving the unit some income.

Further, the unit had now established a surface testing tunnel to operate in addition to its underground one, and the former would be more economical. The unit would continue conducting a reduced number of tests, he said.

11

81

BIDAM 5/6/90

New technology 'could save SA mining industry millions'

212

PRETORIA — An accurate non-destructive evaluation (NDE) system to locate cracks in mine winder shafts and power generating turbines has been adapted by the CSIR for SA's mining industry.

The system, developed by British company Phoenix Inspection Systems Ltd for testing turbines in nuclear power stations, is the most advanced of its kind in Africa.

"This equipment will enable mines to locate any suspected cracks in mine winder shafts far more effectively than was possible previously," said CSIR project leader Charles O'Connor.

The adaptation of the technology was done at the request of the local mining industry by the CSIR's division of materials science and technology.

Inspections can be carried out during the course of a weekend. The system makes use of computer-evaluated ultrasonic echoes above the threshold of human hearing, and was recently used with complete success at a local mine.

GERALD REILLY

Any crack in a mine winder shaft potentially threatened the lives of workers as well as the mine's profits and production, O'Connor said.

Shutdowns resulting from efforts to locate suspected cracks in mine winder shafts could cost as much as R1m a day per shaft in lost production alone.

The new system, containing 18 ultrasonic transducers mounted in six arrays, can completely cover critical areas far more efficiently.

Said Dorbyl heavy engineering winder design chief engineer Errol Sparg "Access to this new technology means improved safety and profitability for our customers."

In September 1989 about 900 mine winder shafts were in use countrywide. Replacing one of these unnecessarily could cost about R10m in material and lost production costs, he added.

Common winder firms start joint venture

15/04/90

Self-rescue pack plant is on stream

RIAAAN SMIT 212

MINING utility company Cementation (Africa) yesterday officially opened a final assembly plant for locally manufactured self-rescue packs which could save SA an estimated R184m in foreign exchange

Self-rescue packs, 2kg canisters worn on belts by miners and which generate oxygen to sustain workers in the event of a fire or explosion, are compulsory on coal mines in terms of legislation and are being phased in on gold and other mines

Until mid-1988 these packs had been manufactured by a French company, Fenzy, which then granted Cementation the right to manufacture the self-rescuers under licence

Seventy-five percent of the content of the rescuers is now being manufactured by Cemtec-Fenzy, a department of Cementation Engineering, and assembled in the facility opened yesterday by deputy minister of mineral and energy affairs Piet Welgemoed

"The cost of self-rescuers will no longer be affected by foreign exchange rates, resulting in a price advantage of between 30% and 40% over imported units," Cemtec-Fenzy marketing director Tony Menego said yesterday.

If all self-rescuers used at mines in SA were the Cemtec-Fenzy units, it would save the country an estimated R184m in foreign exchange, he said

About 50 mining industry representatives, including French officials from Fenzy, attended the opening

221) spec 7/6/92

BACKGROUND

Namibians experience independence in very

different ways

WINDHOEK — With Namibia going about the task of nation building, on all sides people are watching, waiting for the changes.

A minority no doubt dread the new and are cynically alert and watchful for the first signs that will endorse their prejudices. They think of the slippery slide of black majority rule, of going the way of the rest of Africa.

Others probably expect the sort of dramatic shifts that might give meaning to the words "freedom, liberation, independence".

Of course, independence as it was forged in Namibia with, finally, a peaceful handover at

midnight on March 20, was much like waking up on a birthday nothing's really changed but then, too, something has

Since independence, change has been slow and incremental, hesitant sometimes as the new government faces the challenge of massive unemployment and, for all the advantages of a damn good start as far as infrastructure goes, a biased distribution of economic advantage with deep roots in apartheid.

Change, too, as it greets one in the everyday mix of meetings and comings and goings in

this new society, has its charm and delicate irony.

For a trip to the border with a defence ministry delegation, I wore serviceable khaki shorts and dust-proof ankle boots. Practical, I thought.

My travelling companions, men from the ministry, were mostly former PLAN fighters who knew the war-blasted Owanbo we were sharing now from a very different perspective.

God knows they'd trudged around here in boots too. But tougher boots than mine.

Independence as it was forged in Namibia, with a peaceful handover at midnight on March 20, was much like waking up on a birthday — nothing's really changed but then, too, something has

DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star's Africa News Service reports now they wore sharp suits or zany checked trousers with fashionable jackets. Ties knotted their necks and they carried briefcases of creaking new leather.

Two events marking quite noticeable change happened at the weekend. In Okahandja, north of the capital, the first leadership cadre of the national Namibian Army put on a proud

display for their president as graduates of the British-run training course, 242 of them. Here former enemies PLAN and SWATF, the Swapo liberation army and the SADF-trained territorial force respectively, go about soldiering together. Unambiguous change for them.

That it is a 50-50 PLAN-SWATF mix is the insistent

message from the defence ministry and they're decidedly touchy about any questions seeking to distinguish between these new comrades from such different military backgrounds.

The soldiers themselves had no qualms about revealing which side they had been on, but they were clear, too, about which side they were on now — Namibia.

It was quite stirring talking to them, quite touching when you try to imagine what their lives had been like until just over a year ago.

I knew the acting chief of the Defence Force from a previous meeting only by his *nom de guerre*, Ho Chi Minh. He had told me then that he'd studied the militarist and adopted his name in admiration.

At Okahandja, Charles Dickson Ndaxu Namoloh (Ho Chi Minh) was the first officer to receive his commissioning scroll from President Nujoma.

In Windhoek that same day, Namibia's national rugby XV took on a Welsh international side in a legitimate test freed from the constraints of the

sports boycott.

"It's funny," said a friend, remarking on the 'sociology' of the event and how white the audience was, "those guys were really proud of their Namibian team, almost like they'd discovered." Hey, you can stop oppressing people and life can get even more lekker. You can sit in the sun and watch international rugby and you can expect that we, Namibia now, we're going to take the Africa Cup this year because after South Africa we must be the best rugby team on the continent."

Rugby, sunny skies and democracy and South Africa isn't playing that game, yet.

News in Brief

Miner dies in rockfall

emp 7/14/80
K/S/6/80 (212)

JOHANNESBURG — A miner was killed and five more injured in two rockfalls at Welkom's Western Holdings gold mine on Wednesday

Ermelo (212)

Miners
injured ^{50 workers} 26/6/90

TEN mine workers were injured in a "methane ignition" at a colliery in Ermelo yesterday morning.

A statement from the owners of the eastern Transvaal mine, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation, said the accident occurred in a "continuous miner section" about 3am.

Most of the workers involved in the accident sustained burns on their faces and hands. One of the workers is in a serious condition.

The names of the injured would be released as soon as their families had been informed, Salamon said.

The managing director of the mine, Mr Mike Salamon, said the injured workers were taken to the Ermelo Hospital and then transferred to the Rand Mutual and Cottesloe hospitals in Johannesburg for specialised treatment.

He said an enquiry to establish the cause of the accident was under way. - Sapa.

5 Feb 27/6/90 (212) (A)

Burnt miners are placed in intensive care

By Abel Mushi

Six of the 10 miners injured in a methane accident at a coal mine in Ermelo in the eastern Transvaal on Monday are still in a serious condition

The other four are said to be stable.

The miners sustained serious burns when methane, a natural gas found in collieries, ignited at the Trans-Natal Coal Corporation's Tafelkop shaft.

The victims were transferred from the Ermelo Hospital to the Rand Mutual, Cottesloe and Milpark Hospitals in Johannesburg.

The six at the Rand Mutual Hospital were yesterday placed in the intensive care unit where a spokesman said they were "very sick" Their names have not yet been released.

The three at the Cottesloe Hospital and the one at the Milpark Hospital were said to be in a satisfactory condition. They are Folkers Maritz, William Raats, Deon Raubenheimer and Terrence Crompton

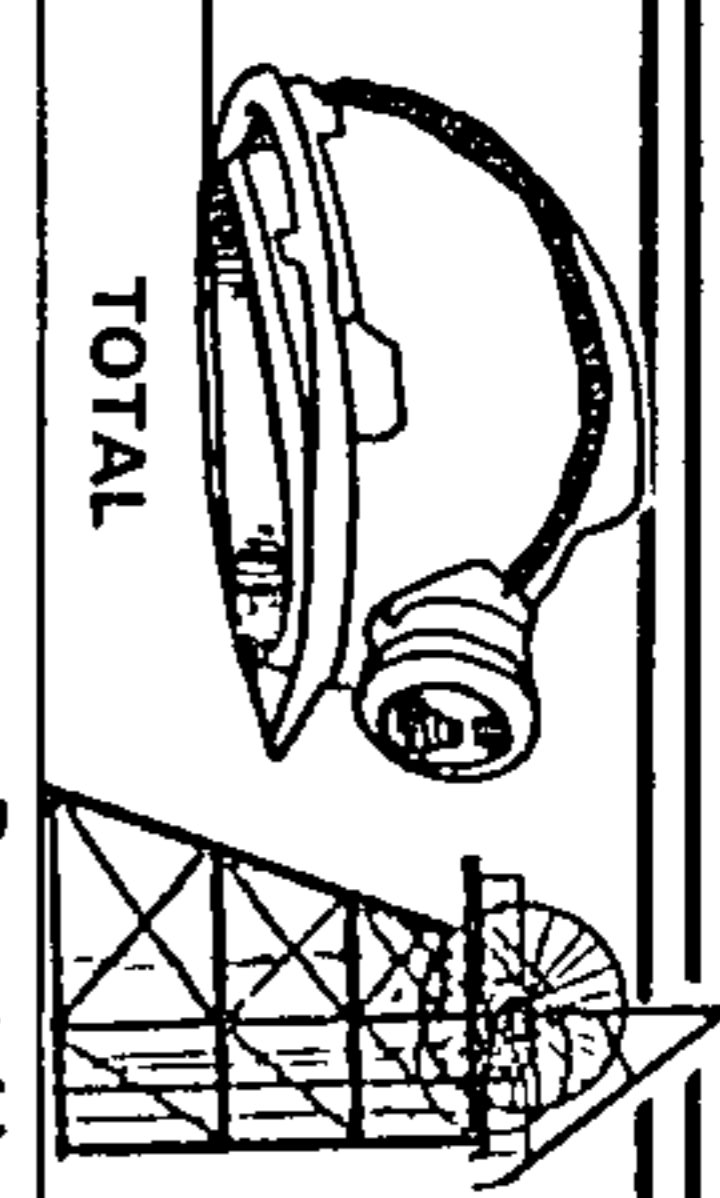
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See 29/6/90

(212)

BACKGROUND

**Accidents on Gold Mines and Coal Mines
MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA
FATALS, INJURIES AND FATALITY AND INJURY RATES**



TOTAL

Year	Fatal	Reportable		Fatality Rate	Reportable Injury Rate	Fatal	Reportable		Fatality Rate	Reportable Injury Rate
		Fatals	Injuries				Fatals	Injuries		
1983	605	13 309	37,38	1,70	11,88	25	1 239	14 548	1,37	31,64
1984	560	12 401	34,47	1,56	10,57	32	1 127	13 528	1,27	29,01
1985	497	11 854	32,64	1,38	9,60	31	1 012	12 866	1,13	27,49
1986	^{KRROSS} 657	10 487	29,17	1,83	7,55	24	834	11 321	1,45	24,09
1987	509	8 956	25,70	1,46	6,32	18	679	9 635	1,16	21,13
1988	476	8 882	25,33	1,36	4,96	20	548	9 430	1,08	20,45
1989										518

Rates are based on average labour at work per 1 000 employees

COAL MINES

Year	Fatal	Reportable		Fatality Rate	Reportable Injury Rate	Fatal	Reportable		Fatality Rate	Reportable Injury Rate
		Fatals	Injuries				Fatals	Injuries		
1983	103	607	13,65	2,32	3,81	17	117	724	1,56	9,40
1984	49	529	11,53	1,07	3,97	7	128	657	0,71	8,32
1985	27	385	9,68	0,68	4,92	4	138	523	0,46	7,60
1986	14	377	10,29	0,39	3,80	10	115	492	0,36	7,35
1987	^{EMBO} 74	315	9,58	2,25	2,93	22	82	397	1,58	6,53
1988	21	231	7,88	0,72	1,85	10	49	280	0,56	5,02
1989										26

Rates are based on average labour at work per 1 000 employees
Source: Chamber of Mines of SA

**Mine
be be**

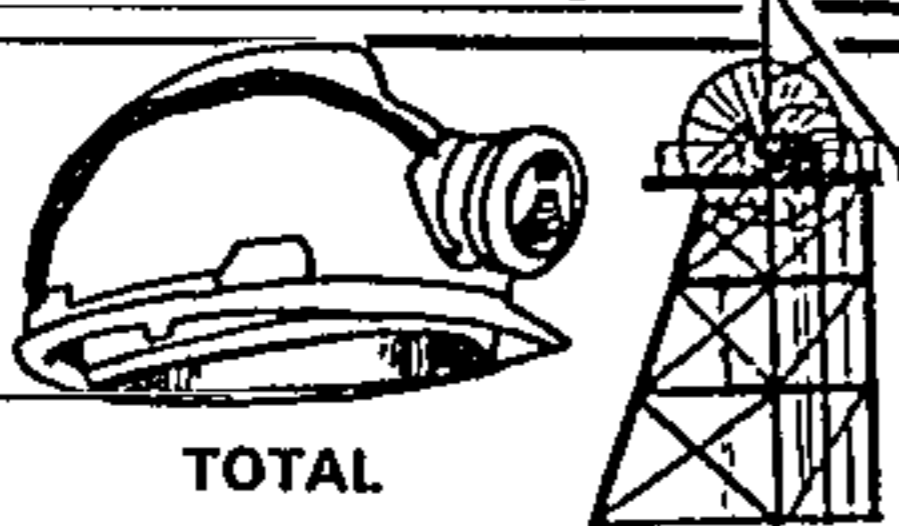
Since 1983, South Africa can gold and coal mine have claimed the lives of 4 594 miners and reported in the region of 80 000 injuries. Most of these deaths and injuries have occurred on gold mines — where for every ton of gold mined a miner is killed. HELEN GRANGE reports on the issue of mine safety from two perspectives.

Mining — South Africa most dangerous industry — tolls an average of 60 fatalities every year. 60 gold mines, one mine out of every 1 000 killed.

Since the beginning of this year, 238 lives have been lost on mines and 3 929 miners injured, according to the National Union of Mineworker (NUM).

These are high figures, the Chamber of Mines concedes. For the NUM however, the death and injury toll is unacceptably high.

"The fact is that mining is a hazardous occupation. Although we would prefer to have no deaths, this is the reality of mining worldwide," says Remond Raers, 1121



TOTAL

Fatals	Reportable Injuries	Fatality Rate	Reportable Injury Rate
630	14 548	1,37	31,64
592	13 528	1,27	29,01
528	12 866	1,13	27,49
681	11 321	1,45	24,09
527	9 636	1,16	21,13
496	9 430	1 08	20,45
518			

TOTAL

Fatals	Reportable Injuries	Fatality Rate	Reportable Injury Rate
120	724	1,56	8,40
56	667	0,71	8 32
31	523	0,46	7,60
24	492	0,36	7,35
96	397	1,58	6,53
28	280	0,58	5,02
26			

Mine deaths: can they be better contained?

Since 1983, South African gold and coal mines have claimed the lives of 4 594 miners and reported in the region of 80 000 injuries. Most of these deaths and injuries have occurred on gold mines — where for every ton of gold mined, a miner is killed. HELEN GRANGE reports on the issue of mine safety from two perspectives.



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These are high figures, the Chamber of Mines concedes. For the NUM however, the death and injury toll is unacceptably high.

"The fact is that mining is a hazardous occupation. Although we would prefer to have no deaths, this is the reality of mining worldwide," says Reinoud Boers, liaison officer for the chamber.

With the exception of major mine disasters such as the 1986 Kinross catastrophe, fatality rates are steadily dropping on both coal and gold mines, figures show.

Mr Boers says the declining trend in deaths and injuries is the result of painstaking research on mine safety, conducted by the Chamber over the years, as well as an increased awareness of safety standards among miners.

Heat exhaustion, for example — a major factor in the death rate during the early mining years — no longer presented a danger. Polyurethane cladding, a material which has contributed to underground fires, had been ripped out of every polyurethane-user mine at a huge cost, which has greatly reduced the danger of underground fires.

Although deaths resulting from the polyurethane fire at Kinross and other mine disasters have always hit news headlines, these are only the tip of the iceberg.

They represent only a fraction of the fatalities that occur on a day-to-day basis on mines throughout the country, but go largely unnoticed.

Fifty percent of mine deaths today are the result of rock-falls and pressure bursts, says Mr Boers. "There is constant research being conducted on ways to construct underground tunnels as well as the monitoring of seismic systems in order to be able to predict a rock-burst and have people evacuated."

"We must remember of

Saved... A miner is rescued and is brought to the surface. But thousands of others have perished underground. The National Union of Mineworkers considers the death rate unacceptably high.

course that South African mines are the deepest in the world (up to 4 km) and we are therefore dealing with both heat and extreme rock pressure. We are also digging the hardest rock anywhere in the world."

Mr Boers contends that the dangers inherent in South Africa's deep-level gold mines cannot justifiably be compared with mines in other countries.

In countries such as the US and UK, where coal mining predominates, depths of only 500 m are mined.

He adds that fatality statistics in mining countries abroad are still higher in some instances than on South African mines. "In Britain between 1900 and mid-1985, 57 961 miners died, while in the USA between 1911 and 1985, 101 816 miners were killed."

Percentages

"In South Africa, the fatality rate is below 50 000 since the turn of the century."

And if one had to take the percentage of coal mine deaths, says Mr Boers, it would represent only a fraction of the overall mining industry fatality rate.

According to the NUM, however, the fact that fatality figures on South African mines continue to shock can be largely attributed to the "poor state of health and safety" present at mines.

Jerry Majatladi, press officer for the NUM claims South Africa's standards of safety are tailing those on mines everywhere else in the world.

"Compared with countries

abroad, South Africa is the worst in terms of safety standards. At the end of the day, we have to look at the statistics and focus on why these accidents happen."

"Apart from the fact that South African mines have been using the wrong technological equipment, there is also the issue of on-the-ground worker/management dynamics. Miners consistently complain they are forced to mine in areas they consider to be unsafe."

"If they refuse, they can be dismissed. The attitude is 'work now, complain later'."

"The fact is that the more a miner works on a mine, the higher his chances of getting killed are," says Mr Majatladi.

Although the NUM has health and safety stewards on the mines, it has not succeeded in making health and safety issues a matter to be negotiated at national or industry level, says Mr Majatladi. Mines tolling the most fatalities, says Mr Majatladi, are the Western Deep mines in Carletonville and mines in the Orange Free State.

The NUM also finds procedures that follow an accident "totally" unacceptable.

"A Government-appointed mining engineer is called to determine the cause, but regardless of his findings, he cannot legally impose recommended safety rules."

The union, he says, should be able to appoint a "best qualified" person to inspect the mine — and safety recommendations should also be legally enforced.

Deepening crises' length

ANC's deputy president, Mandela, must have President George Bush a soft touch, writes LIONEL BARBER

for the reformist F W de Klerk

no US president is to feel comfortable embracing a Left-inclined head of a movement such as still less a man calls President Fidel Castro Cuba, Colonel Muammar of Libya and Mr Arafat of the Palestine Organisation (PLO) lies in arms

Mandela did his best to the divide former amateur boxer on Monday night of his for Joe Louis, the American heavyweight champion who had been a chance to rise to the his profession

Applause

described the private sector an engine of growth and that the ANC had no political position which dictated a policy of nationalisation

speech to Congress, Mr

aside about \$10 million (about R26 million) of taxpayers' money this year to be dispensed by non-governmental US organisations, such as the National Endowment for Democracy, to help black South African groups

This week he spelt out that a cessation of hostilities would occur once the De Klerk government had removed the remaining obstacles to negotiations on a new constitution. These include the return of 20 000 political exiles; the release of 1 000 political prisoners, the repeal of repressive legislation, and full removal of the state of emergency.

Although Mr Mandela expressed confidence on this point, many observers believe such an agreement with the Pretoria government could be several months away.

Even so, Mr Herman Cohen, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, conceded this week that a deal on political prisoners, coupled with the lifting of the state of emergency in the province of Natal, would be enough to allow Mr Bush to recommend suspending or modifying sanctions — Financial Times

Bop mine workers face slow death threat

By MOKGADI
PELA

WORKERS employed at a vanadium mine in Bophuthatswana could be facing a slow but certain death.

The company, Vametco Minerals, was formerly a subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation whose plant in Bhopal, India, caused the world's worst gas disaster.

More than 3 000 people died in the tragedy which occurred in 1984.

Vanadium is an element used in the strengthening of steel and doctors say the inhalation of its particles over a long period could cause recurrent bouts of bronchitis and emphysema (irreversible dilation of air sacs).

This latter condition could compromise the exchange of oxygen and carbon-dioxide, thereby causing a slow but certain death.

At a meeting held at Medunsa University, about 200 workers, all members of the National Workers Union of South Africa (Nawusa), said another common problem due to the extraction of vanadium was short breath and lack of appetite.

They complained that the company, Vanadium Mineral Co-operation (Vametco), did not provide them with protective clothing. The company insists it is providing protective clothing.

According to the International Occupational Health and Safety guidelines, workers should be given pre-employment medical examinations to ensure that persons suffering from chronic respiratory diseases are not exposed to vanadium products.

Exposed workers should receive regular ex-

aminations. Those working in high risk areas should wear adequate respiratory protective equipment. That includes a full-face mask and eye protection.

However, Nawusa said its members were not provided with such equipment, despite several requests for the company to supply them with such facilities.

The company insists it is providing protective clothing.

Earlier last week the managing director of Vametco, Mr H Enslin conceded that vanadium was dangerous to health. He did not say to what degree or what health precautions were being taken at the plant.

At the Medunsa meeting Nawusa members also called for the recognition of their union, the end to job discrimination; the clarification of job des-

cription; the reduction of the grading system, the dissolution of the company-appointed workers' councils, the recognition of May 1, June 16 and September 12 as paid public holidays.

Another point of contention was the Workman's Compensation Act which they claimed was not applied in a satisfactory manner.

A Nawusa member, Mr Boikie Modisagae, who was hit by a front-end loader 10 years ago, has been struggling to get compensation from Vametco for injuries sustained during the scope and course of his duties, they added.

According to enquires by *Sowetan*, Vametco was formerly known as Ucar Minerals, a subsidiary of the US-based Union Carbide company.

A spokesperson at the American Chamber of Commerce declined to

disclose when the the company changed its name or for what reason.

According to Nawusa, the firm moved to Bophuthatswana after the world's worst gas disaster which killed more than 3 000 people in India in 1984 and changed the name to Vametco.

Nawusa also claimed that the company moved to the homeland to avoid the Labour Relations Act.

Enslin has rejected claims that the company went to Bophuthatswana to avoid the Act, saying they moved to in 1977 before the LRA was drafted.

He said if there were problems at the company, his door was always open for discussions.

He said he would ensure that the company provided workers with a proper job description.

He said the question of recognising Nawusa would depend on the laws of "the country".

Sowetan 28/6/90

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54 men have died at mine since 1982

By Therese Anders,
Highveld Bureau

Monday's methane gas accident at Genmin's Ermelo Mine, in which 10 miners were injured, was the seventh serious accident at that colliery in eight years

Fifty-four miners have lost their lives at Ermelo Mine since 1982, including 35 who died in a methane explosion in 1987. In 1988, an inquest magistrate found Ermelo Mine and five of the then mine officials responsible for the deaths of the 35 men

Yesterday, a Department of Justice official confirmed that the mine and the five officials were to face charges of culpable homicide and various charges

The National Union of Mineworkers said it was

clear the mine had not taken any steps to address the problem

"This is the sixth methane explosion on this mine in eight years, claiming 54 lives with scores of others injured," the union said

A Genmin spokesman replied "We reject the NUM's allegations that no steps have been taken since the 1987 accident to address the methane problem.

"Since that accident the ventilation standards have been completely revised and accurate methane measuring instruments have been introduced and a totally computerised gas and air-flow monitoring system has been installed

"Lightning detection and warning systems have been upgraded as has the continuous barometric system"

Company ⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ rejects ⁽²¹²⁾ allegations

By MOKGADI PELA

THE Vametco Minerals Corporation has denied allegations that it did not provide its employees with adequate safety measures at the vanadium extracting mine.

Last week the National Workers' Union of South Africa claimed its members at the Bophuthatswana-based plant could be facing slow death because of constantly inhaling vanadium particles.

Nawusa said the inhalation of vanadium particles over a long period could cause recurrent bouts of bronchitis and emphysema (irreversible dilation of air sacks).

Vametco managing director Mr H Enslin refuted the allegation, saying vanadium was not dangerous to health.

He cited studies in the United States on workers who had been "exposed to vanadium over long periods but never suffered permanent damage to their respiratory system".

Enslin denied Nawusa's allegations that Vametco did not provide workers with protective clothing ^{§ 0wetm 317190}

He said workers were given dust masks and respirators while the wearing of eye protectors was mandatory

"Nawusa's claim that we moved to Bophuthatswana after the Bophal gas disaster which killed more than 3 000 people in 1984 are also untrue," Enslin said

Loss for chamber in running two hospitals

MATTHEW CURTIN

THE Chamber of Mines was losing R500 000 a year by operating two hospitals, the Cottesloe and Rand Mutual, chamber health care services senior GM Dr Daniel Pollnow said yesterday

Commenting after a chamber announcement of 75 job cuts at Rand Mutual due to falling patient numbers, Pollnow said staff numbers at Cottesloe Hospital — a non-racial institution, but reserved for senior employees, so catering primarily for whites — were also adjusted to meet declining occupancy levels

Plans to merge the two hospitals, announced last year, have not progressed Pollnow said the chamber was committed to merge the hospitals in principle but the decision was suspended for consultations Progress was slow because of opposition to the merger from the whites-only Mineworkers Union (MWU), he said

MWU officials were unavailable for comment last night

A Rand Mutual hospital spokesman said yesterday the daily average number of patients had fallen from 540 to 300 since 1986 The hospital employs 750 people

NUM Press officer Jerry Majatladi said yesterday the chamber's decision was "shocking" When health facilities in an industry marked by stressful working conditions were inadequate, it was unacceptable to target hospitals for job cuts, especially when they employed a fraction of the mining industry's 750 000 workers

Majatladi said the NUM had been invited to attend a meeting to discuss the job losses and the union was distressed that a unilateral decision appeared to have been taken over the cuts

The chamber's statement said it had told the union of the decision and would be consulting it over the staff cuts



75 mine hospital staff to lose jobs

SEVENTY-FIVE Rand Mutual Hospital workers will lose their jobs, the Chamber of Mines said in a statement yesterday

The Chamber said this was due to a decline in the number of patients.

It quoted Mr KC Mourant, general manager of the 640-bed hospital, as saying the daily average number of patients had fallen from 540 to 300 since 1986

About 12 000 workers are threatened by retrenchments as companies struggle to keep the mines profitable in the face of the fluctuating gold price

The Chamber cited the drop in the industry's workforce, improvement in the injury rate and upgrading of

regional mine hospitals as factors in the hospital's decision

But the National Union of Mineworkers says the death and injury toll in the mines is too high and unacceptable.

It said recently 238 mineworkers had died and 3 939 others had been injured in accidents since January this year.

The Chamber said. "Consultations are planned with the National Union of Mineworkers which has been informed of the intended retrenchments."

Spokesmen for the union were not immediately available for comment

The hospital employs about 750 people - Sapa.



MUNTU MYEZA

Myeza dies

AN executive member of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Muntu Myeza, was killed in a car accident on Monday, a family spokesman said yesterday

Myeza, who was a founder-member of the Black Consciousness Movement in the 1970s, died in the Free State

Sowetan 4/7/90

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NUM report attacks SA mining safety

A REPORT on safety standards released by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday says one miner dies and 18 are seriously injured for each ton of gold mined in SA

It says the "battery of laws" regulating the mining industry are poorly enforced and inadequate and, in general, safety standards on SA mines are poor

These are the major points contained in the report

6 Day 19/7/90
"There is a lack of concern for the lives of black workers," NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa claims in the paper. The NUM calls on government and the Chamber of Mines to set up a national forum to address "the poor health and safety standards of the industry".

The report says 68 000 mineworkers have lost their lives in accidents since 1900, and more than one-million have been per-

manently disabled

In 1989 alone 753 miners died in mine accidents and more than 10 000 were injured

"At this rate, one worker dies and 18 are seriously injured for each ton of gold that is mined," the report says

The union accuses management of being unwilling to introduce modern technological methods to ensure accidents are "prevented"

"Rockbursts are regarded as an act of God, unpredictable and unpreventable," the union concedes

The NUM says that health and safety problems in the mining industry are deeply rooted in the "general inequalities that characterise our society".

It says despite the "annual carnage", no commission of inquiry into mine safety has been held since 1963 — Sapa

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4. Die ERPM-gietery as deel van East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, op die plase Elandsfontein 90 IR, Elandsfontein 108 IR, Klippoortje 110 IR, Klippoortje 116 IR en Driefontein 87 IR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Germiston, provinsie Transvaal, asook op die plase Klippoortje 112 IR, Driefontein 85 IR, Vogelfontein 84 IR, Leeuwpoot 113 IR en Finaalspan 114 IR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Boksburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, Posbus 980, Brakpan, 1540, bedryf word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Enige werk in die gietery.

5. Die bedryf bekend as New Kleinfontein Crusher, op die plaas Driefontein 87 IR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Germiston, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur SA Stone (Pty) Limited, Posbus 5069, Boksburg-Noord, 1461, bedryf word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedryf met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Enige werk —

- (i) by bogrondse laaikaste;
- (ii) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
- (iii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
- (iv) by silindermeulaanlêe, draaifilteraanlêe en smeltery;
- (v) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;
- (vi) in smidswinkels, ketelmakerswinkels, trokherstelwinkels, sweiswinkels en boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word;
- (vii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed;
- (viii) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie;
- (ix) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en
- (x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

6. Die bedryf bekend as Chromecorp Technology (Pty) Limited, op Erf 2520, Uitbreiding 9, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Rustenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Chromecorp Technology (Pty) Limited, Privaatsak X82288, Rustenburg, 0300, bedryf word

4. The ERPM Foundary as part of East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, on the farms Elandsfontein 90 IR, Elandsfontein 108 IR, Klippoortje 110 IR, Klippoortje 116 IR and Driefontein 87 IR, situated in the Magisterial District of Germiston, Province of the Transvaal, as well as on the farms Klippoortje 112 IR, Driefontein 85 IR, Vogelfontein 84 IR, Leeuwpoot 113 IR and Finaalspan 114 IR, situated in the Magisterial District of Boksburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by East Rand Proprietary Mines Limited, P.O. Box 980, Brakpan, 1540

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date:

Any work in the foundary.

5. The works known as New Kleinfontein Crusher, on the farm Driefontein 87 IR, situated in the Magisterial District of Germiston, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by SA Stone (Pty) Limited, P.O. Box 5069, Boksburg North, 1461

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said works to be risk work with effect from the same date:

Any work —

- (i) at surface bins;
- (ii) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock ore or other minerals takes place;
- (iii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;
- (iv) at tube mill plants, rotary filter plants and smelt-houses;
- (v) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;
- (vi) in blacksmith shops, boiler maker shops, truck repair shops, welding shops and drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened;
- (vii) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;
- (viii) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ix) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (x) where rock-drilling is done.

6. The works known as Chromecorp Technology (Pty) Limited, on Stand 2520, Extension 9, situated in the Magisterial District of Rustenburg, Province of Transvaal, which at present is worked by Chromecorp Technology (Pty) Limited, Private Bag X82288, Rustenburg, 0300

2. Die myn bekend as Freddie's Minerals, op die plaas Môrelag 5 KU, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Letaba, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur mnr. F. W. Lowe, Posbus 546, Phalaborwa, 1390, ontgin word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot riskowerk:

Utgrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

Bogronde: Enige werk—

- (i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
 - (ii) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpmaak word;
 - (iii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat riskowerk verrig, hulle verklee,
 - (iv) waar monsters van vergruisde erts, of ander minerale in droe toestand gegradeer word; en
 - (v) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.
3. (a) Die myn bekend as Mosselbay Quarry, op die plaas Deunzicht 298, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Mosselbaai, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, wat tans deur Hippo Quarries (Pty) Limited, Posbus 23021, Claremont, 7735, ontgin word.
- (b) Die myn bekend as Mamre Quarry (Pty) Limited, op die plaas Groenekloof 971, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Malmesbury, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, wat tans deur Fraser Alexander Limited, Posbus 236, Benoni, 1500, ontgin word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myne met ingang van dieselfde datum tot riskowerk.

Utgrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

Bogronde: Enige werk—

- (i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,
- (iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;
- (iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpmaak word;
- (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat riskowerk verrig, hulle verklee,
- (vi) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word; en
- (vii) waar rotsboorwerke gedoen word.

2. The mine known as Freddie's Minerals, on the farm Môrelag 5 KU, situated in the Magisterial District of Letaba, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Mr F. W. Lowe, P.O. Box 546, Phalaborwa, 1390.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date.

Excavations: Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ii) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (iii) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
- (iv) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (v) where rock-drilling is done.

3. (a) The mine known as Mosselbay Quarry, on the farm Deunzicht 298, situated in the Magisterial District of Mosselbay, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, which at present is worked by Hippo Quarries (Pty) Limited, P.O. Box 23021, Claremont, 7735.

- (b) The mine known as Mamre Quarry (Pty) Limited, on the farm Groenekloof 971, situated in the Magisterial District of Malmesbury, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, which at present is worked by Fraser Alexander Limited, P.O. Box 236, Benoni, 1500.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mines to be risk work with effect from the same date:

Excavations: Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;
- (iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;
- (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened;
- (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;
- (vi) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (vii) where rock-drilling is done.

No. 1670

20 Julie 1990

**UITHOU VAN GROND VIR DIE
DOEL VAN 'N DORP**

Die Staatspresident het stukke geproklameerde grond, onderskeidelik ongeveer 533 vierkante meter en 2,7089 hektaar groot, gelee op die plaas Ormonde 99 IR, distrik Johannesburg, myndistrik Johannesburg, provinsie Transvaal, geregistreer op naam van Crown Mines Ltd en getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke onder RMT R60/90 in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, en in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Johannesburg, bewaar word, kragtens artikel 184 van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet No 20 van 1967), vir die doel van 'n dorp uitgehou.

(19/5/1/2905)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1652

20 Julie 1990

**VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYNE,
BEHEERDE BEDRYWE EN RISIKOWERK**

Ek, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Hoofdirekteur: Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No 78 van 1973), die volgende myne en bedrywe met ingang van 1 September 1990 tot beheerde myne en beheerde bedrywe:

1. Die myn bekend as Cashan Mining and Exploration CC, op die plaas Waterval 306 JQ, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Rustenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Cashan Mining and Exploration CC, Posbus 3054, Rustenburg, 0300, ontgin word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk.

Uitgrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

Bogronde: Enige werk—

- (i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
- (iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;
- (iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpmaak word;
- (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed;
- (vi) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlike geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie, en
- (vii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

No. 1670

20 July 1990

**RESERVATION OF LAND FOR THE
PURPOSES OF A TOWNSHIP**

The State President has, in terms of section 184 of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act, No 20 of 1967), reserved for the purposes of a township portions of proclaimed land, approximately 533 square metres and 2,7089 hectares in extent, respectively, situated on the farm Ormonde 99 IR, District of Johannesburg, Mining District of Johannesburg, Province of the Transvaal, registered in the name of Crown Mines Ltd and shown on a sketch plan copies of which have been filed under RMT R60/90 in the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, and in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg.

(19/5/1/2905)

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1652

20 July 1990

**DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINES,
CONTROLLED WORKS AND RISK WORK**

I, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Chief Director Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health and Population Development, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), hereby declare the following mines and works to be controlled mines and controlled works with effect from 1 September 1990.

1. The mine known as Cashan Mining and Exploration CC, on the farm Waterval 306 JQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Rustenburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Cashan Mining and Exploration CC, P.O. Box 3054, Rustenburg, 0300.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date:

Excavations: Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,
- (iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;
- (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
- (vi) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place; and
- (vii) where rock-drilling is done

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedryf met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Enige werk wat verrig word binne die drie gebiede aangedui as nommers 1, 2 en 3 op die bedryf se liggingsplan CCT-0102/1, wysiging E, wat op 18 Julie 1988 bygewerk is en wat in die Kantoor van die Staatsmyningenieur, Johannesburg, bewaar word

7. (a) Die myn bekend as Fortam Colliery, op die plaas Vogelstruispoort 384 JT, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Belfast, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Markabel (Pty) Limited, Posbus 61594, Marshalltown, 2107, ontgin word.
- (b) Die myn bekend as Speekfontein Colliery, op die plaas Speekfontein 336 JS, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Witbank, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Blinkpan Koolmyne Bpk., Pk. Blinkpan, 2250, ontgin word.
- (c) Die myn bekend as Mavela Colliery, op die plaas Goedeheop 315 JS, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Middelburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Benicon Mining (Pty) Limited, Posbus 2244, Witbank, 1035, ontgin word.
- (d) Die myn bekend as Paardeplaats Colliery, op die plaas Paardeplaats 12 IT, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Carolina, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, Posbus 12247, Chloorkop, 1624, ontgin word.
- (e) Die myn bekend as Ongezien Colliery (Hidro-kool), op die plaas Ongezien 365 JS, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Middelburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Hidrokool BK, Posbus 2415, Middelburg, 1050, ontgin word.
- (f) Die myn bekend as Riverside Colliery, op die plaas Wolwekrans 17 IS, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Witbank, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, Posbus 12247, Chloorkop, 1624, ontgin word.
- (g) Die myn bekend as Eastern Colliery, op die plaas Teutfontein 407 JS, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Middelburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Southern Scott Colliery (Pty) Limited, Posbus 1702, Middelburg, 1050, ontgin word.
- (h) Die myn bekend as Hayford Colliery, op die plaas Elandsfontein 309 JS, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Witbank, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Blinkpan Koolmyne Bpk., Pk. Blinkpan, 2250, ontgin word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myne met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk.

Utgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse oop delfplekke

Bogronde: Enige werk —

- (i) waar die verskuiving, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, sowel as laaiwerk by ondergeskikte sylyne,

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said works to be risk work with effect from the same date

Any work to be done within the three areas indicated as numbers 1, 2 and 3 on the works' locality plan CCT-0102/1, revision E, which was updated on 18 July 1988 and which is kept in the Office of the Government Mining Engineer, Johannesburg

7. (a) The mine known as Fortam Colliery, on the farm Vogelstruispoort 384 JT, situated in the Magisterial District of Belfast, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Markabel (Pty) Limited, P O Box 61594, Marshalltown, 2107.
- (b) The mine known as Speekfontein Colliery, on the farm Speekfontein 336 JS, situated in the Magisterial District of Witbank, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Blinkpan Koolmyne Bpk., P.O. Blinkpan, 2250
- (c) The mine known as Mavela Colliery, on the farm Goedeheop 315 JS, situated in the Magisterial District of Middelburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Benicon Mining (Pty) Limited, P O Box 2244, Witbank, 1035.
- (d) The mine known as Paardeplaats Colliery, on the farm Paardeplaats 12 IT, situated in the Magisterial District of Carolina, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, P O Box 12247, Chloorkop, 1624.
- (e) The mine known as Ongezien Colliery (Hidro-kool), on the farm Ongezien 365 JS, situated in the Magisterial District of Middelburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Hidrokool CC, P O Box 2415, Middelburg, 1050.
- (f) The mine known as Riverside Colliery, on the farm Wolwekrans 17 IS, situated in the Magisterial District of Witbank, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, P O Box 12247, Chloorkop, 1624
- (g) The mine known as Eastern Colliery, on the farm Teutfontein 407 JS, situated in the Magisterial District of Middelburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Southern Scott Colliery (Pty) Limited, P O. Box 1702, Middelburg, 1050
- (h) The mine known as Hayford Colliery, on the farm Elandsfontein 309 JS, situated in the Magisterial District of Witbank, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Blinkpan Koolmyne Bpk., P O Blinkpan, 2250

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mines to be risk work with effect from the same date.

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface Any work —

- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, including loading operations at subsidiary sidings,

- 212
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
 - (iii) op of by afvalhope, steenkoolhope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;
 - (iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,
 - (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risiko-werk verrig, hulle verkleed,
 - (vi) in steenkoollaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat ontledings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind nie,
 - (vii) waar monsters van vergruisde steenkool of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word; en
 - (viii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. 1651

20 Julie 1990

WET OP NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDE, No 28 VAN 1969

VOORLOPIGE VERKLARING VAN NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDE — DIE HISTORIESE GEBOUE EN STRUKTURE VAN DIE OUYRNSE SENDINGKOMPLEKS STEINKOPF, BESTAANDE UIT DIE OUYSENDINGKERK (ERF 2054), DIE OUPASTORIE (ERF 2053), DIE OUSKOOLGEBOU EN MUUR (ERF 267) EN DIE OUWOONHUIS (ERF 268), GELEE OP DIE TERREIN VAN DIE OUYRNSE SENDINGKOMPLEKS STEINKOPF, IN DIE AFDELING NAMAKWALAND

Kragtens artikel 5 (1) (c) van die Wet op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, 1969 (Wet No 28 van 1969), verklaar die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede hierby die historiese geboue en strukture van die Ouyrnse Sendingkompleks Steinkopf, bestaande uit die ou Sendingkerk (Erf 2054), die ou Pastorie (Erf 2053), die ou skoolgebou en muur (Erf 267) en die ou woonhuis (Erf 268), gelee op die terrein van die Ouyrnse Sendingkompleks Steinkopf, in die afdeling Namakwaland, soos hieronder volledig beskryf, tot nasionale gedenkwaardighede.

Beskrywing

Die historiese geboue en strukture van die Ouyrnse Sendingkompleks Steinkopf, bestaande uit—

- (1) die ou Sendingkerk, gelee op die Restant van Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Steinkopf 22 (nou bekend as Erf 2054, Steinkopf)

Grondbrief 276/1957, gedateer 26 November 1957 (par. 2);

- (2) die ou Pastorie, gelee op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Steinkopf 22 (nou bekend as Erf 2053, Steinkopf).

Transportakte 9064/1971, gedateer 7 April 1971; en

- (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;
- (iii) on or at waste dumps, coal dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
- (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
- (vi) in coal laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet analyses are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place,
- (vii) where samples of crushed coal or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (viii) where rock-drilling is done

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 1651

20 July 1990

NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT, No. 28 OF 1969

PROVISIONAL DECLARATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS — THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES OF THE OLD RHENISH MISSION COMPLEX STEINKOPF, CONSISTING OF THE OLD MISSION CHURCH (ERF 2054), THE OLD PARSONAGE (ERF 2053), THE OLD SCHOOL BUILDING AND WALL (ERF 267) AND THE OLD DWELLING-HOUSE (ERF 268), SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE OLD RHENISH MISSION COMPLEX STEINKOPF, IN THE DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND

In terms of section 5 (1) (c) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act No 28 of 1969), the National Monuments Council hereby provisionally declares the historic buildings and structures of the Old Rhenish Mission Complex Steinkopf, consisting of the old Mission Church (Erf 2054), the old Parsonage (Erf 2053), the old school building and wall (Erf 267) and the old dwelling-house (Erf 268), situated on the site of the Old Rhenish Mission Complex Steinkopf, in the Division of Namaqualand, as fully described below, to be national monuments

Description

The historic buildings and structures of the Old Rhenish Mission Complex Steinkopf, consisting of—

- (1) the Old Mission Church, situated on the Remainder of Portion 4 of the farm Steinkopf 22 (now known as Erf 2054, Steinkopf)

Land Grant 276/1957, dated 26 November 1957 (par. 2);

- (2) the Old Parsonage, situated on Portion 2 of the farm Steinkopf 22 (now known as Erf 2053, Steinkopf)

Deed of Transfer 9065/1971, dated 7 April 1971, and

CMT
Twp
20/7/90
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Seismic spasm: Miner missing

JOHANNESBURG —
One miner is missing, 13 hospitalised and a further 29 treated for minor injuries following a seismic event at Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company, Anglo American announced yesterday

The seismic event, at East Mine, No 9 Shaft, measured 3,7 on the Richter Scale and occurred after 1pm on Wednesday, about 1700m underground

One missing at Vaal Reefs

Sept 20 1990
By Staff Reporter (212)

One miner was missing and four were seriously injured after a "seismic event" at Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining company on Wednesday, Anglo American said yesterday.

Thirteen workers were sent to hospital and 29 were treated for minor injuries, they said.

Anglo spokesman James Duncan said rescue teams were desperately trying to locate the missing miner.

Chamber of Mines spokesman Peter Bunkell said a seismic event could be anything from a rock burst to an earth tremor, and the actual cause of the incident would be established only at a later stage.

The "seismic event" measured 3,7 on the Richter Scale and occurred at about 1 700 m underground in the mine's No 9 Shaft at about 1 30 pm on Wednesday, Anglo said.

National Union of Mineworkers spokesman Jerry Majatladi said the accident was an indication of the need for improved safety conditions on the mines.

Each ton of gold 'costs a life'

By **CONNIE MOLUSI**

ONE worker dies and 18 are seriously injured for every ton of gold mined in South Africa.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) made this charge in a research report released this week to show that mining is an extremely hazardous occupation.

In 1989 alone, 753 workers died in mine accidents and over 10 000 were injured.

"Health and safety problems in the mining industry are deeply rooted in the general inequalities that characterise our society," says the report.

It also says 68 000 mineworkers died in accidents since 1900 and more than one million were permanently disabled.

Reacting to the report, the Chamber of Mines said it rejected and took the strongest exception to allegations that the industry had a callous disregard for the safety of its employees.

The NUM research failed to mention that 58 000 miners died in British coal mines and over 100 000 in US mines during the same period, while fatalities in Chinese coal mines were currently running at between 8 000 and 10 000 a year.

"As far as we are concerned the only acceptable accident statistics are no deaths," said the Chamber. "We achieved this last year on 13 of our 31 coal mines and 14 out of 33 base metals mines."

The Chamber argued that statistics needed to be related to fac-

tors such as the size of the workforce, mining conditions and the degree of mechanisation.

South Africa's gold mines were the deepest and had the hardest rock in the world.

NUM argues, however, that "there is a lack of concern for the lives of black workers and despite the annual carnage no commission into mine safety has been held since 1963".

The NUM accuses mine management of having lost sight of the fact that miners are human beings.

It says evidence of this is the way in which the injured are treated, the carelessness with which compensation claims are handled, and the treatment of the bodies of workers who have died in accidents.

NUM sticks to its mine safety demand

b12an 2317190

THE establishment of a national forum to review health and safety standards and attitudes in the mining industry was long overdue, NUM health and safety officer Hazy Sibanyoni said on Friday

He was elaborating on a report by NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, in which the proposal for the forum with the Chamber of Mines and government was prefaced by an attack on the "poor" safety conditions in the industry.

Sibanyoni reiterated the NUM's concern about the chamber's approach to mine safety and said the time was opportune for setting up a formal structure in which to debate issues with the industry's decision makers.

The chamber earlier rejected Ramaphosa's criticism, saying it took the strongest exception to allegations that the industry had a callous disregard for employees' safety.

Sibanyoni said that while the concept of tripartite structures was still foreign to SA industrial relations, the Saccola/Cosatu/Nactu accord on the Labour Relations Act demonstrated how consensus could be achieved between unions, employers and government.

The forum should focus on mine workers' rights with regard to safety and management attitudes, especially at lower levels.

The NUM strove to make its members aware of safety regulations. Mine workers founded their own safety committees, but were hamstrung by the absence of formal or legal structures through which to approach management

Sibanyoni said the mining houses' concern for safety in SA mines did

MATTHEW CURTIN

not match that of overseas operations. He cited the continued use of the highly flammable polyurethane in SA mines until the late 1980s. The substance had been outlawed in British mines since the 1960s.

In its statement, the chamber said injury statistics should not be seen in isolation, and the industry's record compared more than favourably with those in countries like the US and China.

The chamber said fatality rates on gold mines and collieries dropped by 23% and 55% respectively in the last decade

Chamber spokesman Peter Buhkell dismissed the proposed forum as unnecessary

"The chamber has always pursued a most open approach to the NUM with regard to safety matters. The NUM should rather go to the government to set up the forum," he said.

Adequate

Government Chief Mining Engineer Jan Raath said on Friday that existing structures were adequate for dealing with safety matters.

The Mine Workers Act, which the NUM damned as part of existing legislation which left management as "a law unto themselves" provided for a mines safety committee

There was provision for the committees to include three government mining officials, including the chief mining engineer, three mine owner nominees, three mine employee nominees — one each from the NUM, Mine Workers Union and Council of Mining Unions — and a mine officials nominee.

Negotiations are under attack

PRETORIA — People were following a deliberate strategy to disrupt or prejudice efforts to promote the negotiation process, Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said at the weekend.

Speaking at the opening of the GAZANKULU Legislative Assembly, Van der Merwe said it was clear, too, that at the beginning of the year there were people who set out deliberately to do everything possible to disrupt education.

They had decided long ago to sacrifice the interest of students, teachers and the entire community on the political altar. In some areas they had prevented tuition.

They had been given a fair hearing and all demands were investigated.

Other demands concerned political issues outside the ambit of education.

The first half of the year had been marked by extensive disruptions in the schools of most education departments.

The impression had been created that the entire education system had come to a standstill. This was untrue as the majority of teachers and students were going about the business of preparing for the future.

The time had arrived, he said, for educators, parents and communities to communicate the message that education could not be reconciled with deliberate and con-

GERALD REILLY

sistent disruption of schooling

Van der Merwe said government had stated that the present constitution was not the final blueprint. It served merely as a departure point to reform.

SA had been put on a course of change, which was irrevocable. It would never be the same again. The move was to a new, democratic SA.

"The reasons put forward in the past, by organisations such as the ANC, for violence and the armed struggle have lost their justification. 'Violence will bring no solution,' he said.

What was needed was negotiations, acceptable agreements and compromises, Van der Merwe said.

He appealed to all organisations to abandon the violence option and to commit themselves to negotiations.

"Half hearted methods will not work for any of us — we need a joint commitment."

He said there was a need for stable government at all levels until a new constitution had been agreed on. Government institutions would have to remain effectively functional.

"And it should be remembered that politics have never fed empty stomachs."

Call for unity in attack on AIDS

TRACY MELASS

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has called for co-operation between employers and unions in combating AIDS.

NUM health and safety spokesman Hazy Sibanyoni said on Friday. "This is the ideal situation needed to solve the problem, but as yet nothing has been formalised."

He stressed the need for private sector intervention in providing housing for miners and their families so that AIDS could in some way be controlled.

Chamber of Mines spokesman Peter Bunkell agreed that the mining industry was well positioned to play a significant role in combating AIDS.

"The industry looks forward to co-operating with all parties involved. It is obvious there is much common ground between the NUM and the employers on the issues of HIV infection and AIDS," he said.

"The chamber has already spent a large sum of money on activities aimed at contributing to general knowledge of AIDS and at preventing the spread of the disease in southern Africa, and in the mining industry in particular."

It had made donations to the SA Institute for Medical Research for AIDS-related research and for setting up counselling training courses and offering HIV testing to patients attending clinics for sexually transmittable diseases.

Transport and General Workers Union spokesman Cally Forest said that from September the union would employ an officer to provide education on AIDS. It would be the first union to do so.

EC 'economic overhaul' team is to visit Soviet Union next month

MOSCOW — The EC is to send a special team to Moscow next month to find ways of hauling the Soviet Union from its economic quagmire.

EC president Jacques Delors said after talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on Friday that the Kremlin leadership was committed to a market economy and that Gorbachev "knows what he is talking about".

The report to be made by the EC's team of analysts by the end of October will assess the worth of Soviet reforms and the usefulness of aid.

Gorbachev has asked for economic assistance from the West, saying his reforms have reached their "critical moment".

His taming of hardliners at the recent 28th Communist Party congress put him in a stronger position to push ahead with reform.

The EC summit in Dublin last month

Own Correspondent

agreed that Soviet reforms should have financial backing. Delors said on Friday that the country needed, at the very least, technical assistance.

The EC is planning to establish an office in Moscow.

Delors would make no comment about the Soviet economy, except to say that monetary policy should be guided by central government.

He expressed concern that some Soviet republics might introduce their own currencies as they moved towards autonomy.

He told the Kremlin. "We hope to create a big Europe that could be a great arena of peace and prosperity. EC countries can make their contribution to restructuring in the Soviet Union. We can co-operate with you on the road that should lead to well-being and peace." — Daily Telegraph.

Needles to be made in SA

ACHMED KARIEM JOHANNESBURG housewife turned entrepreneur

Gun

FIFTEEN rifling ex three gun occupying nesburg E

28-7-1985 1/8/90
Miners killed
in rock burst

JOHANNESBURG —
Two miners were killed
in a rock burst at the
ERPM gold mine in
Boksburg yesterday,
bringing to three the
number of deaths at the
complex in the past 24
hours

A statement by ERPM
said seven others were
hospitalised as a result
of the incident.

Earlier in the day,
ERPM said a shift boss
died underground in
what was believed to be
a heat-related incident

— Sapa

Task group to report back on burning mine

Argus 10/8/90
The Argus Correspondent

WITBANK — The government has acted quickly following the Witbank Town Council's request to have the burning underground Outspan Colliery declared a disaster area.

Deputy Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr Andre Fourie, announced earlier this week that a task group of mining, fire brigade and legal experts from the private and public sector would advise the government on the extent of the problem and how to handle it.

He has given the task group until today to make its report.

"R15-m TO EXTINGUISH"

Independent mining experts said they believed it would cost about R15 million to extinguish the long-burning mine fire by means of digging a huge trench along its one kilometre wide front.

During the past three weeks the fire has caused concern in mining,

civic and environmental circles after breaking out in new areas.

The strategically important rail link to Maputo is threatened by the fire which is now less than 30 m away from the railway line.

The fire, and attempts to extinguish it by flooding over the years, have created serious water and air pollution problems in the area.

HOUSES BEGAN CRACKING

Last year a colliery closed down after becoming waterlogged and houses in Jackaroo Park began cracking as water oozed out of the mine.

Environmentalists say the acidic water pouring out of the burning mine finds its way into Loskop Dam and the entire Olifants River system.

The Witbank Town Council would not comment on its request for a declaration of a disaster area.

AM Tit 24/8/90
2 miners die in rockfall 212

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners died and another was slightly injured when they were hit by falling rocks during an underground lashing operation at President Brand gold mine near Welkom on Wednesday, Anglo American Corporation said yesterday

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa Reuter AP and UPI

10 killed in ²¹²
OFS mine blast
CM+ TLHS 1/9/90

JOHANNESBURG — Ten miners died and 20 were injured yesterday following an underground explosion at President Steyn mine near Welkom, Anglo American said in a statement.

The explosion occurred at the Number 2 Shaft about 10.30am.

One employee was in a critical condition at Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital and another was in a "severe" condition. The other injured employees were in a satisfactory condition, the company said.

Preliminary investigations suggested the explosion, about 1 900m underground, was caused by an electrical fault which ignited explosives. An on-site inspection was being carried out. — Sapa

Tapped

was adjourned to this morning

cont. trials 6/9/90
Two die in mine accident *2/2*

JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corporation yesterday announced the deaths of two miners in an underground loco accident at Vaal Reefs No 8 Shaft, near Orkney. The deaths occurred on Tuesday, the company said

Experts to probe mine blast

CM.
7/17
13/9/90
212

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Explosives experts will today visit the site of the Vaal Reefs number nine shaft to try to determine the cause of the explosion more than a kilometre underground in which 18 people died yesterday, Anglo American spokesman Mr Adrian du Plessis said last night.

Another 18 people are in hospital. Three are in a critical and two in a serious condition.

Mr Du Plessis said it was "highly unlikely" that the cause of the explosion was sabotage.

The blast was the second in two weeks at an Anglo mine. Ten people died at President Steyn on August 31 after an electrical fault was said to have ignited explosives.

The names of two of the dead at Vaal Reefs — Mr J J de Bruyn and Mr L Havenga, both fitters — have so far been announced.

Mr Du Plessis said the explosion took place in an area where development work was being done, so production would not be affected.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday expressed anger at the incident and criticised management's attitude as "insensitive and arrogant", saying the union was being allowed to inspect the scene only this morning.

19 die, 22 hurt in mine blast

AT LEAST 19 miners died and 22 were admitted to hospital yesterday after an explosion at Vaal Reefs Exploration Mining Company near Orkney.

The explosion occurred at the East Mine No 9 Shaft, about 2 000 metres below the surface at 7.45am, Anglo American said in a statement.

The cause of the blast is not known and is being investigated. - Sapa.

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Sowetan 13/9/90

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 2149

14 September 1990

**VERKLARING TOT 'N BEHEERDE MYN,
BEHEERDE BEDRYWE EN RISIKOWERK**

Ek, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No. 78 van 1973), die volgende myn en bedrywe met ingang van 1 November 1990 tot 'n beheerde myn en beheerde bedrywe:

1. Die myn bekend as Ongezien Colliery (Carbon Energy Mining Co), op die plaas Ongezien 365 JS, geleë in die landdrostdistrik Middelburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur mnr M. Engelbrecht, Posbus 87638, Houghton, 2041, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Utgrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

Bogronde: Enige werk —

- (i) waar die verskuiving, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, sowel as laaiwerk by ondergeskikte sylyne;
 - (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
 - (iii) op of by afvalhope, steenkoolhope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;
 - (iv) in boorslyp-winkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word;
 - (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verklee;
 - (vi) in steenkoollaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat ontledings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droë klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind nie;
 - (vii) waar monsters van vergruisde steenkool of ander minerale in 'n droë toestand gegradeer word; en
 - (viii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.
2. (a) Die bedryf bekend as Barplats Refineries (Pty) Limited, op gekonsolideerde nywerheidsstandplase 13/T43457-87, 12/T43491/87, 11/T43454-87, 62/T49555-87 en 63/T43975-87 te Witpoort Estates, geleë in die landdrostdistrik Brakpan, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Barplats Mines Limited, Posbus 267, Brakpan, 1540, bedryf word

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

212

No. 2149

14 September 1990

**DECLARATION OF A CONTROLLED MINE,
CONTROLLED WORKS AND RISK WORK**

I, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Chief Director Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health and Population Development, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), hereby declare the following mine and works to be a controlled mine and controlled works with effect from 1 November 1990

1. The mine known as Ongezien Colliery (Carbon Energy Mining Co), on the farm Ongezien 365 JS, situated in the Magisterial District of Middelburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Mr M Engelbrecht, P O Box 87638, Houghton, 2041

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date.

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings

On the surface: Any work —

- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, including loading operations at subsidiary sidings,
 - (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,
 - (iii) on or at waste dumps, coal dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
 - (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
 - (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
 - (vi) in coal laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet analyses are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place,
 - (vii) where samples of crushed coal or other minerals are graded in a dry state; and
 - (viii) where rock-drilling is done
2. (a) The works known as Barplats Refineries (Pty) Limited, on consolidated industrial stands 13/T43457-87, 12/T43491-87, 11/T43454-87, 62/T49555-87 and 63/T43975-87 at Witpoort Estates, situated in the Magisterial District of Brakpan, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Barplats Mines Limited, P O Box 267, Brakpan, 1540

- (b) Die bedryf bekend as Western Platinum Refinery, Platinumweg, Vulcania-uitbreiding 2, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Brakpan, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Western Platinum Refinery Limited, Posbus 1021, Brakpan, 1540, bedryf word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedrywe met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Alle werk wat verrig word binne die gebiede op planne van die bedrywe aangedui wat deur die Bestuurders onderteken en deur die Staatsmyningengineer mede-onderteken is en waarvan afskrifte in die kantoor van die Staatsmyningengineer, Johannesburg, bewaar word.

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE

No. 2151

14 September 1990

VERKLARING VAN 'N DAM MET 'N VEILIGHEIDSRISIKO

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my verleen deur die Minister van Waterwese by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 966 van 19 Mei 1989, verklaar ek, Theophiel Petrus Clotilda van Robbroeck, in my hoedanigheid van Adjunk-direkteur-generaal: Waterbronontwikkeling in die Departement van Waterwese, hiermee ingevolge artikel 9C (2) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), dat die bepalings van artikel 9C van die genoemde Wet met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan op die Mzingazimeer gelee in die Mzingazirivier in die Richardsbaa-toekenningsgebied, distrik Laer Umfolozi en waarvan die Departement van Openbare Werke en Grondsake die eienaar is, van toepassing is

T. P. C. VAN ROBBROECK,
Adjunk-direkteur-generaal: Waterbron-
ontwikkeling.
p.p. Minister van Waterwese.

No. 2182

14 September 1990

BENEDE SONDAGSRIVIER -STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED. -BEPALING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 63 (2B) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956, VAN DIE MAKSIMUM OMVANG VAN GROND WAT BYKOMEND BY DIÉ BEPAAL INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 63 (2) VAN GENOEMDE WET, BESPROEI KAN WORD

Ek, Jacob Albertus van Wyk, in my hoedanigheid van Adjunk-minister van Waterwese, handelende namens die Minister van Waterwese kragtens die bevoegdheid hom van verleen by artikel 63 (2B) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), bepaal hierby dat, ten opsigte van grond wat uit die hoof- en verspreidingskanale van water voorsien kan word en binne die Benede-Sondagsrivier-staatswaterbeheergebied gelee is, die maksimum reg op bykomende inlysting wat ingevolge hierdie kennisgewing aangekoop mag word, 100 ha per eienaar soos op datum hiervan is Met dien verstande dat—

(1) in geval van bestaande inlysting wat toegestaan is ingevolge Bepalingskennisgewings Nos. 1210 van 5 Junie 1987 en 1995 van 15 September

- (b) The works known as Western Platinum Refinery, Platinum Road, Vulcania Extension 2, situated in the Magisterial District of Brakpan, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Western Platinum Refinery Limited, P O Box 1021, Brakpan, 1540 (21)

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said works to be risk work with effect from the same date

All work performed in the areas indicated on plans of the works which are signed by the Managers and countersigned by the Government Mining Engineer, and of which copies are kept in the office of the Government Mining Engineer, Johannesburg

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS

No. 2151

14 September 1990

DECLARATION OF A DAM WITH A SAFETY RISK

By virtue of the powers delegated to me by the Minister of Water Affairs by Government Notice No. 966 of 19 May 1989, I, Theophiel Petrus Clotilda van Robbroeck, in my capacity as Deputy Director-General Water Resource Development in the Department of Water Affairs, hereby declare in terms of section 9C (2) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), that the provisions of section 9C of the said Act are with effect from the date of publication hereof applicable to the Lake Mzingazi situated in the Mzingazi River in the Richards Bay Allotment Area, District of Lower Umfolozi and of which the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is the owner

T. P. C. VAN ROBBROECK,
Deputy Director-General Water Resource
Development.
p.p. Minister of Water Affairs.

No. 2182

14 September 1990

LOWER SUNDAYS RIVER GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA - DETERMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 63 (2B) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956, OF THE MAXIMUM EXTENT OF LAND WHICH MAY BE IRRIGATED IN ADDITION TO THAT DETERMINED IN TERMS OF SECTION 63 (2) OF THE SAID ACT

I, Jacob Albertus van Wyk, in my capacity as Deputy Minister of Water Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Water Affairs by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 63 (2B) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), hereby determine that, in respect of land which can be supplied with water from the main and distributing canals situated within the Lower Sundays River Government Water Control Area, the maximum right to additional scheduling which may be purchased in terms of this notice shall be 100 ha per owner as on date hereof Provided that—

(1) in case of existing scheduling granted in terms of Determination Notices Nos. 1210 of 5 June 1987 and 1995 of 15 September 1989 in

Mine blast

Star 18/9/90

victim dies

Staff Reporter

A miner injured in last week's underground explosion at the Vaal Reefs mine near Orkney died at the weekend, Anglo-American spokesman Adrian du Plessis said yesterday.

The latest victim man was C J du Plessis of Orkney. Mr du Plessis' death brought to 19 the number of workers killed in the blast.

An investigation is under way to determine the cause and circumstances surrounding the explosion.

The accident sparked an outcry from the National Union of Mine-workers, which has called for a Government inquiry into mine safety.

Quake in OFS kills two miners

212

Cart Trays. 28/9/90

JOHANNESBURG — An earthquake measuring 4,7 on the Richter scale jolted Welkom and its goldfields early yesterday killing two miners and causing some surface damage, mining and civil defence officials said.

The quake, preceded by a smaller tremor measuring 4,3, began at 1.09am, lasted several seconds and shook buildings across the city and in outlying areas, mines seismic researcher Mr Alexander Mendecki said

A rockfall at the city's President Brand gold mine killed the two miners and injured five, Anglo American said in a statement.

"The damage is still being assessed

"The employees were working about 2 200m below the surface," it said.

A civil defence official of Welkom noted the tremor caused some damage to property but no casualties among residents

'Trembling'

"We have cracked walls and lots of broken windows I think the worst part for residents was that lots of them were shaken awake so early

"Our house seemed to be trembling like crazy It was really quite scary," said resident Ms Margaret van Rensburg

Mr Mendecki noted quakes measuring around 4,7 hit the area

about once a year, adding the tremor of January 1989 had been the most serious in recent years and left "some fairly major" surface damage, particularly in the mining areas

He said any link between quakes and mining activity around Welkom "is almost impossible to make

"We can't say for certain what effect, if any, the activity has on natural tectonic processes"

The injured employees were not hospitalised and their condition was satisfactory, said Anglo

"A full inquiry by the Department of Mines and the management of President Brand Mine will be carried out," added Anglo — UPI and Sapa

News in Brief

Quiz for Webster spies

JOHANNESBURG. — Police said yesterday that City Council officials here who spied on slain Dr David Webster were to be questioned

Cart. Times 2/10/90 212

2 miners die in ground fall

JOHANNESBURG. — Two miners were killed and four hurt in a "fall of ground" at the Harmony gold mine at Virginia on Sunday.

Cart. Times 2/10/90

Imported labour protest

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) said yesterday that it would campaign to stop the importation of skilled labour from Eastern and Western Europe.

2 miners killed

212

Two mineworkers were killed and four were slightly injured in a "fall of ground" at the Harmony gold mine at Virginia in the Free State on Sunday.

A mine spokesman said yesterday the accident occurred about 9am on the 28th level of the Virginia Number One Shaft. *So written*

2110/90
The dead and injured were members of a maintenance crew that was carrying out work on the air and water service columns that serve the stopes in the area. -Sapa

2/2
12/10/90
Sowefan

Miners killed

TWO miners died following a "seismic event" at the Vaal Reefs south division near Orkney, Anglo American disclosed yesterday.

No other miners were injured during the incident, which happened at the Number 8 shaft on Wednesday. - Sapa.

CAP 114, 12/10/90
Two die in 'seismic event' 212

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners died following a "seismic event", measuring 2.1 on the Richter scale, at the Vaal Reefs south division near Orkney, Anglo American disclosed yesterday. No other miners were injured during the incident, which happened at the mine's number eight shaft at 8 32am on Wednesday

3 miners die, 2 hurt

JOHANNESBURG — Three mineworkers were killed and two injured in a "seismic event" at Western Deep Levels' west gold mine near Carletonville yesterday

Carl Tink 217

Vertical line of noise or artifacts on the right side of the page.

... CMT-11418 19/10/90
Six killed in mine 'event' 2/2

JOHANNESBURG — Six miners died and a further six employees are missing following a fall of ground after a "seismic event" yesterday at the Western Deep Levels west mine near Carletonville, said Anglo American. Five other employees were injured in the fall of ground which occurred on 92 level, some 2 600m below the surface

Mine deaths provoke new dispute on safety

RECENT deaths in mine accidents have threatened the industry's safety record this year which was on course for a record low number of fatalities, Chamber of Mines (COM) spokesman Peter Bunkell said at the weekend

Thirteen miners died in separate rock falls at the number two shaft at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels West mine within 24 hours of each other on Wednesday and Thursday last week, an Anglo spokesman said

Sapa reports that a mine spokesman said three people were still missing and rescue teams were searching for them

MATTHEW CURTIN

National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) safety officer Hazy Sibanyoni said the union was particularly concerned the accidents had occurred so close together on the same shaft.

He said the NUM was aware of the dangers specific to deep-level mining as at Western Deep Levels, but the union was concerned the mining houses had the technology but not the will to implement advanced safety measures on the mines

Bunkell said the COM regretted every death on the mines and said safety was

always a priority

In the first eight months of this year there had been 265 deaths on COM gold mines and 13 on coal mines

For gold mines this represented a rate of 0,93 deaths per 1 000 mineworkers. The annual rate had never fallen below 1 in 1 000 and last year stood at 1,16 with a total of 514 deaths

There had been 5 248 reported injuries until August 31 this year at a rate of 18,41 in 1 000 employees, well below the 1989 rate of 20,05 in 1 000

□ To Page 2

Mine deaths

Anglo spokesman James Duncan said the seismic events last week caused extensive but localised damage

Earth movement was endemic to the Carletonville area but seismic events were impossible to predict and followed no pattern

Anglo spent R10m a year on research into seismic activity and increasingly used "backfilling", a recently devised but costly technique whereby waste material was pumped back down shafts to support workings.

Duncan said the technique was successful but along with other conventional methods it was not infallible

□ From Page 1

Sibanyoni said the NUM was pleased at any reduction in fatalities on the mines but was worried that mining houses still indulged in an unacceptable amount of "human experimentation".

Recent COM awards given to Gengold's Kinross mine, the scene of the 1986 underground fire during which 177 miners died, created a false sense of security in the industry

Bunkell said Kinross had an outstanding safety record this year, reaching 1-million underground shifts without a casualty

The COM was conducting investigations toward predicting rockfalls, a problem associated with deep-level mining, he said

Bread price set to rise next month

PRETORIA — The bread price is expected to rise between 10c and 15c from November 1, the start of the new wheat season, say informed sources.

A major reason that will be put forward for the rise is the expected increase in the price of wheat.

Earlier in the month the Wheat Board recommended a substantial increase in the producer price, it is understood.

The recommendation is now with Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers.

An announcement of the Cabinet decision is expected before the end of the month. *Bl Day 23/10/90*

It was pointed out that in the past season input costs had been boosted by continuing high interest rates, increases in the price of fertilisers and pesticides and labour costs, among other factors.

Sources said the justification for a solid producer

GERALD REILLY

price hike was strong

It was noted that the board's recommendations were made before the announcement of the fuel price increases.

Another major factor in determining the new bread price, aside from the fact that the R65m subsidy pool was virtually empty, was the need for margin adjustments for the baking and milling industries.

The new fuel price, it was stressed, would shrink margins significantly.

Another bread price rise was certain in the first quarter of the new year.

The bread subsidy was to be abolished from the end of February and no provision for extending it would be made in the Budget, sources said.

At the same time, control on bread and flour prices would be lifted.

Miner who lost hands after blast claims R1,8m

Bl Day 23/10/90
PRETORIA — A miner, who lost both hands after a methane gas explosion at a Secunda coal mine four years ago, is claiming more than R1,8m in damages. His face was badly burned.

Barend Johannes Nicholaas van Rooyen, 34, of Perina Park, Pietersburg, is claiming R1 895 994 from Secunda Coal Mine and seven of its employees in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

In terms of a draft order, Secunda Coal Mine and the seven employees of Middle Bult mine were ordered to remunerate Van Rooyen through a joint agreement. *212*

The action for the total amount of damages was postponed indefinitely, but according to legal representatives of the parties, the parties are negotiating a settlement.

Van Rooyen's claims follow a methane explosion on April 29 1986 at the Middle Bult coal mine in Secunda.

According to the claim sheet, the accident was caused by the negligence of mine manager Frederick Samuel Mordig Globbelaar and underground manager Petrus Jacob van Zyl.

Van Rooyen, a father of three, sustained severe burns to his face, hands and thigh.

His left hand was amputated above the wrist. His remaining fingers were also amputated.

He underwent 16 operations between April 1986 and January 1987, and requested amputation of his left hand as he felt it was a useless appendage.

According to a medical-legal report, he is unable to care for himself and unable to work. — Sapa.

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Mine death toll rises to 11

THE death toll at Western Deep Levels Mine has risen to 11 after rescue workers recovered the body of another miner at the weekend.

Anglo American spokesman Mr James Duncan said yesterday all employees had been accounted for and the search for missing miners had been completed. *Sowetan 23/10/90*

Duncan said six mineworkers were injured during a seismic accident and one is in a serious condition at the Western Deep Levels Mine Hospital.

Names of the dead workers will be released only after their families had

been notified, Duncan said

National Union of Mineworkers spokesman Mr Jerry Majatladi said the Government should intervene by ensuring independent investigation and supervision of health and safety standards in the mines.

Majatladi said poor health and safety precautions in the mining industry had caused the death of at least 700 workers every year

The accident at the mine was caused by a seismic event which led to the fall of ground 2 600 metres under the surface

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[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through or a list of names]

Mine cuts 'will not affect safety'

MATTHEW CURTIN
and PETER GALLI

CUTBACKS in the Chamber of Mines budget would have no impact on the organisation's commitment to health and safety, Chamber spokesman Peter Bunkell said yesterday.

And Chamber of Mines Research Organisation (Comro) rock engineering division director Nic Gay said yesterday the budget for research aimed at minimising deaths through seismic events would be increased to R11,4m.

Bunkell admitted there had been a number of serious accidents since the end of September. Although the Chamber had announced a R50m cut in research funding over two years, the health and safety budget would not be affected. *B (com) 28/11/90*

Twenty-two mineworkers died in rockfalls and mudslides between November 17 and 23 on mines in the Carletonville area.

The NUM has condemned the safety record of mines in the area and alleges mining houses are cutting the cost of production at the expense of mineworkers' lives. The Chamber denies the claim. Chamber statistics disclose at

least 300 mineworkers have died in accidents on gold and coal mines this year, but the NUM claims more than 400 have died. *(212)*

Gay said the SA mining industry was striving to reduce deaths by controlling rock-bursts and falls of ground. This commitment to improved safety was evident in the 1990 rock engineering budget of R9m which was to be increased to R11,4m next year.

The budget was funded entirely by mines that were members of the chamber, with the research programme for each year being drawn up by Comro in consultation with the industry.

The fact that 23 miners had been killed in the last 10 days highlighted the need for stringent mine safety methods.

While rock-bursts were a fact of life, the problem could be controlled. Comro's aim was to reduce these and to provide the mining industry with the tools to enable them to mine as safely as possible.

Mines' death toll now 25

THREE more workers have died in the mines, bringing the death toll to 25 in underground accidents in a week.

The three died at Anglovaal's Hartebeestpoort gold mine near Klerksdorp on Friday, a spokesman for the company said yesterday.

The Anglovaal spokesman said the accident occurred in a shaft area while explosives were being used to clear an obstruction

Thirteen mineworkers have died in underground accidents in the industry since Thursday

In a separate incident, seven miners were killed in a groundfall at the Doornfontein Gold Mine near Carletonville last Thursday. *So waffen 26/11/90*

Twenty-four hours later, three

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

Freegold's Western Holding miners died after a "mud rush" at the mine near Welkom. (212)

Also last week, 12 miners died in two separate earth tremors at the Western Deep Levels West and Buffelsfontein gold mines

The seismic events which caused rockfalls measured 1,67 on the Richter scale claimed the lives of nine miners last Monday at the Western Deep Levels gold mine on the Far West Rand

Three mine drillers were killed when a seismic tremor caused an underground fall of ground at the Buffelsfontein mine near Klerksdorp last Saturday

Sapa

CPA Files 26/1/60

Miners die in explosion

JOHANNESBURG. — Three miners died at Anglo Vaal's Hartbeestpoort Gold Mine near Klerksdorp just before midnight on Friday.

A spokesman said yesterday that the accident occurred while explosives were being used in an ore pass.

He said Anglo Vaal regretted the miners' deaths and would release their names when their next-of-kin had been informed. — Sapa



3 dead in gold mine 'mud-rush'

CPK Times 24/11/90

212

JOHANNESBURG — Three miners died in a "mud-rush" at Freegold's Western Holdings Mine near Welkom yesterday, bringing to 20 the number of miners who have died underground in accidents since last Saturday.

Yesterday the Anglo American Corporation at first announced that one miner had died and two were missing in the "mud-rush", but later said that rescue workers had recovered the bodies of the two missing miners.

Anglo named one of the victims — he was Mr. E. G. van der Merwe, 35, of Welkom — but said the names of the other two miners could not be released until their next of kin had been informed.

On Thursday, Gold Fields reported five that miners had been killed in a rockfall triggered by a "seismic event" 2 500 metres underground at the Doornfontein Gold Mine. — Sapa, UPI

High
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1890-1990
hundred years of tobacco

C

12 miners killed in rock falls

*Sowetan
21/11/90*

212

AT LEAST 12 miners have died in two separate earth tremors at Western Deep Levels and Buffelsfontein gold mines since Saturday.

The seismic events which caused rock falls, measured 1,67 on the Richter Scale and claimed the lives of nine miners on Monday at Western Deep Levels in the West Rand

Rescue workers at the mine found four bodies yesterday following Monday's search at the 115 level which is 3 500m underground

The names of the dead

Sowetan Reporters

were withheld until their next-of-kin had been informed

Meanwhile, three mine drillers were killed and another worker injured when a seismic tremor measuring 3,2 on the Richter Scale caused an underground fall of ground at Buffelsfontein mine near Klerksdorp last Saturday.

The names of the dead have not yet been released.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers said the high death rate in the Car-

letonville and Klerksdorp areas in the past two months were a cause for concern

He said in Klerksdorp alone 92 miners were killed since the beginning of the year

While miners died at an increasing rate, the Chamber of Mines Research Organisation had announced it would reduce its budget by R10 million next year, he said

The cut followed the R40 million reduction made in May this year.

He said the chamber was concerned with costs reduction at the expense of the lives of black miners

Four Buffelsfontein miners are killed in rock falls

Sowetan
20/11/90 (212)

THREE miners died in a fall of ground at Buffelsfontein gold mine near Klerksdorp on Saturday, Genmin disclosed yesterday.

The accident occurred at the mine's Orangia shaft 2128 metres below the surface and was caused by a seismic event which registered 3,2 on the Richter Scale

The names of the dead were not released

Meanwhile, Anglo American announced yesterday that one miner died and eight others went missing at Western Deep Levels mine, west of Johannesburg, yesterday morning when a slight jolt sent rocks falling 3500m underground - *Sapa*

ltine, 57, said & Sons and Associated British Foods
r sounded al. — in a letter to The Times.

Art. mts 20/11/60 212
Six die in TVI tremors

JOHANNESBURG. — Six miners died while six others were still missing after earth tremors caused rock falls at two Transvaal gold mines yesterday.

At the Western Deep Levels West Mine near Carletonville, the search for six missing mineworkers was continuing last night, said mine owners Anglo American.

Three miners died after a jolt measuring 1.67 on the Richter scale sent rocks falling in a working stope early yesterday morning, said spokesman Mr J A du Plessis.

Another three miners died in an avalanche of rocks at the Buffelsfontein gold mine near Klerksdorp, according to mine operators Genmin. — Sapa

Retrenchments to follow R10m mines cutback

CAPE TOWN 19/11/90
OWN Correspondent 212 (200)

JOHANNESBURG. — The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation (Comro) is to cut about R10m from its budget next year and concentrate its efforts on health and safety matters. More retrenchments would be necessary because of the budget cut-back, the chamber said in a statement at the weekend.

This followed the reduction of the proposed R70m budget for 1990 to a targeted figure of R40m as a result of the mining industry's declining revenues.

The chamber said expenditure on its 1991 research programme — funded by gold mining members — was expected to be about R30m.

"The core programme of co-operative research will now be focused on health and safety, primarily on rockbursts and rockfalls — and on the underground environment.

"A priority will be to retain the skills needed to ensure the continued viability of the industry's effort," the chamber said in its statement.

When the first cuts were announced during April, Comro came under attack for placing the health and safety of workers in jeopardy by slashing its hazardous materials unit's budget.

The statement said Comro would continue to undertake technological research and development on a contract basis with individual mining houses and mines.

In addition, the gold mines would continue with their own research and development programmes.

DOORS WAS SPRINGING A CRACK
can Challenge"

Another miner dies

CAPE TOWN 3/11/70

212

JOHANNESBURG — The body of another miner was found during rescue operations at Western Deep Levels East gold mine on Thursday night, bringing to two the number of people who have died in the "seismic event" at the mine on Wednesday, Anglo American Corporation said yesterday

still in a semi-coma

EMF *Time 2/11/90* *212*
1 miner dead, 4 missing

JOHANNESBURG — One miner has died and four are missing after a fall of ground at Western Deep Levels East Mine, near Carletonville, Anglo American Corporation's gold and uranium division announced yesterday. The fall of ground, at 90 level, some 2 500m below the surface, followed a tremor measuring 2,57 on the Richter Scale at 11 20pm on Wednesday.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 2716

(212)

23 November 1990

**DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE,
CONTROLLED WORKS AND RISK WORK**

I, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Chief Director Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health and Population Development, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), hereby declare the following mine and works to be a controlled mine and controlled works with effect from 1 January 1991.

1. The mine known as Kennedy's Vale, on the farms Kennedy's Vale 361 KT and Boschkloof 331 KT, situated in the Magisterial District of Lydenburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Rand Mines Limited, P O Box 62370, Marshalltown, 2107.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date.

Excavations: Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;
- (iii) where pelletising or spraydrying is done,
- (iv) where smelting and converting operations take place,
- (v) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
- (vi) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (vii) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;
- (viii) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ix) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (x) where rock-drilling is done.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 2716

23 November 1990

**VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN, BEHEERDE
BEDRYWE EN RISIKOWERK**

Ek, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Hoofdirekteur. Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No 78 van 1973), die volgende myn en bedrywe met ingang van 1 Januarie 1991 tot 'n beheerde myn en beheerde bedrywe.

- 1 Die myn bekend as Kennedy's Vale, op die plase Kennedy's Vale 361 KT en Boschkloof 331 KT, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Lydenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Rand Mines Limited, Posbus 62370, Marshalltown, 2107, ontgin word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk.

Uitgrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

Bogronde: Enige werk—

- (i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,
- (iii) waar verkorrelling of sproeidroging plaasvind;
- (iv) waar smelting en omsettingsbedrywig-hede plaasvind;
- (v) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word,
- (vi) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,
- (vii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,
- (viii) in essaiëringlaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaiëring uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droë klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie,
- (ix) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droë toestand gegradeer word, en
- (x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

2 Name of crushing company Naam van vergruingsmaatskappy	Address Adres	Operating at Bedryf te
Stone and Allied Industries (O.F.S.) Limited	P.O. Box/Posbus 104, Welkom, 9460	No 1 Shaft/-skag, Elandsfontein Gold Mine
W G Wearne (Pty) Limited . . .	P.O. Box/Posbus 1422, Randfontein, 1760	No 5 Shaft/-skag, West Driefontein Gold Mine
W G Wearne (Pty) Limited	P.O. Box/Posbus 1422, Randfontein, 1760	Main Shaft/Hoofskag, Kloof Gold Mine.
Oranje Mynbou en Vervoer Maatskappy (Edms.) Beperk	P.O. Box/Posbus 158, Hennenman, 9445	No 3 Shaft/-skag, Mernespruit Gold Mine

212

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said works to be risk work with effect from the same date

Any work—

- (i) at surface bins;
- (ii) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (iii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,
- (iv) at tube mill plants, rotary filter plants and smelt houses;
- (v) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
- (vi) in blacksmith shops, boilermaker shops, truck repair shops, welding shops and drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (vii) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;
- (viii) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;
- (ix) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state; and
- (x) where rock-drilling is done

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedrywe met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Enige werk—

- (i) by boggrondse laaikaste,
- (ii) waar die verskuiving, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,
- (iii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,
- (iv) by silindermeulaanlêe, draaifilteraanlêe en smelterye,
- (v) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;
- (vi) in smidswinkels, ketelmakerswinkels, trokherstelwinkels, sweiswinkels en boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word;
- (vii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,
- (viii) in assaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat assaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie,
- (ix) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word; en
- (x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

**DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING,
PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND
NATIONAL HOUSING**

No. 2691

23 November 1990

AMENDMENT OF THE GUIDE PLAN FOR THE
VAAL RIVER COMPLEX, 1982

Under section 6A (19) of the Physical Planning Act,
1967 (Act No 88 of 1967), I, Andrew Fourie, Deputy
219—B

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING,
PROVINSIALE SAKE EN
NASIONALE BEHUISING**

No. 2691

23 November 1990

WYSIGING VAN DIE GIDSPLAN VIR DIE
VAALRIVIERKOMPLEKS, 1982

Kragtens artikel 6A (19) van die Wet op Fisiese
Beplanning, 1967 (Wet No 88 van 1967), wysig ek,

Mines 'won't buy safety device'

By Brendan Templeton

Lives are needlessly lost every year on some Anglo American mines because managers refuse to buy specially designed mud-rush control chutes, according to the man who manufactures the device

Tony Cremen claims that some Anglo managers have blacklisted his product and are conducting a vendetta against him.

Anglo American has denied the accusations and said Cremen chutes were only installed where necessary. It has held a top-level meeting

with Mr Cremen

Mud-rushes in mines occur when water combines with sand and ore falling down an ore pass. The resultant mud separates from the rock and hurtles down the passage at a speed capable of filling an average bedroom in seconds.

Mr Cremen says normal chutes in operation at some Anglo mines are incapable of handling mud-rushes.

This does not happen with his device because it has an in-built safety feature which automatically closes the chute when a rush occurs, he says.

Managers contacted at mines which use the chute confirmed that the device was effective.

Mr Cremen approached The Star after three miners were killed in a mud-rush at Anglo's Freegold Western Holdings mine recently. He claimed his chute could have prevented the deaths.

Anglo spokesman Adrian du Plessis said allegations that lives could have been saved at Western Holdings had the Cremen chute been installed were very serious, and unproven. The deaths were still under investigation, he added.

Mr Cremen claimed that certain Anglo mine managers, especially in the Free State, had blacklisted him because he prevented them from infringing on his patent rights a

few years ago.

He produced an Anglo document which recommended in 1986 that the Cremen chute be installed once its capabilities "were proven".

Its effectiveness was subsequently confirmed beyond doubt. It won two design awards, and held fast in more than 50 mud-rushes in different mines, he said.

Anglo has denied that Mr Cremen was blacklisted or that his chute was recommended "as a standard" on its gold mines.

Chutes, including the Cremen chute, were installed according to specification because ore-passes varied in size and design, Mr du Plessis said.

Star 6/12/90

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them fodder

CAT TUES 7/12/90

New boss for Rhodes

GRAHAMSTOWN — Professor Michael Smout has been appointed vice-principal of Rhodes University.

PAC founder's memorial

THE memorial service for Mr Guma Mugxali, 59, a founder member of the PAC, will be held at No 10 Uluntu Drive, Malunga Park, Guguletu, at noon tomorrow.

3 Reef miners missing

JOHANNESBURG. — Three miners have been reported missing after ground falls at the Vaal Reef East Mine

Libyan nationals from Chad as captives

2 miners die in accident 2/2

Chad Trip 10/12/90
JOHANNESBURG — Two miners have died in a fall of ground at Freegold's Western Holdings Number 4 shaft, the Anglo American Corporation announced last night. The accident happened on Saturday in a development some 1 800m below the surface, Anglo spokesman Mr James Duncan said.

Miners say high toll on mines caused by old safety technology

ARGUS 11/12/90 (212)

MORE than 377 miners died on South African gold mines in the first nine months of this year. Last year, more than 750 miners died on all mines and 10 000 were injured.

These figures hold different meanings for the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers

MINES

The Chamber believes it is doing its best to ensure conditions on South African mines are as safe as possible. The NUM, however, claims the Chamber is holding back on technology and strategies which would make the industry safer because "they do not have the will to implement them".

The relation between the two bodies has been poisoned over years by distrust arising from the long-established tradition of racist practices on the mines. Although the Chamber has committed itself to eradicating the mines of racism, its actions are still viewed with deep-rooted suspicion by the NUM.

The union claims the mines are more interested in profits and put them above miners' safety. Chamber senior general manager Horst Wagner disagrees. Safety makes good economic sense. Mines with higher production records always have higher safety records as well.

South African gold mines are the deepest in the world, making conditions the most difficult too. At over 3 000 metres below the surface of the earth, the rockface where drilling and dynamiting occurs is subjected to such incredible stress that sometimes the rock face literally explodes.

Safety issues

Added to that is the problem of heat. Temperatures increase by 11 percent with every kilometre dug deeper into unyielding rock. Huge refrigeration units are needed to keep the working temperature at a semi-bearable 30 deg C while the rock itself is a searing 50 deg C.

Water is needed to keep dust levels down which means the humidity in the confined working space is at near saturation point.

Working in conditions where death is an ever present danger, where the rock above creaks, groans and spits under the enormous weight above it, issues of safety become an emotive and volatile subject.

Faced with these problems, the Chamber has over the years developed a multi-pronged strategy which it believes keeps work-related deaths to a minimum.

These include the careful mapping out of a prospective mine so that the criss-cross of tunnelling will produce the minimum change in stress in the rock, filling up dis-used tunnels to reduce stress on rock, stabilising pillars of rock are

Hundreds of workers die on South African mines every year and the issue of mine safety has become a controversial field of struggle between the mining houses and the unions. Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg BRENDAN TEMPLETON looks at some of the issues involved



One of the hundreds of casualties on South Africa's rich mines each year is carried away by colleagues

left unmined for natural support, and using local support in the form of props.

The Chamber of Mines Research Organisation has over the years developed innovative new measures using the latest technology to improve safety. These include the implementation of hydraulic props capable of almost instantaneously responding to sudden, massive shifts in weight, the development of "pipe sticks" or wooden props in a specially-designed metal sheath, also with a high level of stress resistance.

But it is in the field of mechanisation that, according to Chamber senior general manager Dr Horst Wagner, lies the true revolution in mine safety.

Two years ago, he had a dream of introducing mechanisation which would make continuous mining possible and also reduce the dangers usually associated with deep-level mining.

But that dream was effectively put on ice this year when the Chamber's research organisation budget was slashed twice. It started the year at about R70-million, to be cut to around R42-million in May.

Then it faced another reduction announcement last month and the budget for next year currently stands at about R23million.

Although the Chamber denied NUM allegations at the time that the reductions would compromise safety, Dr Wagner admitted in an interview that the cuts would result in more deaths "in the long term".

Although the budget for direct safety issues like rock pressure research was not affected, research into the increased use of mechanisation has all but ceased to exist.

Plans to introduce virtual remote-control mining where miners are removed from the rockface where the most rock bursts occur have become mere dreams again.

For NUM safety officer Hazy Sibanyane, this only illustrates the union's claim that the Chamber has the technology available to make mining safer, but lacks the will to implement it because of the high costs.

And, for him, that is only one cause of the high death toll on South African mines.

There are not enough government mining engineers in South Africa to ensure that safety standards are adequately maintained, he says.

According to Wits University researcher Jean Leger there are only 13 inspectors for a 100 000 workers in South Africa, compared with the 42 a 100 000 in British mines.

Mr Sibanyane says this means inspectors are kept so busy they find it difficult to hold proper investigations into accidents and management is largely left in control of safety.

The NUM is demanding a greater say in safety procedures at all levels from the boardroom to the rock face.

The Chamber recently introduced a mine safety management system where certain officials and workers were appointed as safety officers. According to Dr Wagner, this system has been one of the main contributory factors to the declining death toll on South African mines.

But Mr Sibanyane claims appointed safety officers are hardly likely to insist that management implement procedures which could be costly. The NUM is demanding that workers be allowed to elect their own safety officials and that a safety forum for the mines be established to lay down regulations and principles to be followed.

Hazards

The NUM would have equal representation with management in such a forum, he said.

Dr Wagner disagrees with this. It is ultimately the mine captain or manager who is held responsible for safety on a mine and he should ultimately have the final say.

Mr Sibanyane says improved training techniques are also needed. Most miners go underground with only three weeks of training behind them, leaving them in no way properly prepared for the hazards of working underground.

Mr Leger also believes compensation for killed or injured workers needs to be improved. Black miners are placed in the highest-risk areas and are therefore prone to more injuries and deaths than white workers. They are also the lowest paid.

Yet compensation in the event of injury or death is determined according to the salary earned and not the effect of the injury or the ability to find alternative employment.

The mines need to establish a fairer compensation scheme and a re-training programme for its crippled workers, he says.

It's underground warfare

Star 11/2/90

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Mine safety has become a sore point between employers and unionists. Labour Reporter BRENDAN TEMPLETON looks at the issues

MORE than 377 miners died on South African gold mines in the first nine months of this year. Last year, more than 750 miners died on all mines and 10 000 were injured.

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Tons of mercuric rock above them. South African miners work with the threat of death as a constant companion

by 11 percent with every kilometre dug deeper into unyielding rock. Huge refrigeration units are needed to keep the working temperature at a semi-bearable 30 deg C while the rock itself is a searing 50 deg C.

Water is needed to keep dust levels down, which means humidity in confined working spaces is at near-saturation point.

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Mr Sibanyane says improved training techniques are also needed. Most miners go underground with only three weeks of training behind them, leaving them in no way properly prepared for the hazards of working underground.

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Yet compensation in the event of injury or death is determined according to the salary earned and not the effect of the injury or the ability to find alternative employment.

The mines, he says, need to establish a fairer compensation scheme and a re-training programme for its crippled workers. □

Chamber to focus ⁽²¹²⁾ on safety in mining

The Chamber of Mines research organisation is to concentrate for the present on health and safety in the industry

The Chamber's senior general manager, operations, Dr Horst Wagner, yesterday rejected a statement in a recent article in The Star that the cuts — forced on the industry by the worsening financial position of many of the Chamber's member gold mines — would result in more deaths underground in the long-term.

He pointed out that rather than cooling research efforts down across the board to a level which made them ineffective, the industry took a policy decision to concentrate research on those areas which had a

direct impact on health and safety

Attention was particularly focused on rock-pressure problems in deep mines in view of the hazards related to rockfalls and rockbursts, which accounted for a significant proportion of accidents underground

With regard to research on mechanisation, which could also have long-term implications for safety, he pointed out that this was now being pursued at mine level.

Mechanisation in gold mining has proceeded at a much slower rate than on coal mines because of harsh environmental conditions and the narrow working spaces in which mining equipment has to operate.

Star 18/11/70

(212)
Star 19/12/90

R6-m to put out coal fire

The Government has set aside R6 million to combat the underground fire in the abandoned Gutsan Colliery at Witbank.

In a statement released yesterday, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers said the fire was endangering the Maputo railway line and could spread over a larger area.

The fire has been investigated by a task group which recommended that, as an emergency measure, a 200 m-deep trench be dug and filled with non-combustible material to prevent the fire spreading.

The statement said the spontaneous combustion of certain coal types created a danger of underground fires in certain abandoned mines.

Mines and Works Regulations were amended on December 10 to allow the authorities to deal with such situations. — Sapa

Govt OK to fight mine fire

CAH 74A 19/12/90
own Correspondent 212

JOHANNESBURG — The government gave the go-ahead yesterday for a R6m scheme to fight a fire which has raged underground for eight years at an abandoned colliery near Witbank, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Dr Dawie de Villiers said. Dr De Villiers said in a statement that conditions of civil emergency existed in the area around the Uitspan colliery, as the fire threatened to spread to a "much larger area".

Consulting engineer Mr Johan Wagner, in charge of the firefighting investigation, said the task of containing the fire was highly complex.

The fire was blazing in a 25ha section underground and had spread because of a drop in the water table, allowing more air into the shafts.

New medical deal for miners

THE Chamber of Mines, officials' associations and mining unions have approved a new three-tier scheme designed to put mining industry medical care provision on a nonracial footing

Chamber health care and Service GM Daniel Pollnow said the parties had agreed in principle on proposals that would include opening the whites-only Mines Benefit Society (MBS) to all races.

The chamber's journal Mining Sun quoted Pollnow saying existing MBS members and all employees would be asked to choose from three mine medical scheme options in 1991

The first and cheapest option was for staff to use the "mines hospital option" with treatment by mine doctors at mine hospitals which were nonracial.

The second option was to use a reconstituted nonracial MBS costing more than

B1009 24/12/90

MATTHEW CURTIN

the first option "but delivering a service at a higher level of comfort"

The third and most costly option was a medical aid scheme allowing members their own choice of hospital and doctor

Chamber external affairs GM Johan Liebenberg said the new proposals were prompted by management's concern that employees holding a particular job should be entitled to the same benefits, whether medical care, pay or pensions

The chamber was determined the MBS should be open all races. Since the opening of reserved job categories 10 years ago, 10% to 12% of these posts had been filled by black workers

He said there was no question that the scheme was designed to force, or entitle,

To Page 2

Medical

white miners to pay more for exclusive, segregated medical care. All mining employees were free to choose the scheme they wanted

Council of Mining Unions (CMU) chairman Ben Nicholson, said the CMU would not be consulting its members on the scheme until it was presented with a cost structure. He feared the price of the medical aid option would be prohibitive

A major obstacle preventing the CMU accepting the scheme "was the use of all facilities by all miners and their families"

The chamber had to provide a medical service for all employees but CMU members were concerned they should continue to have a choice of doctors

In the cheaper proposals staff were simply allocated doctors, and they might well

be unable to afford medical aid contributions which would allow them their own doctors

He said the costs of MBS membership were already high

MBS GM Brian Cook said it would be premature to comment on the details of the schemes as they were only at a proposal stage. The exact cost structures of the schemes had still to be worked out

NUM comment was not available. The chamber announced in October that its Rand Mutual and Cottesloe hospitals in Johannesburg would be merged by April next year, a move that would save the Chamber R6m a year

Pollnow said besides the economic reason for the merger, racial divisions in SA could no longer be justified

From Page 1

UK pension policy slammed

BRITISH pensioners living in SA receive pensions that are fixed at retirement and never increased, a pensioner living in Randburg says

Pensions of about 60% of British pensioners living outside the UK are frozen, while the remaining 40% receive pensions that are regularly reviewed and updated to keep pace with inflation

The pensioner says that while Britain is donating billions of pounds in aid to eastern Europe, Africa and elsewhere, it seems inappropriate to penalise those who have paid for full pension rights, just because they choose to reside in foreign countries

There are people who served in the Second World War who now have to live on a pension of £10 a week, while pensioners in other foreign countries receive inflation-proof pensions, he says

The Durban-based British Retirement Pensions Society (SA) says British pensions are indexed in 49 countries but former dominions such as SA, Australia and Canada, are "discriminated" against

The society asks in its November newsletter why the "gross injustice" when pensioners have contributed equally. They should receive the same benefits, it says

The pensioner says that over the years representation has been made to the Brit-

TANIA LEVY

ish government by individuals, organisations and even Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke. But the bottom line has always been a refusal because of costs

British embassy spokesman John Sawers said it would cost £287m in the first year alone for the UK to give pension increases to all expatriate pensioners

He said British pensioners in SA were not eligible for annual pension increases because there was no reciprocal agreement with the SA government

B/Dam 31/12/90
'Not essential'

The UK government could not pay full pension increases to all its expatriate pensioners while at the same time providing social security to South Africans, resident in the UK, who received inadequate pensions

British pensioners who received inflation-proof pensions were living in countries that had reciprocal agreements with the British government

The society says a reciprocal agreement is not essential for the indexing of pensions. What is necessary is a willingness by the UK government to change the legislation

We cannot allow what happened last year to occur again. People who think that jumping on vehicles is part of the party, will find that nothing of this sort will be tolerated," he said

"During the same festivities last year, firecrackers were thrown into buildings or fired at people standing on the balconies of adjacent flats. This sort of irresponsible behaviour will not be tolerated and people setting off firecrackers in public must expect to be arrested," he said

Opperman said he did not think "it would be nice for any person to spend time in a police cell on New Year's Eve"

Besides being locked up, offenders could expect to appear before a court where heavy fines might be imposed, he said

He also warned against the "abuse of intoxicating liquor" which, when it occurred at street parties of this size, led to injuries and damage to property

Fire again puts a stop to Doornfontein production

B/Dam 31/12/90
A FIRE at Doornfontein Gold Mine brought a halt to underground production at the weekend for the second time in two weeks

A GFSA spokesman said the decision to close the mine was taken as a result of a fire at the No 1 sub-vertical shaft on 33 level, 2 550m below the surface. The fire started on December 18

He said in a statement "safety considerations have dictated this course of action" although the fire had been successfully sealed off.

The company was working on plans for the earliest resumption of production

MATTHEW CURTIN

GFSA said last week one mineworker died when the fire broke out on the carbon leader stope on December 18

Operations at Doornfontein were suspended on December 12 after a fire broke out on a carbon leader stope on level 35, 2 700m below the surface. The fire was extinguished a few days later and production restarted on December 17

Doornfontein recently retrenched 3 700 workers along with GFSA stablemate Venterpost after two quarters of working losses saw the

mine lose R9m *(212)*

In the last annual report, consulting engineer Neil Kamp said stopping operations below the 35 level were expected to start early in 1991, while ore milled in the area should account for about 10% of total production by the end of June 1991.

The mine produced eight tons of gold in the financial year to end-June 1990

Future development on the mine is seen to depend on stopping below 35 level on the carbon leader as the Main Reef line has too low a yield for profitable mining at the present gold price.

MINING — ACCIDENTS

1991

3/11/91
Sowfen

Two lost after mine fall

212

RESCUE teams are searching for two employees reported missing after a fall of ground following a seismic event at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels East Mine near Carletonville on Tuesday, Anglo said in a statement yesterday.

The seismic event, which measured 3.5 on the Richter Scale, occurred at 9pm.

The employees were working at 110 level, approximately 3 200m below the surface.

Further details will be released as they become available, Anglo added. - Sapa.

Rockbursts claim 320 lives on South African mines in 1990

8 Nov
14/2/91

Fall of ground through rockburst, strain burst or gravity accounted for the highest single fatality factor on South Africa's mines last year, claiming 320 lives

A total of 677 mine-workers died in the South African mining industry during 1990, according to the latest figures released by the Government Mining Engineer

The gold mines last year had the highest number of fatalities with 527 people having died on these mines

A total of 9 963 reportable casualty accidents were noted, in which

9 852 people were injured

The Mining Engineer registered 722 non-casualty accidents

The figures cover the period January 1 to December 31 1990

Blamed

212

National Union of Mineworkers spokesman on health and safety May Hermanus said the mining industry had maintained its appalling mine safety record

She pointed out that the 9 963 accidents reported to the Mining Engineer averaged 27 acci-

dents a day

Ms Hermanus blamed the Government mining inspectorate "Why are they unable to single out areas for special attention and investigation?" she asked

Chamber of Mines spokesman Peter Bunkell said he could not comment on the figures released by the Government Mining Engineer as the chamber was still consolidating these with figures from member mines.

The consolidated figure could be available towards the end of the week, he added — Sapa


Fatality rate on gold mines up in 1990 212

The 1990 fatality rate on gold mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines was 1,24 per 1 000 employees at work, an increase of 0,08 on the 1989 rate of 1,16, according to the Chamber

There were 522 deaths last year on Chamber gold mines, compared with 516 in 1989

The main reason for the increased fatality rate in 1990 was the unusually high number of deaths due to explosions, the Chamber said in a statement

A total of 48 people — or 7,9 percent of the total — died in explosions. This compares to 14 deaths — or 3 percent — in

1989 *Jan 19/2/91* 
Falls of ground — specifically rockbursts — were the major single cause of fatalities. Of the 522 deaths, 280 were directly attributable to rockbursts and other falls of ground

The 1990 reportable injury rate on Chamber gold mines continued to show the downward trend that has occurred consistently since 1983

Last year's rate of 19,13 percent represented an improvement of 0,92 percent on the 1989 rate of 20,05. It is more than 11 percent better than the rate in 1983

In contrast to gold mines, Chamber collieries last year showed an improvement on their 1989 fatality rate. With 24 deaths in 1990, the coal mines' fatality rate was 0,44 compared with 0,46 the previous year. However, for the first time in eight years there was an increase in the reportable injury rate. The 1990 rate was 5,17 as opposed to 4,84 in 1989

There were a further 56 fatalities on other mineral mines belonging to the Chamber. These brought the total number of deaths in 1990 to 602 — 14 more than 1989's 588 — Sapa

MINING FATALITIES (212)

MORE than 600 people died on South African mines during 1990, according to the Chamber of Mines.

The fatality rate on gold mines affiliated to the Chamber was 1,24 per 1 000 employees at work, an increase of 0,08 on the 1989 rate of 1,16. There were 522 deaths last year on Chamber gold mines compared with 516 in 1989. Forty-eight people died because of explosions (compared with 14 in 1989), and "falls of ground" — specifically rockbursts — accounted for 280 of the 522 deaths. ^{22/2-25/2/91}

Twenty-four people died on the coal mines, and there were a further 56 fatalities on other mineral mines affiliated to the chamber. This brings the 1990 fatality rate to 602 — 14 more than in 1989.

- (1) (a) How many persons are employed by the staffing division of the Department of Education and Culture and (b) what are the (i) ranks and (ii) qualifications of the three most senior personnel,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D12E
THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES

- (1) (a) None
(b) (i) and (ii) fall away
- (2) No

Mr K PANDAY Mr Chairman, arising from the answer that has been given, could the hon the Minister supply me with information with regard to how many members of the personnel in his department are employed in the staffing division of the Department of Education and Culture?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND AUXILIARY SERVICES Mr Chairman, with regard to the question posed by the hon member about those employed in the Department of Education and Culture, and of course I have given him the answer, no one is employed in that division. The staffing work is done by the

officials in the Budget and Auxiliary Services. To assist the hon member I will certainly give the required information.

The Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services renders administrative and auxiliary services to all departments in the administration. Insofar as the handling of staffing relating to CS educators is concerned, this function is undertaken by the component Directorate Personnel of my department, which consists of a staff complement of 32. The ranks of the three most senior personnel are Assistant Director Personnel Management, Control Personnel Officer and Personnel Practitioner, and their qualifications are the Senior Certificate. I hope this satisfies the hon member.

Mr K PANDAY Mr Chairman, further arising from that answer, is the hon the Minister aware that the personnel employed in this particular section are not performing their work productively?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am not aware of that. As far as I am concerned the administration is functioning extremely well. I have no problem whatsoever with my personnel in that section. They are most efficient and work very closely with the Department of Education and Culture.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

HIV positive: number of persons

36 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons in the Republic tested HIV positive in 1990?

Hansard 27/2/91 B101E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Figures by year are not available. The cumulative total of HIV positive cases as on 30 January 1991 is as follows:

- (a) 1 288 White
- (b) 4 113 Black
- (c) 1 73 Coloured, and
- (d) 39 Indian

Occupational diseases: benefits payable

43 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of National Health *Hansard 27/2/91*

(1) (a) (i) What are the benefits payable in terms of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, No 78 of 1973, to persons found, after the commencement of the Act, to be suffering from compensatable diseases and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) when were these benefits last revised;

(2) whether consideration will be given to removing the disparity in the benefits paid at present, if so, (a) when and (b) how will benefits be equalised, if not, why not?

B162E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) (a) (i) **(212)**

Compensatable diseases (First degree)	Whites		Indians	
	Coloureds	and	Whites	Indians
Compensatable diseases (Second degree)	R27 342	R16 485		
Tuberculosis	R50 410	R29 634	R11 574	R6 544
Compensatable disease plus Tuberculosis	R3 695			
Tuberculosis	R4 611			
Tuberculosis	R2 096			

(ii) 13 July 1990 and (b) 13 July 1990 in terms of Amendment Act No 117 of 1990.

(2) (a) yes, as soon as an actuarial report is submitted, a suitable draft amendment bill will be submitted to Parliament with the purpose of eliminating differences and (b) the best method of equalisation will be found and applied

Spoornet: claims lodged

71 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises *Hansard 27/2/91*

(a) What was the total amount of the claims lodged by users and insurers against Spoornet during the period 1 April 1990 up to and including 1 January 1991 as a result of the disappearance of goods transported by train in the Republic and (b) what were the total amounts for the corresponding periods in 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, respectively?

B187E

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(a) and (b) Information pertaining to claims as a result of theft is of a sensitive nature and can be used against Spoornet by competitors. Therefore, such information has not been disclosed or published since the corporatisation of Transnet.

Death knell for for mine apartheid

CONSIDERABLE progress is being made on the "systematic and complete removal of all forms of race discrimination" in the mining industry, according to a leading mining magnate, Mr Clem Sunter.

Sunter, who is chairman of Vaal Reefs, Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand gold mining companies, says in his annual review that there has been major developments in the improvements of relations between employers and worker representatives following inter-racial violence in Welkom in the middle of last year.

Violence

He said issues which gave rise to violence, including discrimination, were identified. Steps were now being taken to eliminate them, he said.

Sunter said the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers were also working together to remove all forms of racial discrimination on the chamber's mines.

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

On the question of safety, Sunter said while there had been a significant improvement in the annual accident statistics at Elandsrand, both Vaal Reefs and Western Deep Levels "experienced a bad year."

At Vaal Reefs an increase in seismicity led to 22 lives being lost due to pressure bursts, compared with one death the previous year.

In September, an underground explosion led to the death of 21 miners

At Western Deep Levels, an increase in seismic events culminated in two major rock bursts in October and November, killing 21 people.

On management's relations with the NUM, Sunter said the union and the chamber were likely to reach an agreement soon on a code of conduct.

Sunter 7/3/91

Pleased

212 He said he was pleased at the acceptance by union during wage negotiations last year that the mining industry was facing a difficult period

Mine fatalities down, says government engineer

CAPE TOWN — Fatal accidents in all mines had been reduced over the past year, Government Mining Engineer JB Raath said in his annual report tabled in Parliament on Thursday

While injuries to workers on gold mines continued to show a downward trend, the death and injury rate had increased because of the fewer workers in the sector, he said

BILLY PADDOCK

The injury rate on coal mines showed an increase for the first time in many years

Death and injury rates for last year were determined using a system of "at work" figures, instead of "in service" figures used previously

During 1990 there were 675 deaths

on all mines (735 in 1989) and 9 858 (10 097) injuries. Gold mines claimed the lives of 526 (549) and 8 195 (8 561) workers were injured

Of the serious accidents in which six or more people were killed, two were a result of explosions

Four others were the results of a rock-burst killing six workers, and three seismic events at different mines resulting in 27 deaths

B/pad 2/4/91

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Spotlight brought to bear on mine safety

B10 am 15/4/91 212

LAST week's mine deaths at Western Holdings' Shaft No 3 near Welkom and Vaal Reefs' No 2 Shaft near Orkney, in which four miners died, have again focused attention on the issue of mine safety

In its most recent mine fatalities and accident statistics report, the Chamber of Mines says the 1990 gold mine fatality rate on affiliated mines was 1,24 per thousand employees at work — a deterioration of 0,08 on the 1989 rate of 1,16

The report says there were 522 deaths last year on chamber gold mines, compared with 516 in 1989

The increase last year was mainly due to the unusually high number of deaths due to explosions

Injury

Ground falls, specifically rockbursts, were the main single cause of fatalities. Of the 522 deaths, 280 were directly attributable to rockbursts and other ground falls

However, the 1990 injury rate of 19,3% (1989 20,05%) on chamber gold mines continued to show the downward trend that has occurred consistently since 1983

The report says that in contrast to gold mines, chamber collieries last year showed an improvement on their 1989 fatality rate

There were a further 56 fatalities on other chamber mineral mines — bringing the total number of deaths to 602, 14 more than the 588 who died in 1989

In a 1990 paper, Trends and causes of fatalities in SA mines, Wits sociology researcher Jean Leger said the gold mine fatality rate had improved only 33% since 1945, while in the coal mines it had declined since the 1930s

The majority of fatal accidents occurred in deep-level gold mines, employing the

VERA VON LIERES

largest proportion of SA miners

Leger said the main cause of fatalities were ground falls. Disasters remained a significant contributor to total fatalities

Compared with accident rates in the US, Australia, Germany, India and the UK, — countries with substantial coal mining industries — the SA coal underground colliery fatality rate was worse by factors ranging from two to eight

Recommendations to reduce the high fatality rate included publication of improved accident statistics, identification of high-risk occupations, the establishment of an independent deep-level mining research institute and more thorough investigations into disasters and analyses of disaster trends

Chamber spokesman Peter Bunkell said last week the 1990 safety rate had been good until August when about 30 miners were killed in an underground explosion. Fatalities generally occurred underground as a result of rock or pressure bursts

NUM safety officer May Hermanus said at the weekend problems around health and safety on the mines related to management's inadequate response on issues such as the quality of workers' training

The quality of mine supervisors was also inadequate

The NUM dismissed the argument that rock falls and rock bursts were the main causes of deaths on mines, but believed insufficient attention was given to maintaining rock overhangs and faces

Problems relating to rockbursts needed to be laid squarely at the door of those responsible for mine layouts, and production managers who failed to adhere to guidelines set out by the chamber

Mine accidents: correction

Stw 16/4/91
In an article published in The Star on Friday April 12, it was incorrectly reported that four miners at the Vaal Reefs No 2 shaft near Orkney were missing, feared dead, after a fall of ground

Anglo American had, in fact, said four employees were injured, one seriously. Two fatalities had occurred in the Vaal Reefs accident and five in accidents at Western Holdings mine at Welkom in the Free State

Four employees died at Western Holdings No 3 shaft following two separate seismic events

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on Tuesday April 9 It was incorrectly reported that six miners were missing immediately after these accidents

The fifth fatality at Western Holdings was a member of a team fighting a fire at No 4 shaft It was incorrectly reported that the person was a fireman and that he had died of burn wounds The cause of death had, in fact, not been disclosed An Anglo American spokesman was incorrectly quoted as saying the fire had been extinguished

The Star apologises for the errors

Give Aids-hit miners a fair deal, says union

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has called on employers to give workers with the Aids virus a fair deal. It has accused mine owners of ducking their responsibilities and avoiding the cost of tackling the Aids menace head-on. The attitude of the Chamber of Mines to the Aids issue came under scrutiny during the union's four-day congress in Johannesburg, which ends tomorrow.

Union delegates said there were fears that workers with the Aids virus would lose their jobs. The Chamber of Mines estimates at least 10 miners in every 1 000 test positive. A union pamphlet circulating at the congress said "Some workers can lose their jobs, their pensions or their medical benefits because of Aids. More and more bosses are testing workers for Aids before they are hired — if the worker tests positive for the virus he or she will not be hired".

NUM representatives at the congress said they want to negotiate a new and humane policy on Aids for the mining industry. The union says employers are "dumping the responsibility of supporting and caring for Aids carriers and Aids sufferers on the individuals themselves, their families and their communities".

The NUM said the practice of employing migrant labour and the hostel system, which break up families and force workers into casual relationships, contributed to the spread of Aids. The problem could not be dealt with by the union alone.

The NUM pamphlet criticises the Chamber of Mines Aids policy, adopted in 1988, which specifies that people from countries or regions identified by the Chamber as having a high incidence of Aids would not be employed unless they tested negative for HIV infection. Dr Pollnow said pre-employment Aids testing is now left to individual mines. He admitted there was some random pre-employment testing "purely to monitor the situation". He added that the only ongoing Aids testing was on those tested for sexually transmitted diseases at mine clinics.

Reacting to NUM claims, the Chamber's health services spokesman, Dr Daniel Pollnow, said "The 1988 policy was scrapped over a year ago. It was drafted when not much was known about the virus and thinking was conservative. The Chamber policy now is to regard Aids sufferers as similar to those

Star 27/4/91

PAT DEVEREAUX

2-12

Sowetan 29/4/91

Num puts focus on 'shocking' mine deaths

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By IKE
MOTSAPI

MORE than 30 mine workers were killed on duty during the first 20 days of this year.

During the same period a further 550 workers were injured

Disclosing the "shocking" figures, Mr Jerry Motjaladi, Press Officer of Cosatu, said it "appeared that the mining industry has become notorious for killing workers at a shocking rate."

He said the number of victims in mine accidents had risen 'shockingly'

"If this guillotine is not stopped there is a great possibility of losing 1 000 miners this year

"In 1987 alone, 753 mineworkers lost their lives in accidents, and more than 10 000 were injured.

"The latest report from the Government Mining Engineer, tabled in parliament, shows that 657 workers died in mine accidents in 1990

"On average 10 000 mineworkers are each hospitalised for more than two weeks due to accidents

Crippled

"At this rate, more than two mineworkers die every day, while 18 others are injured

"A mineworker who spends 20 years underground risks being killed every day, while chances of being crippled are ten-fold.

"All calls by the National Union of Mineworkers to look into the safety of miners have fallen on deaf ears," he added.

He said the worst disaster to hit mineworkers were the following:

* 1909, Wits Gold Mine 152 workers killed.

* 1960, Coalbrook Coal Mine caved in killing 437 miners

* 1969, Buffelsfontein 60 miners lost their lives

* 1983, Hlobane Coal Mine 68 miners killed.

* 1986, Kinross Gold Mine, near Secunda 177 miners died when a fire broke out underground

Matjaladi said the major killer of workers was rockbursts

"Added to this, mineworkers face a battery of killing agencies such as explosives, electrical shocks, machinery, trucks, tramways, falling material and a host of other things

"Rockbursts are regarded as unpreventable by mine bosses.

He claimed that technological methods developed internationally to minimise casualties of such accidents are not used in the industry as these will reduce profits.

Men who can stand the heat



PRINCES OF DARKNESS: Proto-teams work in well-drilled units of five and wear cumbersome breathing apparatus, boots and overalls as they fight to control deadly underground mine fires.

WHEN proto team captain Du Toit Kock lost his life, he was fighting a "helluva" fire deep down in the Western Holdings Number 4 shaft.

No one else was injured in the incident on April 11 that saw the hasty despatch of 92 teams of brigadesmen to control the furious underground blaze.

However, Mr Kock, a member for 15 years of one of the Chamber of Mines' elite rescue teams, became the 29th to die in action since 1924.

An experienced mine official aged 43, he was one of the 1 300 unsung heroes of the mining industry who voluntarily give their service any time, day or night, to assist any mine in need.

An inquiry into the cause of his death continues, but it is thought he died after being overcome by heat and fatigue — the most common cause of death among these brave men.

Appalling

Du Toit Kock had known many appalling situations underground which he had been tested to the limits of his endurance, fighting fires and explosions in harsh conditions, to save the lives of his fellow men.

He faced them all, willingly, as part of a courageous team that pride themselves on their ability in the face of extreme danger.

His death down the mine near Welkom brought him no posthumous medals. He was merely the first proto-team member to be killed in action for three years. Sadly, it could have been his last rescue bid anyway, for brigadesmen usually retire from their punishing duties in their mid-forties.

"Voluntarily I Serve", is the motto of these men who, in the spirit of mutual trust and camaraderie, perform life-saving operations in supranormal conditions down South Africa's mines.

Apart from being physically fit and experienced in underground work, these volunteer lifesavers need other qualities — including nerves of steel, courage, loyalty

Fire-fighter in mine killed

Citizen Reporter

A MEMBER of a Proto team died yesterday while fighting a fire burning in Western Holdings No 4 shaft, near Welkom, since Monday.

Anglo American Corporation said no one else was injured in the incident. The name of the deceased would be withheld until his next-of-kin had been notified.

Full details of the fatality were not yet available.

at the shaft had been stopped and workers in the section were being temporarily redeployed.

It was anticipated this situation would continue at least until Monday.

Canada
glued

OTTAWA

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HIDDEN HEROISM: The brief mention of Mr Kock's death in the press belies the man's bravery. This week two more miners died after a seismic event at the Free State Saaiplaas Mine's Number 3 shaft near Virginia.

Proto teams fight deadly mine fires

Star 11/5/91

Story and picture: CARRIE CURZON

and initiative. But at the end of the day, all these attributes combined do not always safeguard a man who is striving against appalling and exacting conditions.

The Chamber of Mines' (COM) Rescue Service looks after 161 mines. Its four rescue stations are based at Carletonville, Dundee, Evander and Welkom. Its head office is at Carletonville.

South Africa is the only country in the world to use only volunteers for its rescue work. Our rescue teams, representing the elite in mining, are believed to be the most effective.

Says Keith Melass, assistant manager of the rescue service. "We are not as regimented as the German crews and not so laid back as those in the American system.

Answers

"All our men are drawn from mid-management posts on the mines and all have considerable expertise."

Many of the volunteers have been brigadesmen for a number of years and have attended hundreds of rescue operations.

Asked why they risk their necks the answers are generally "Because

the brigadesmen are elite, because of the camaraderie, because we are helping to save lives."

Usually by the time the proto-teams are called to an accident spot any dead or injured have already been retrieved. "We get involved after the horse has bolted," explains Mr Melass. "Ninety-nine percent of our work is fire-fighting (mostly in a toxic gas atmosphere) as opposed to direct rescue of mine personnel. A brigadesman is only used when breathing apparatus has to be worn."

The heat, lack of visibility, depth of the mine, and weight of equipment all hinder the simplest of tasks, like wall-building to contain a fire. "It takes five men to do underground what one man could probably do on the surface in half the time," he says.

Such demanding work requires intensive training. After first passing a medical examination and heat tolerance test (block-stepping for an hour in a climatic chamber), every new brigadesman undergoes a week of lectures and practical tests that weed out the claustrophobic and otherwise unsuitable.

Then he takes a

searching written examination and becomes a full brigadesman.

In charge of the unique COM Rescue Training Service and its 185 proto-teams are 16 men who have all experienced the gruelling life of the brigadesman and were once team captains themselves.

"How else could you possibly ask men to risk their lives in doing this type of thing?" says the Carletonville Station Superintendent Norman Graham.

"We can get anything up to 100 major fires a year," he says. "Last year alone we had 150 mine fires all round the country, which is probably more than the rest of the world put together."

Satisfaction

Jacques Nel has been a brigadesman for 14 years during which time he has been on at least 500 rescue missions.

"Even if we don't actually save people's lives at the time, we have the satisfaction of knowing we are preventing further accidents and restoring production levels."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Income tax return extension

THE income tax return deadline for taxpayers waiting for their IRP5 forms has been extended to July 1. In a statement Commissioner for Inland Revenue Hannes Hattingh said many large employers were experiencing problems in issuing the employees' tax certificates in time. The new deadline does not apply to other taxpayers.

Ethiopians agree on ceasefire

US ASSISTANT Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen said in London yesterday a ceasefire had been agreed between the Eritrean Ethiopian government and rebel groups. He said the US was recommending that forces of one of the main rebel groups enter Addis Ababa to stabilise the situation.

Attorneys look for winning way

A NO-SUCCESS no-fee system may apply to attorneys in certain cases, which has been approved by the Association of Law Societies.

In terms of the system, introduced because there was concern that courts were becoming inaccessible as a result of higher litigation costs, clients with claims for damages only have to pay their attorney if the claim is successful.

Unemployment on the rise

THE Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said in Paris last week unemployment in the industrialised countries that are its members rose 0.2% points to 6.8%, the highest level in two years. The sharpest increases were in New Zealand, Australia, the US, Ireland and the UK. Only Germany and the Netherlands saw a decline. Japan's rate showed a tiny rise. Preliminary April data point to the first break in the upward trend in unemployment in the US and Canada in the past 10 months.

REPORTS Business Day Reporter Sapa-Ruiter AP-D

28/5/91

JCI cites automation for improved mine safety

MATTHEW CURTIN

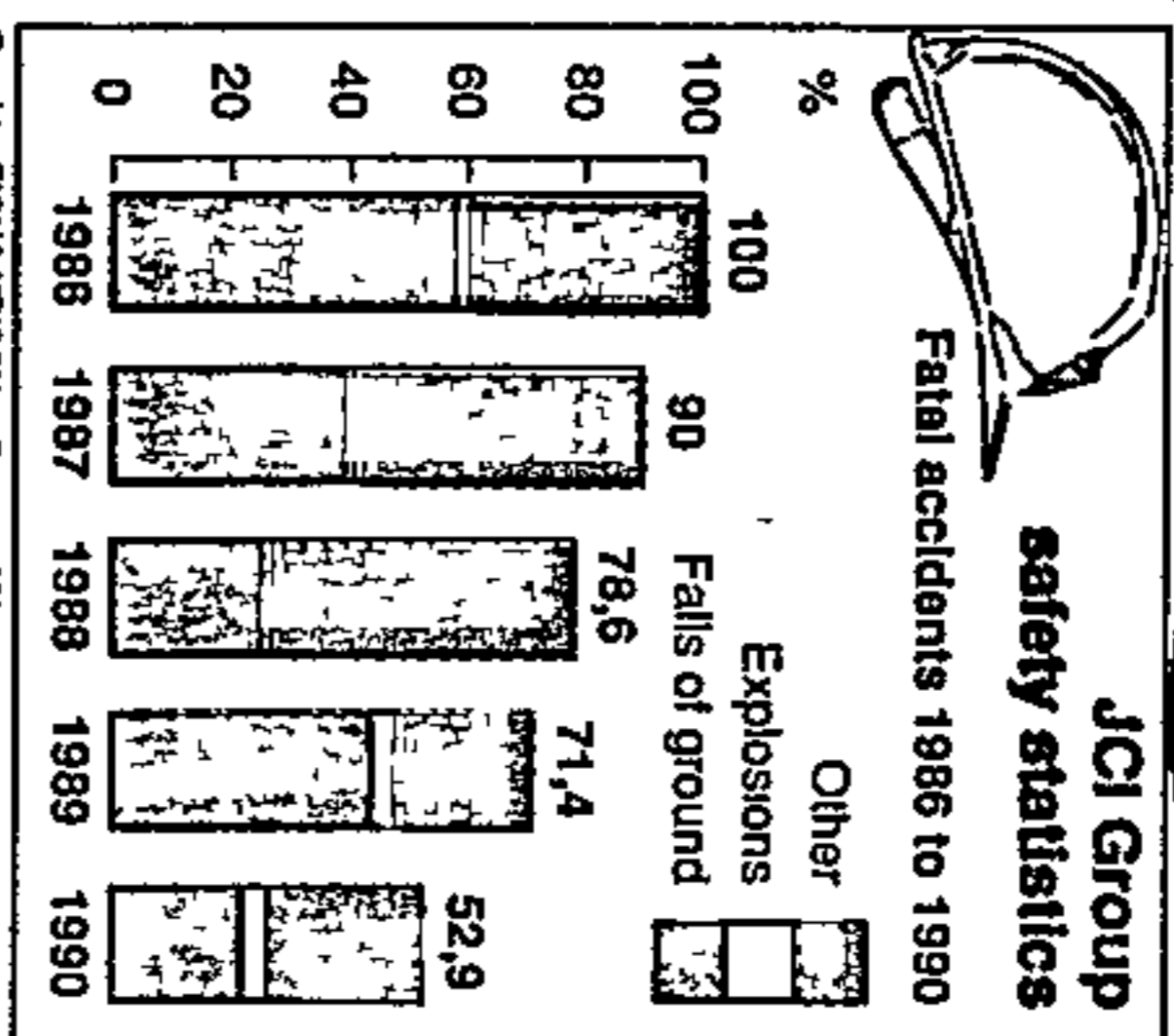
JCI's adoption of automated or trackless mining techniques and more open management systems was responsible for its unprecedented mine safety record in 1990, group technical director Hugh Scott-Russell said at a celebratory lunch yesterday.

Last year was the first time a mining house had won the Chamber of Mines' McLean Shield on its gold, platinum and coal divisions in the same year.

Randfontein Estates gold mine, the east section of Rustenburg Platinium, and South Witbank Colliery won McLean shields, awarded to mines which achieved the lowest casualty rate for surface and underground work for three consecutive years.

Scott-Russell said falls of ground, the major cause of mine fatalities, were cut on JCI mines by 16% last year, from an average rate of 2.74 for every 1 000 employees, compared with a rate of 3.27 in 1989. Last year was JCI's safest year on record, but fatalities and injuries cost the group R13.5m in payouts.

National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) health and safety officer Sazi Jonas said yesterday that the union



"had little time" for the chamber's safety ratings. After the 1986 Kimross fire, which killed 177 workers underground at the gold mine, the chamber did not downgrade the mine's four-star rating.

He said there was no such thing as a safe mine in SA, and trackless mining incurred new injuries as miners were under-trained in the use of the new machinery. Trackless mining had not affected the risks of miners working at the stope-face.

In a recent report on the improvement of JCI's safety record, Scott-

Russell said "the introduction of trackless mining has contributed significantly to the reduction of accidents, especially in the gold division, as workers are farther removed from the working face which is the main danger point." JCI had the best safety record in the gold industry with a fatality rate of 0.5 cases for every 1 000 employees, against an industry average of 1.2 cases in 1990. About 75% of work at the group's largest gold mine, Randfontein Estates, was undertaken by trackless methods.

JCI had also supplemented the International Mine Safety Scheme, applied on SA's mines, with an in-house scheme to make up for the former's drawbacks.

The group was committed to "engineering out" the risk in mining, adopting hydrohoisting and backfilling of worked-out areas as well as trackless mining to this end. Developing mine H J Joel had reported 18 months of trackless production without a fall of ground accident.

Scott-Russell said participative management, through "multiple integrated committees and groups" from Head Office to underground, had improved communication and employees' familiarity with and implementation of safety procedures.

THE first two AIDS cases in SA were diagnosed in December 1982. By April 1990 the figure reached 386. The trajectory of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic in SA demonstrates "Western" and "African" transmission patterns.

In the US and the UK homosexual and bisexual men and intravenous drug users are identified as the major high-risk group, with ratios of infected persons biased toward men. In Africa HIV infection has resulted principally from heterosexual intercourse and affects males and females in equal ratios.

In SA, the majority of AIDS cases have been among white homosexual or bisexual males, while the most significant mode of transmission among black men and women is heterosexual. The low number of officially recorded AIDS cases seemingly gives little cause for alarm, but this probably reflects the early stages of the epidemic in SA and inconsistent case reporting.

An indication of the future magnitude of HIV infection in SA and the significance of heterosexual transmission is evident in the number of HIV-positive persons.

The total number of HIV-positive blood donors was 2 300 by January 1988. Screening of pregnant women at antenatal clinics in the southern Transvaal region showed that between May 1987 and October 1988, the prevalence of HIV among black women increased from 0,036% to 0,217%, highlighting growing heterosexual transmission of the disease.

The number of black persons with HIV infection was predicted to increase to between 45 000 and 63 000 by the end of 1990.

The predominance of heterosexual HIV transmission is important when considering the impact of the migrant labour system on sexual relationships. Male migrants, their casual lovers, prostitutes, and their respective families may be particularly vulnerable to contracting HIV infection.

Our fieldwork consisted of in-depth interviews conducted in a large mining town during April and May 1988 during government's AIDS public education programme and

Restoring miners' family lives will help control AIDS

by Day 29/5/91 (212)

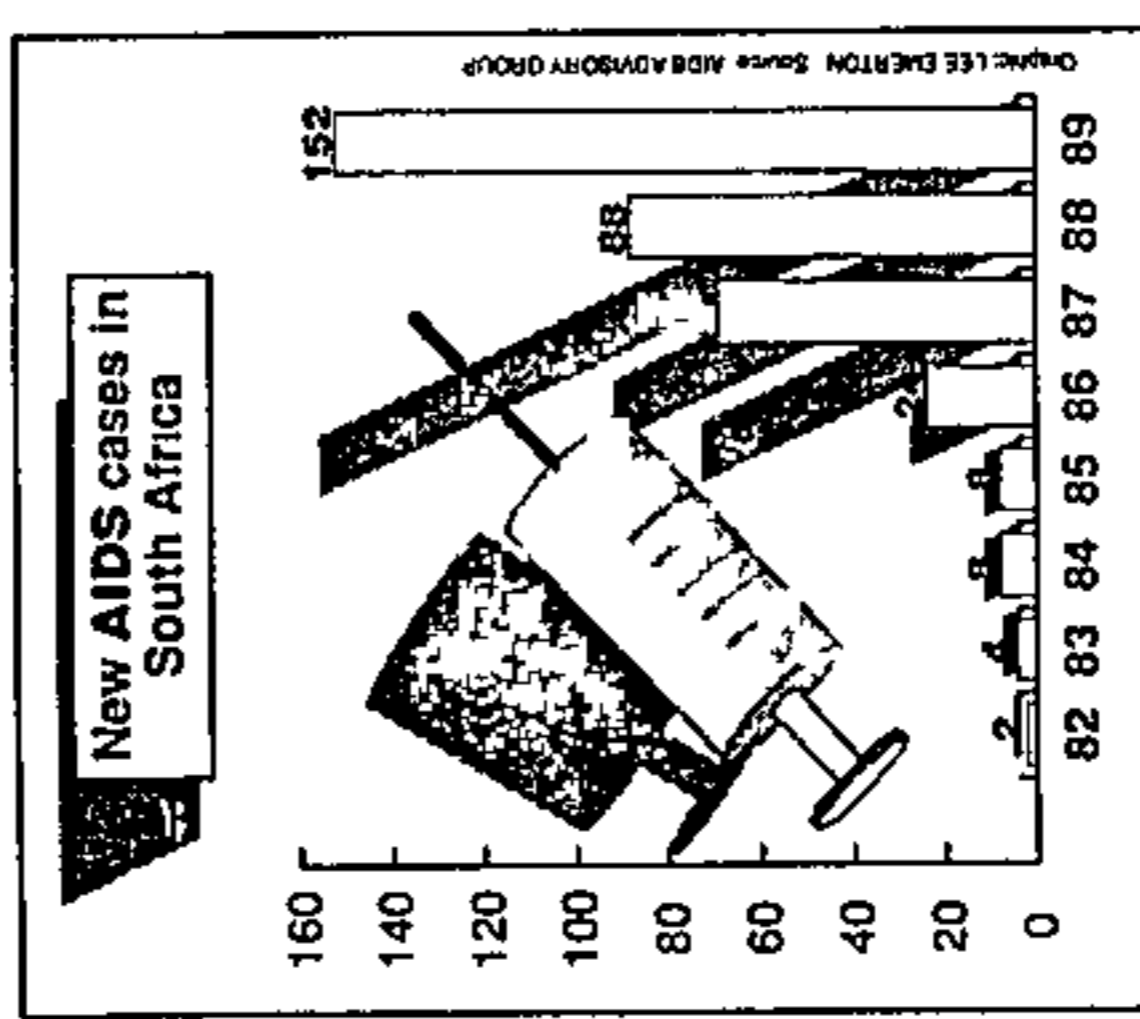
KAREN JOCHELSON, MONYAOLA MOTHIBELI and JEAN LEGER

shortly after the distribution of management AIDS pamphlets at mines.

Mineworkers we interviewed believed that the migrant labour system harmed their family lives. Conditions in the single-sex hostels, they felt, were alienating. "It is lousy in the hostel," said one worker, "we are locked in like cattle in a cattlepost". There is no privacy in the hostel. Respondents lived in rooms sleeping 12 to 16 men on bunk beds, and complained about open toilets and showers. Hostel living is a world of continuous queuing for showers, for meals and to wash work clothes, even queuing for drinks before going to sleep.

Separation from wives and children is an unremitting source of anxiety for mineworkers. Since the 1970s the labour force has stabilised the average length of service has increased as the vast majority of workers now renew their annual contracts rather than accept a limited number of short-term contracts.

Unemployment has escalated in the rural areas, and more stringent mine employment policies make it extremely difficult for a miner to regain employment if he has a break in service. Those whose homes are not too distant from the mines undertake more frequent trips home over weekends. Migrants say it is still often difficult to tear themselves away from home to return to the hostel and to work.



After work, miners face the lonely hours of the evening. When workers describe how they spend their leisure time, the dominant theme is the need to escape the mine environment, to bury anxieties about work and separation from home. Alcohol and marijuana are important outlets.

The need to escape loneliness, the uniformity of male company, and grim hostel environs encourage some men to seek the company of women. Workers we interviewed sought casual or long-term relationships and felt that they could not remain celibate while separated from their wives for lengthy periods. Female prostitutes are known to be at high risk for contracting and

cultivating its spread — the migrant labour system, vulnerable family relationships, low-wage work for women — are transformed. A focus on individual behaviour overlooks the social and economic factors that may facilitate the transmission of STDs and HIV.

Rather than condemn individual behaviour, a strategy must situate sexual behaviour in its social context. This involves, first, an appropriate education programme run by empathetic groups, and second, re-examination of social structures conducive to high-risk behaviour.

The South African political terrain creates added difficulties for health educationists. A government HIV programme will meet with extreme suspicion from the black community and be associated with past racist population control initiatives.

On the mines, education by management and medical personnel is linked to management control. A programme that advocates monogamy and celibacy in the absence of a marriage partner is unlikely to be favourably received by migrant workers. Our interviewees believed that since the mines depend on migrant labour, and as they perceive multiple relationships and prostitution as social consequences of migrant labour, management's concern about HIV must be sincere or have sinister motives.

A message of monogamy aimed at women who engage in prostitution or take several partners due to economic necessity is similarly unlikely to be meaningful.

Education is an immediate response to the AIDS epidemic, but ultimately the central problem — the migrant labour system — has to be confronted. Male and female interviewees felt that unsafe sexual behaviour would continue as long as families were divided.

If HIV is ignored, the results for individuals, communities, and industry are potentially devastating.

Repatriation of HIV-seropositive migrants, insensitive education programmes, and separation of families due to the migrant labour system do much to ensure that SA's path to an HIV epidemic remains unhindered.

□ This is an edited excerpt from a paper published in the International Journal of Health Services

spreading HIV infection. The areas in which men seek women appear to constitute established and extensive networks connecting hostels and their surrounding towns with the far-flung rural areas from which miners are recruited.

Witbank, a coal and steel area, has a ratio of men to women of 17/10. In other districts the imbalance is more extreme, in the gold mining areas of Klerksdorp it is 22/10 and in Virginia and Carletonville 50/10. With such artificially created social imbalances, men go further afield to seek relationships.

Drawing on our interviews, it appears the migrant labour system has institutionalised a geographic network of relationships for spreading sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). This suggests that once HIV enters the heterosexual mining community it will spread into the immediate urban area, to surrounding urban areas, from urban to rural areas, within the rural areas, and across national boundaries.

The government policy of repatriating HIV carriers is a vain attempt to keep out rather than confront the problem. The virus is already present in the local black heterosexual population, and the migrant labour system is likely to play a part in hastening its spread.

The results of this study indicate that HIV transmission cannot be curbed unless the social conditions fa-

Goedgevonden judgment may be handed down today

Monday 30/5/91

DARIUS SANAI

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THE fate of 300 squatters on the state-owned western Transvaal farm of Goedgevonden will be decided by the Pretoria Supreme Court either today or on Monday.

The court yesterday heard the second day of an application brought by the Agriculture and Agricultural Development ministries and six farmers from neighbouring farms to have the squatters removed. The farmers are also seeking injunctions preventing the squatters from moving onto neighbouring farms.

The squatters have brought a counter application stating that they have a legal right to be on the land.

Adv Lewis Goldblatt SC, for the squatters, told the court it had to decide whether the Goedgevonden farm belonged to government or the squatters. He said the application brought by the Minister, the farmers and the current tenant of the land, Petronella Hall, would become invalid if the court ruled the land belonged to them.

Goldblatt said the Minister had invalidated his right to bring action against the squatters because an Agriculture Department official had reached an agreement

with the squatters' lawyer on April 13, letting them stay on the farm temporarily.

"He cannot allow the respondents to retain possession of the land and then renew the application (to remove them)," he said.

Adv Piët van der Byl, for the Minister and other applicants, said the official had allowed the squatters to remain on the land for humanitarian reasons.

Sapa reports that Van der Byl said the official had made the agreement when members of the foreign Press were on the farm. Van der Byl said the applicants realised the implications of their application, "but the line had to be drawn somewhere".

Goldblatt asked for the application and counter-application to be postponed indefinitely so the full details of the case could be brought before the court, and said his clients would accept interim injunctions not to build or cut down trees on the farm.

Mr Justice E L Goldstein said he realised the importance of a ruling in the application and would attempt to give judgment as soon as possible.

PRETORIA — The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday obtained a Supreme Court order setting aside the findings of an Oberholzer magistrate and a mining inspector on the deaths of seven miners at the Western Deep Levels West Mine in 1988.

Judge sets aside finding on Western Deep disaster

Vuuren had found that the six died of inhalation of noxious gases from a fire.

It was found that the mine had acted reasonably by implementing remedial action in areas where chilled water pipes were covered with polyurethane, and that there was no evidence of any unnecessary delay in carrying out rescue operations which could amount to an omission of a criminal nature.

The magistrate found the

cause of the fire had not been spontaneous combustion, but that it was started inadvertently through illegal smoking, or intentionally through arson.

NUM safety officer May Hermanus said in an affidavit the ruling not to call Lloyd as a witness had disabled the tribunal from conducting an adequate or thorough investigation. Consequently neither the inquest nor the inquiry had been full and fair — Sapa

Magistrate J J van

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APR 23 3 11 41
Rockfall kills miners

JOHANNESBURG — Five miners were killed, 2 000 metres underground, at the East Driefontein gold mine by falling rocks triggered by earth tremors — Sapa (212)

Seven die as fumes from fire fill mine shaft

ARCUS 3/6/91

JOHANNESBURG — Seven employees of Buffelsfontein gold mine near Stilfontein died after they were overcome by carbon monoxide fumes from an underground fire

Gengold managing director Mr Gary Maude said in a statement today that 16 employees were admitted to Stilfontein Hospital and their condition was stable

He said 61 employees went underground at the eastern shaft last night

"About 22 30 several became dizzy and some collapsed. Rescue brigades went underground to evacuate all personnel from the mine. Seven employees were found dead and several others had difficulty breathing

"It appears they were overcome by a release of carbon monoxide from an old fire at Orangia Shaft, which was sealed off three weeks ago

"During this weekend six seismic events of between 1,1 and 3,6 on the

Richter scale shook the mine" 212

Mr Maude said it was likely these had damaged the seals around the fire and allowed a burst of carbon monoxide to escape

The victims were found on 13 and 14 levels some 1 500 metres below surface

He said rescue brigades would continue to examine the area and work would be suspended until the shaft was safe — Sapa

Seven miners ⁽²¹²⁾ killed by fumes

^{CIT 4/11/91}
JOHANNESBURG — Seven employees of Buffelsfontein Gold Mine near Stilfontein died on Sunday night when they suffocated in carbon monoxide fumes from an underground fire

Another 16 were admitted to hospital
About 61 miners were underground when the incident occurred

Rescue brigades who went underground to evacuate the mineworkers found the bodies some 1 500 metres below surface.

Gengold managing director Mr Gary Maude said the rescue brigades would continue to examine the area and no work would proceed until the shaft was proved to be safe

He said it appeared the men had been overcome by carbon monoxide from an old fire at Orangia Shaft, which was sealed off three weeks ago

Six tremors, he said, had shaken the mine at the weekend, and it was likely these had damaged the seals around the fire — Sapa

Gas leak kills 7 miners, puts 16 in hospital

Sowetan
4/6/91 By DON SEOKANE (212)

SEVEN miners have died and 16 were overcome by fumes from a fire 15 000m underground at Buffelsfontein Mine near Stilfontein

Gengold managing director Mr Gary Maude said the 16 were admitted to Stilfontein Hospital. Their condition has been described as "stable".

Maude said 61 miners went underground on Sunday night at the eastern shaft and about 10 30pm several became dizzy and some collapsed

Carbon monoxide

"It appears that they were overcome by a release of carbon monoxide from an old fire at Orangia shaft which was sealed off three weeks ago," said Maude

He said that last weekend six tremors of between 1,1 and 3,6 on the Richter Scale shook the mine. It was possible the seals around the fire were damaged, allowing carbon monoxide to escape

"Rescuers went underground to evacuate the workers and found that seven were dead and others were having difficulty breathing

"No work will proceed unless the area is declared safe. Rescue workers will continue to examine the area," said Maude.

Names of the victims will be released after their next-of-kin have been informed.

Miners' deaths blamed on fumes leaking from shaft

3/10/04 4/16/11
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SEVEN miners died and 16 were admitted to the Stilfontein hospital after being overcome by fumes from a suspected underground fire at the Buffelsfontein Gold Mine on Sunday night.

Gengold MD Gary Maude said 61 workers were underground in the mine's eastern shaft at the time of the suspected fire. The alarm was sounded at about 10.30pm after several

JONATHON REES

workers became dizzy and some collapsed while working about 1500m underground.

Rescue teams evacuated workers from the mine after finding seven dead employees and seven others who had difficulty breathing.

Maude said it appeared the workers had been overcome by carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide fumes coming from the nearby Orangia shaft which was sealed off three weeks ago after a fire broke out.

There had been no warning smoke accompanying the fumes, he said.

Work would resume on eastern shaft as soon as the area was safe. The mine's other two shafts were fully operational yesterday.

Addition of cost of transport

3. If a winegrower or a co-operative society delivers wine sold or disposed of in accordance with the provisions of clause 2, at any place other than the place where that wine was produced or manufactured or the railway station or siding nearest to such place of production or manufacture, the cost of transport prescribed in terms of section 18 (8) (a) (iv) of the Act shall be added to the applicable minimum price as defined in section 14 (1) of the Act.

No. R. 1268

7 June 1991

WINE AND SPIRIT CONTROL ACT, 1970
(ACT No. 47 OF 1970)

PRICE AND PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS WITH
REGARD TO DISTILLING WINE 1991 APPROVAL

I, André Isak van Niekerk, Minister of Agriculture, acting in terms of section 5 of the Wine and Spirit Control Act, 1970 (Act No. 47 of 1970), hereby make known that the price and payment arrangements with regard to distilling wine in respect of the year commencing on 1 January 1991, as determined by the "Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt" under the said section and made known in Government Notice No. R. 180 of 1 February 1991, were approved by me

A. I. VAN NIEKERK,
Minister of Agriculture.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND
ENERGY AFFAIRS**

No. R. 1263

7 June 1991

MINES AND WORKS ACT, 1956
(ACT No. 27 OF 1956)



AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has, under section 12 of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act No. 27 of 1956), made the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

1 In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice No. R. 992 of 26 June 1970, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 303, R. 304 and R. 305 of 1 March 1972, R. 1346 of 4 August 1972, R. 2101, R. 2102 and R. 2103 of 15 November 1974, R. 513 of 1 April 1977, R. 1189 of 8 June 1979, R. 537 of 21 March 1980, R. 2227 and R. 2228 of 31 October 1980, R. 2703 of 11 December 1981, R. 2264 of 31 October 1986, R. 367 of 27 February 1987, R. 2566 of 20 November 1987, R. 1352 of 8 July 1988, R. 1889 of 16 September 1988, R. 1130 of 2 June 1989, R. 1339 of 22 June 1990, R. 1644 of 13 July 1990, R. 2706 of 23 November 1990, R. 2923 of 10 December 1990, Notice 160 of 1 February 1991 and R. 398 of 1 March 1991

Byvoeging van vervoerkoste

3. Indien 'n wynboer of 'n kooperatiewe vereniging wyn wat ooreenkomstig die bepalings van klousule 2 verkoop of van die hand gesit word, by 'n ander plek as die plek waar daardie wyn geproduseer of vervaardig is of die spoorwegstasie of -halte naaste aan so 'n plek van produksie of vervaardiging lewer, moet die vervoerkoste ingevolge artikel 18 (8) (a) (iv) van die Wet voorgeskryf, bygevoeg word by die toepaslike minimumprys soos in artikel 14 (1) van die Wet omskryf

No. R. 1268

7 Junie 1991

WET OP BEHEER OOR WYN EN SPIRITUS, 1970
(WET No. 47 VAN 1970)

PRYS- EN BETALINGSREELINGS MET BETREK-
KING TOT DISTILLEERWYN 1991 GOEDKEURING

Ek, André Isak van Niekerk, Minister van Landbou, handelende ingevolge artikel 5 van die Wet op Beheer oor Wyn en Spiritus, 1970 (Wet No. 47 van 1970), maak hiermee bekend dat die prys- en betalingsreelings met betrekking tot distilleerwyn ten opsigte van die jaar wat op 1 Januarie 1991 begin, soos kragtens genoemde artikel deur die "Ko-operatiewe Wijnbouwers Vereniging van Zuid-Afrika, Beperkt" vasgestel en in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 180 van 1 Februarie 1991 bekendgemaak, deur my goedgekeur is.

A. I. VAN NIEKERK,
Minister van Landbou.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL-
EN ENERGIESAKE**

No. R. 1263

7 Junie 1991

WET OP MYNE EN BEDRYWE, 1956
(WET No. 27 VAN 1956)

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake het kragtens artikel 12 van die Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet No. 27 van 1956), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig deur Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 992 van 26 Junie 1970, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 303, R. 304 en R. 305 van 1 Maart 1972, R. 1346 van 4 Augustus 1972, R. 2101, R. 2102 en R. 2103 van 15 November 1974, R. 513 van 1 April 1977, R. 1189 van 8 Junie 1979, R. 537 van 21 Maart 1980, R. 2227 en R. 2228 van 31 Oktober 1980, R. 2703 van 11 Desember 1981, R. 2264 van 31 Oktober 1986, R. 367 van 27 Februarie 1987, R. 2566 van 20 November 1987, R. 1352 van 8 Julie 1988, R. 1889 van 16 September 1988, R. 1130 van 2 Junie 1989, R. 1339 van 22 Junie 1990, R. 1644 van 13 Julie 1990, R. 2706 van 23 November 1990, R. 2923 van 10 Desember 1990, Kennisgewing 160 van 1 Februarie 1991 en R. 398 van 1 Maart 1991 —

2. Chapter 4 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for regulation 4.3.1 of the following regulation.

"4.3.1 The manager shall, provide and maintain adequate and suitable facilities of a high hygienic standard to enable persons who have performed risk work as defined in section 1 (1) of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973, to wash themselves and change their clothes before leaving the mine or works or entering any room where persons usually eat, sleep or congregate, and he shall make adequate provision at such facilities for the free washing and drying of any clothes worn in the performance of such risk work.";

(b) by the substitution for regulation 4.8 of the following regulation:

"4.8 On the surface of every mine and at every works the manager shall, provide and maintain sufficient and suitable latrine facilities of a high hygienic standard."; and

(c) by the substitution for regulation 4.9.1. of the following regulation

"4.9.1 the manager shall, provide and maintain suitable latrine facilities of a high hygienic standard in accordance with the following rules:"

3. Chapter 28 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for regulation 28.48.2 of the following regulation:

"28.48.2 If the Government Mining Engineer is satisfied that the applicant complies with the requirements of regulation 28.48.1, he shall, issue to the applicant a certificate as proof of compliance with the requirements for admission as a candidate for the relevant certificate of competency, and the application shall thereafter be dealt with in accordance with the preceding provisions of this chapter.";

(b) by the substitution for regulation 28.49.1 of the following regulation:

"28.49.1 The Minister shall in respect of certificates of competency mentioned in regulation 28.48.1 establish advisory committees to advise him from time to time in respect of the certificate of competency for which it has been established, regarding the minimum educational qualification and any other requirements with which a person must comply in order to be accepted as a candidate for the acquisition of that certificate of competency."; and

(c) by the deletion of regulations 28.51.1 and 28.51.2.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. R. 1287

7 June 1991

SEVENTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE AVIATION ACT, 1962

The Minister of Transport has under section 22 of the Aviation Act, 1962 (Act No 74 of 1962), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto

2. Hoofstuk 4 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur regulasie 4.3.1 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang

"4.3.1 Die bestuurder moet voldoende en geskikte geriewe van 'n hoe higiëniese standaard voorsien en in stand hou om persone wat risikowerk, soos omskryf in artikel 1 (1) van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973, verrig het, in staat te stel om te was en te verkleed voordat hulle die myn of bedryf verlaat of enige vertrek waarin persone gewoonlik eet, slaap of bymekaarkom binnegaan, en hy moet voldoende voorsiening by sodanige geriewe maak vir die gratis was en droog van klere wat by die verrigting van sodanige risikowerk gedra is";

(b) deur regulasie 4.8 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"4.8 Aan die oppervlak van elke myn en by elke bedryf moet die bestuurder voldoende en geskikte latrinegeriewe van 'n hoe higiëniese standaard voorsien en in stand hou"; en

(c) deur regulasie 4.9.1 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"4.9.1 moet die bestuurder geskikte latrinegeriewe van 'n hoe higiëniese standaard, ooreenkomstig die volgende reëls voorsien en in stand hou";

3 Hoofstuk 28 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur regulasie 28.48.2 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"28.48.2 Indien die Staatsmyningenieur oortuig is dat die aansoeker voldoen aan die voorskrifte van regulasie 28.48.1, reik hy 'n sertifikaat aan die aansoeker uit as bewys van voldoening aan die vereistes vir toelating as kandidaat vir die betrokke bevoegdheidssertifikaat en daarna word met die aansoek gehandel ooreenkomstig die voorafgaande bepalings van hierdie hoofstuk.";

(b) deur regulasie 28.49.1 deur die volgende regulasie te vervang:

"28.49.1 Die Minister moet ten opsigte van die bevoegdheidssertifikate genoem in regulasie 28.48.1 advieskomitees instel om hom van tyd tot tyd ten opsigte van die bevoegdheidssertifikaat waarvoor dit ingestel is, te adviseer aangaande die minimum opvoedkundige kwalifikasie en enige ander vereistes waaraan 'n persoon moet voldoen ten einde as 'n kandidaat vir die verwerwing van daardie bevoegdheidssertifikaat aanvaar te word."; en

(c) deur regulasies 28.51.1 en 28.51.2 te skrap

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 1287

7 Junie 1991

SEWENTIENDE WYSIGING VAN DIE LUGVAART-REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE LUGVAARTWET, 1962

Die Minister van Vervoer het kragtens artikel 22 van die Lugvaartwet, 1962 (Wet No 74 van 1962), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

26 miners trapped

S Times 9/15/91 212
By GEORGE MAHABEER
and HERMAN JANSEN

RESCUE workers expect to reach 26 trapped mineworkers — four South African and 22 Swazi citizens — this morning when an access hole is drilled into the area where the men have sought refuge

A Chamber of Mines rescue drilling rig from Witbank and rescue teams from Ermelo and Delmas were expected to arrive at the Swaziland mine last

night, the mine's chairman Mike Salamon said.

The men were trapped 65m underground in the Emaswati coal mine after a major ground fall yesterday morning

The mine is about 50km east from Manzini

Mr Salamon said it would take about 10 hours to drill an access hole to the miners

"The men are all uninjured and in a refuge bay," he said.

5 miners *some few* rescued

10/6/91
FIVE of 26 miners trapped underground for more than 24 hours at a Swaziland colliery were rescued yesterday - winched to the surface in a metal capsule. (212)

The operation at Emaswati Coal Mine was under way to bring the remaining workers to the surface Mr Ampie Sil- lers, spokesman for TransNatal Coal Cor- poration said.

The miners were trapped in a rockfall on Saturday morn- ing. - Sapa -

Narrow escape from death

212 ARGUS 11/6/91

How 'the bomb' saved the day and the lives of 26 miners

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — After standing idle for 14 years at a yearly cost of R500 000 in maintenance, the Chamber of Mine's huge American Ingersoll-Rand drill swung into action at the weekend, saving the lives of 26 Swazi miners who were trapped 65m underground in Emaswati Colliery, Swaziland

The miners took shelter in a rescue bay after an underground rockfall about 10am on Saturday. None of the miners was injured.

The refuge bay was linked to the surface by a narrow borehole pipe from where they communicated with rescue personnel on the ground for liquids, biscuits and a hot meal of meat and pap.

Twenty-eight hours later they were all back on the surface, brought up one by one in a "bomb" — a two-metre capsule — through a hole drilled by the Ingersoll rig, disoriented but none the worse for their experience.

The downhole drill, said to be the largest in the world, was driven to Swaziland on its enormous truck with a compressor — itself one of the largest portable compressors in the world.

After struggling through the mud — the result of recent heavy rains — with a crane and a truck full of 9,1m steel tubes, the drill was set up and the rescue operation started at 3 20am on Sunday morning.

It drilled through 8m of sandstone and coal seams in an hour, spewing out a 10m long plume of alternatively brown and black earth, while the tubes, or rods, were pushed down one after the other to push the drill head, with its finger-shaped tungsten carbide "buttons", down.

"It was like cutting cookies out of dough," said Stan Maher, Chamber of Mines public affairs official who was on the scene.

In eight hours they had reached the place geologists and rock mechanics experts had planned they would reach.

"They could have drilled straight down into a coal pillar and had to start all over again," Mr Maher.

Then it was a matter of removing the rods and testing and retesting the "bomb", a flexible structure designed by the Chamber of Mines.

Four proto-team members were then lowered to help bring the men up.

The first one up, Mr Milton Tsa-bedze, 37, with two anxious wives and 15 children waiting for him, announced "Mina hamba muhle" (I'm coming up nicely) when he was being pulled up in the bomb.

After all the technological genius and heavy machinery, manpower was used in the form of 20 to 30 men to pull the capsule up and down the hole, each lowering and lifting operation averaging out at about seven minutes each.

Blankets were thrown over the men's heads as soon as they emerged from the capsule to protect them from the light and noise after their long stretch in the dark silence.

Without the Ingersoll-Rand drill, it may have taken two to three weeks to dig through the groundfall and get to the men, he said.

The drill is designed specifically for the South African coal mining industry and can reach a depth of 220m.

The operation was marred by the death of Mr Piet Danhauser, chief training officer of the Witbank Training College, when the crane collapsed on top of him while he was trying to fix a tyre blowout.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND
ENERGY AFFAIRS**

No. 1630

12 July 1991

**STATE LAND WITHDRAWN FROM
PUBLIC PROSPECTING**

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has, in terms of section 10 (1) of the Mining Rights Act, 1967 (Act No 20 of 1967), with effect from the date of publication hereof in the *Gazette*, withdrawn from public prospecting for precious metals and base minerals certain State land, details of which appear in the attached Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Description of land A portion of the Richtersveld Coloured Area, Administrative District of Namaqualand, Mining District of Springbok, Province of the Cape of Good Hope, as shown on sketch plan RMT R21/91

Extent 16 154,6650 hectares.

(17/3/43)

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1619

12 July 1991

**DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINES AND
RISK WORK**

I, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Chief Director, Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), hereby declare the following mines to be controlled mines with effect from 1 September 1991.

1. (a) The mine known as **South Deep Exploration Company Limited**, on the farm Doornpoort 347 IQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Randfontein, and on the farm Modderfontein 345 IQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Vanderbijlpark, and on the farms Wildebeestkuil 360 IQ, and Springbokkraal 359 IQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Potchefstroom, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by South Deep Exploration Company Limited, P O. Box 590, Johannesburg, 2000

(b) The mine known as **Weltevreden Mines Limited**, on the farm Weltevreden 130, situated in the Magisterial District of Viljoenskroon, Province of the Orange Free State, which at present is worked by Weltevreden Mines Limited, P O. Box 1307, Orkney, 2620

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mines to be risk work with effect from the same date:

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface Any work—

(i) at surface bins;

(ii) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL-
EN ENERGIESAKE**

No. 1630

12 Julie 1991

**STAATSGROND ONTTREK VAN
OPENBARE PROSPEKTERING**

Die Minister van Mineraal- en Energiesake het kragtens artikel 10 (1) van die Wet op Mynregte, 1967 (Wet No 20 van 1967), sekere Staatsgrond, waarvan besonderhede in bygaande Bylae verskyn, met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan in die *Staatskoerant* aan openbare prospektering na edelmetale en onedele minerale onttrek.

BYLAE

Beskrywing van grond 'n Gedeelte van die Richtersveld-kleuringgebied, administratiewe distrik Namakwaland, myndistrik Springbok, provinsie die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, soos getoon op sketskaart RMT R21/91.

Grootte 16 154,6650 hektaar

(17/3/43)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1619

12 Julie 1991

**VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYNE EN
RISIKOWERK**

Ek, Colin McKenzie Cameron, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No. 78 van 1973), die volgende myne met ingang van 1 September 1991 tot beheerde myne

1 (a) Die myn bekend as **South Deep Exploration Company Limited**, op die plaas Doornpoort 347 IQ, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Randfontein, en op die plaas Modderfontein 345 IQ, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Vanderbijlpark, en op die plase Wildebeestkuil 360 IQ, en Springbokkraal 359 IQ, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Potchefstroom, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur South Deep Exploration Company Limited, Posbus 590, Johannesburg, 2000, ontgin word

(b) Die myn bekend as **Weltevreden Mines Limited**, op die plaas Weltevreden 130, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Viljoenskroon, provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, wat tans deur Weltevreden Mines Limited, Posbus 1307, Orkney, 2620, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myne met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

Bogronde Enige werk—

(i) by bogronde laaikaste;

(ii) waar die verskuiving, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,

(iii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,

(iv) at tube mill plants, rotary filter plants and smelt-houses,

(v) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;

(vi) in blacksmith shops, boilermaker shops, truck repair shops, welding shops and drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened;

(vii) in charge-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,

(viii) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place;

(ix) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state; and

(x) where rock-drilling is done.

2. The mine known as **Rhona Coal CC**, on the farm Kafferspruit 274 IS, situated in the Magisterial District of Ermelo, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Rhona Coal CC, P O. Box 2693, Ermelo, 2350.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations: Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface Any work—

(i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, including loading operations at subsidiary sidings,

(ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,

(iii) on or at waste dumps, coal dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,

(iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,

(v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,

(vi) in coal laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet analyses are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place,

(vii) where samples of crushed coal or other minerals are graded in a dry state; and

(viii) where rock-drilling is done

3 (a) The mine known as **Buffelsfontein Chrome Mine**, on the farm Buffelsfontein 465 JQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Rustenburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by National Manganese Mines (Pty) Limited, P O Box 6839, Johannesburg, 2000

(iii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,

(iv) by silindermeulaanlêe, draaifilteraanlêe en smelterye;

(v) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word,

(vi) in smidswinkels, ketelmakerswinkels, trokherstelwinkels, sweiswinkels en boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,

(vii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verklee;

(viii) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie,

(ix) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en

(x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

2. Die myn bekend as **Rhona Coal BK**, op die plaas Kafferspruit 274 IS, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Ermelo, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Rhona Coal BK, Posbus 2693, Ermelo, 2350, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

Bogronde Enige werk—

(i) waar die verskuiving, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, sowel as laaiwerk by ondergeskikte silyne,

(ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,

(iii) op of by afvalhope, steenkoolhope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;

(iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word;

(v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verklee;

(vi) in steenkoollaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlike geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat ontledings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind nie,

(vii) waar monsters van vergruisde steenkool of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en

(viii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

3 (a) Die myn bekend as **Buffelsfontein Chrome Mine**, op die plaas Buffelsfontein 465 JQ, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Rustenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur National Manganese Mines (Pty) Limited, Posbus 6839, Johannesburg, 2000, ontgin word

(b) The mine known as **Purity Chrome (Pty) Limited**, on Portions 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the farm Waterval 306 JQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Rustenburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited, P.O. Box 4207, Rustenburg, 0300

(c) The mine known as **Hernic Chrome (Pty) Limited**, on the farm Elandsdraal 469 JQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Brits, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Hernic Chrome (Pty) Limited, P.O. Box 469, Mooi-nooi, 0325.

(d) The mine known as **Elandsdrift Chrome (Pty) Limited**, on the farm Elandsdrift 467 JQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Rustenburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Elandsdrift Chrome (Pty) Limited, P.O. Box 376, Honeydew, 2024

(e) The mine known as **Sunnyhaven Chrome Mine**, on the farm Waterkloof 305 JQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Rustenburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Sunnyhaven Chrome Mine, P.O. Box 3054, Rustenburg, 0300.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mines to be risk work with effect from the same date:

Excavations. Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

(i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,

(ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,

(iii) on or at waste dumps, or dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,

(iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened;

(v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;

(vi) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, and

(vii) where rock-drilling is done.

**DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING,
PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND
NATIONAL HOUSING**

No. 1635

12 July 1991

**EXTENSION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE GUIDE
PLAN AREA FOR THE OFS GOLD FIELDS**

Under section 10, read with section 6A (1) (a), of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act No 88 of 1967), I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing, hereby amend Government Notice No 2031 of 13 September 1985, as

(b) Die myn bekend as **Purity Chrome (Pty) Limited**, op Gedeeltes 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33 en 34 van die plaas Waterval 306 JQ, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Rustenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Consolidated Metallurgical Industries Limited, Posbus 4207, Rustenburg, 0300, ontgin word

(c) Die myn bekend as **Hernic Chrome (Pty) Limited**, op die plaas Elandsdraal 469 JQ, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Brits, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Hernic Chrome (Pty) Limited, Posbus 469, Mooi-nooi 0325, ontgin word

(d) Die myn bekend as **Elandsdrift Chrome (Pty) Limited**, op die plaas Elandsdrift 467 JQ, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Rustenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Elandsdrift Chrome (Pty) Limited, Posbus 376, Honeydew, 2024, ontgin word.

(e) Die myn bekend as **Sunnyhaven Chrome Mine**, op die plaas Waterkloof 305 JQ, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Rustenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Sunnyhaven Chrome Mine, Posbus 3054, Rustenburg, 0300, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myne met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Uitgrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

Bogronde. Enige werk—

(i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,

(ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,

(iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word,

(iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,

(v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,

(vi) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie, en

(viii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING,
PROVINSIALE SAKE EN
NASIONALE BEHUISING**

No. 1635

12 Julie 1991

**UITBREIDING VAN GRENSE VAN DIE GIDSPLAN-
GEBIED VIR DIE OVS GOUDVELDE**

Kragtens artikel 10, gelees met artikel 6A (1) (a), van die Wet op Fisiese Beplanning, 1967 (Wet No 88 van 1967), wysig ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Beplanning, Provinsiale Sake en Nasionale Behuising, hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No 2031 van 13

Four killed in mine rock fall

JOHANNESBURG — Four people died and 16 were injured following a rock fall at President Brand No 4 Shaft, near Welkom, yesterday, Anglo American Corporation said in a statement.

212 CT 12/7/91
The ground fall, at 1 590 metres below surface, was caused by a seismic event measuring 2.5 on the Richter scale. Twelve people were reported injured, two seriously — Sapa

Stress and Mineworkers

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New Nation (Learning Nation) 19/7-25/7/91

Many workers are employed in the mines. This work is very dangerous. Many people get injured and killed every year in the mines in South Africa. Most mineworkers also live on the mines, in hostels, separated from their families.

A study done by a psychologist in South Africa, showed that mineworkers suffer from very high levels of stress because of the bad conditions they are forced to work and live under. In fact this study showed that mineworkers suffer from twice as much stress as other people living and working in this country.

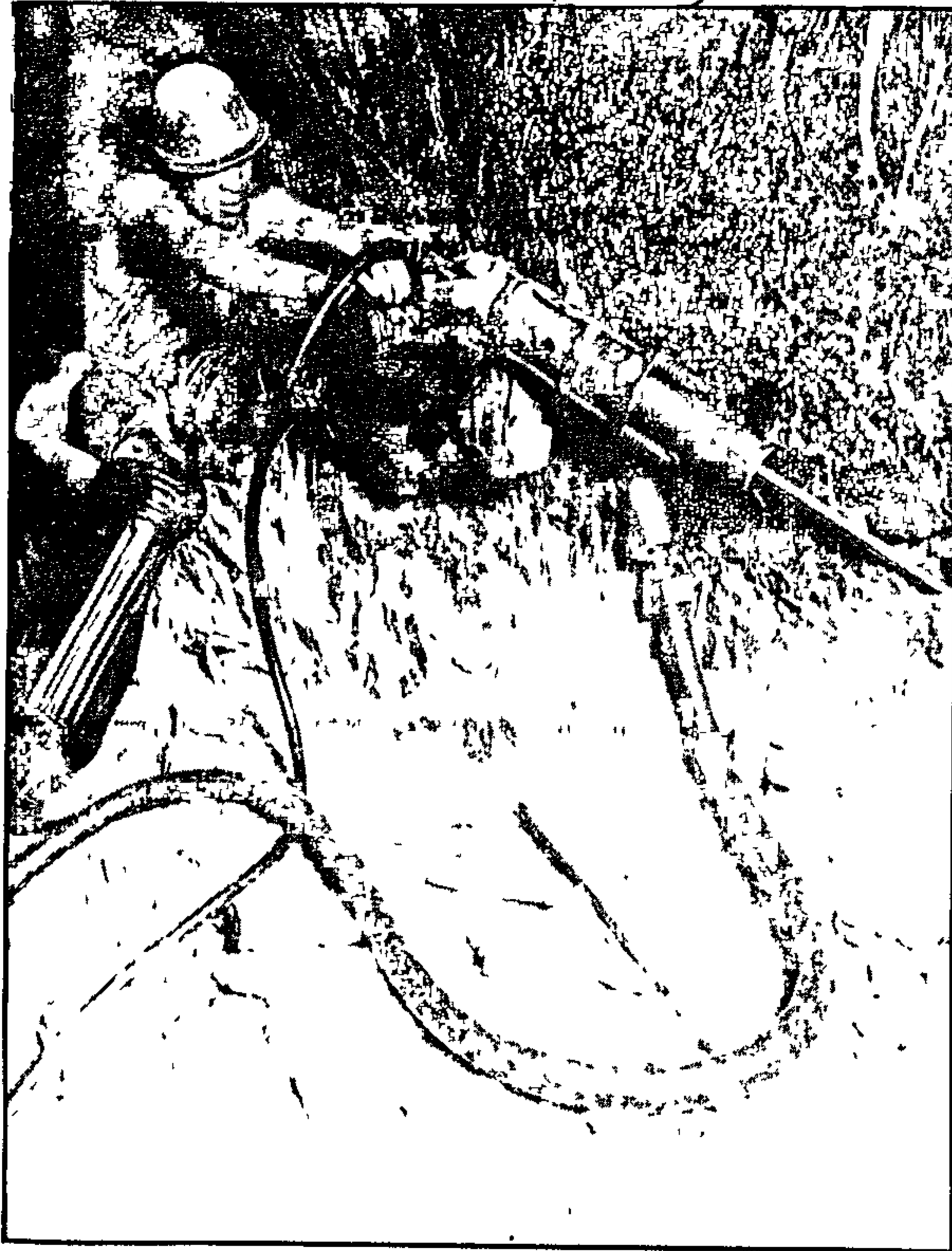
This high level of stress is caused by a number of factors

- mineworkers are continuously exposed to life-threatening dangers, such as rock falls. Each mineworker can expect to have an accident once in every 205 working days
- mineworkers are also exposed to extremely bad working conditions, considered to be some of the worst in the world. The mines are very damp, very noisy and often very hot. The space that people work in is very small and uncomfortable
- mineworkers also work very hard. The work is very strenuous and a person has to be very fit to be able to do this work. Mineworkers work very long hours and they stay underground for the whole shift.
- mineworkers are also stressed because most of them are migrant workers, working far from home and separated from their families for long periods of time. They live in hostels on the mines.

They also suffer from stress because the low wages that they earn mean that they struggle to support their families.

Exposure to ongoing stressful conditions results in a number of health problems for mineworkers. They may experience sleeping difficulties, poor memory, depression and anxiety. They may also become very irritable or aggressive and bad tempered.

Mineworkers may also experience problems with relationships with friends and family. They may start to use drugs or alcohol to help them to cope with problems they experience. Stress can also cause physical symptoms of poor health. Mine-



workers often complain of headaches and constipation. As you can see, stress may also cause workers often to be absent from work.

As the stress mounts up, mineworkers may become demoralised and lose interest in their jobs.

A very disturbing thing about this stress is that it is very high and it is always there. A study was done after a gold mining accident, where 63 people died. The study showed that the level of stress amongst miners is so high all the time that the level of stress of the mineworkers who were not involved in the accident was just as high as the stress levels of those involved in the accident. This means that mineworkers always suffer from very high levels of stress.

Miners exposed to the disaster showed no significant increase in their already high levels of stress. It is suggested that because of the stress of mining, mineworkers do not necessarily have to be exposed to disaster conditions in order to

experience psychological strain. Indeed the daily stress experienced by mineworkers may mask the serious psychological effects that a disaster may have on mineworkers.

This has serious consequences for the mental health of mineworkers. It clearly points to a need for structured changes in the working conditions of mineworkers. For instance, there is a need for:

- greater safety at the workplace
- improved working conditions
- greater job security
- a reduced work load
- payment of a living wage
- adequate compensation for injury and disability
- living conditions which allow mineworkers to live and work near their families
- workers to have democratic control of their lives

All of these things are important in ad-

ressing the problem of stress and mineworkers. Also, because of the inherently dangerous nature of mining and the fact that physical stressors are an integral part of mining which cannot be eliminated entirely, it is not possible to remove all the stress factors faced by mineworkers. Work stress also needs to be managed properly because of this. As many stress problems as possible need to be eliminated but other mechanisms can also be used to help workers who suffer from stress.

One of these is social support. This means giving emotional support, helpful information and support to workers who are under stress, to try to reduce the stress.

This support can be given by a number of sources, for example family, other workers and unions. Trade union support has been found to be particularly important in reducing stress and has been found to have a positive effect on workers health. This happens because the trade union provides workers with a sense of security and protection. The union provides information and gives workers a sense of being part of a community. It is through trade unions that workers can bring about change in their working conditions.

The writer has also identified the need to employ psychologists and counsellors to attend to the emotional needs of mineworkers.

Non-professional people in the workplace, such as union representatives and supervisors, are well placed to be trained by psychologists to do counselling and to provide social support.

Stress is a very serious problem for mineworkers. If you are a mineworker, perhaps you would like to write to Learning Nation and tell us about the stress on your mine and ways you may have found for dealing with this. Our address is P.O. Box 11350, Johannesburg, 2000.

This article was written by a member of OASSA, the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services for South Africa. If you want to contact OASSA, you can do so by writing to them. Their address is 6th Floor, Cavendish Chambers, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg.

Miners' compensation 'still racist'

COMPENSATION paid to mine workers who contract occupational diseases is still racially based, says National Union of Mineworkers president James Motlatsi

In a speech prepared for delivery at an Inter-American Miners conference in Bogota, Columbia, Motlatsi rejected the view that apartheid was dead and SA was democratic.

He said compensation paid to black miners was far below that of their white colleagues. White workers would receive about R49 000 and black workers about R3 400

"In all areas of life black miners still remain oppressed and exploi-

ted," Motlatsi said

Black miners were among the lowest paid in the country and the majority were migrants who lived in tightly guarded hostels and saw their families only once a year

Asked to comment, the Chamber of Mines said legislation governed compensation, with the Occupational Diseases Commissioner the responsible official

Chamber spokesman John Imrie admitted the legislation which fell under the Mines and Works Act had a racial element. He said the chamber had repeatedly asked government to have this changed — Sapa

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Apartheid alive in the mines - NUM

Sowetan 22/7/91

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COMPENSATION paid to mine workers for contracting occupational diseases is still racially-based, says Mr James Motlatsi, president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Speaking at an inter-American Miners conference in Bogota, Columbia, Motlatsi rejected the view that apartheid was dead and that South Africa was democratic

"White workers will receive R49 000 while black workers will get R3 400. In all areas of life black miners still remain oppressed and exploited," Motlatsi said

Black mineworkers were among the lowest paid in the country, he said, adding that the majority of the estimated 500 000 miners were migrant workers who lived in tightly guarded hostels and saw their families only once a year

With regard to the world crisis in the gold industry, Motlatsi said the low gold price had resulted in 80 000 miners being laid off. However, progress had been made in this regard following talks between the union, employees and the Government

Asked to comment, the Chamber of Mines said legislation governed compensation paid to miners developing occupational diseases with the Occupational Diseases Commissioner being the responsible official

Spokesman Mr John Imrie admitted the piece of legislation which fell under the Mines and Works Act had a racially-based element.

He stressed the chamber had made submissions repeatedly to the Government to have this changed - Sapa

Mining debates fatality record ⁽²¹²⁾

Monday 12/8/91

MATTHEW CURTIN

MORE than half the 526 miners killed underground in 1990 died in ground falls, Chamber of Mines president Naas Steenkamp said at the weekend.

Speaking at the launch of the Association of Mine Manager's Safety at the Working Face campaign, Steenkamp said the figures were unacceptable, and added that many of the victims were bread-winners with an average of 10 dependants.

Steenkamp was addressing an audience at Randfontein Estates gold mine of more than 500 mine managers, industry representatives and others, including Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett.

Techniques such as backfilling and the use of hydraulic props were proving effective in reducing the number of rockfalls and affording protection against rockbursts, which were still impossible to predict, he said. The industry was spending R20m to R25m a year on rock engineering research.

"How is it that despite this effort and expenditure, we have an average fatality rate from falls of ground and rockbursts which is much the same as before these technical benefits were available?"

Chamber research, he said, showed that as much as 87% of mining accidents were caused by human error.

Bartlett said the major challenge facing the industry was to contain costs at a static gold price, thereby keeping mines viable. Improvements in safety would help keep costs down "as accidents are costly in both human and financial terms".

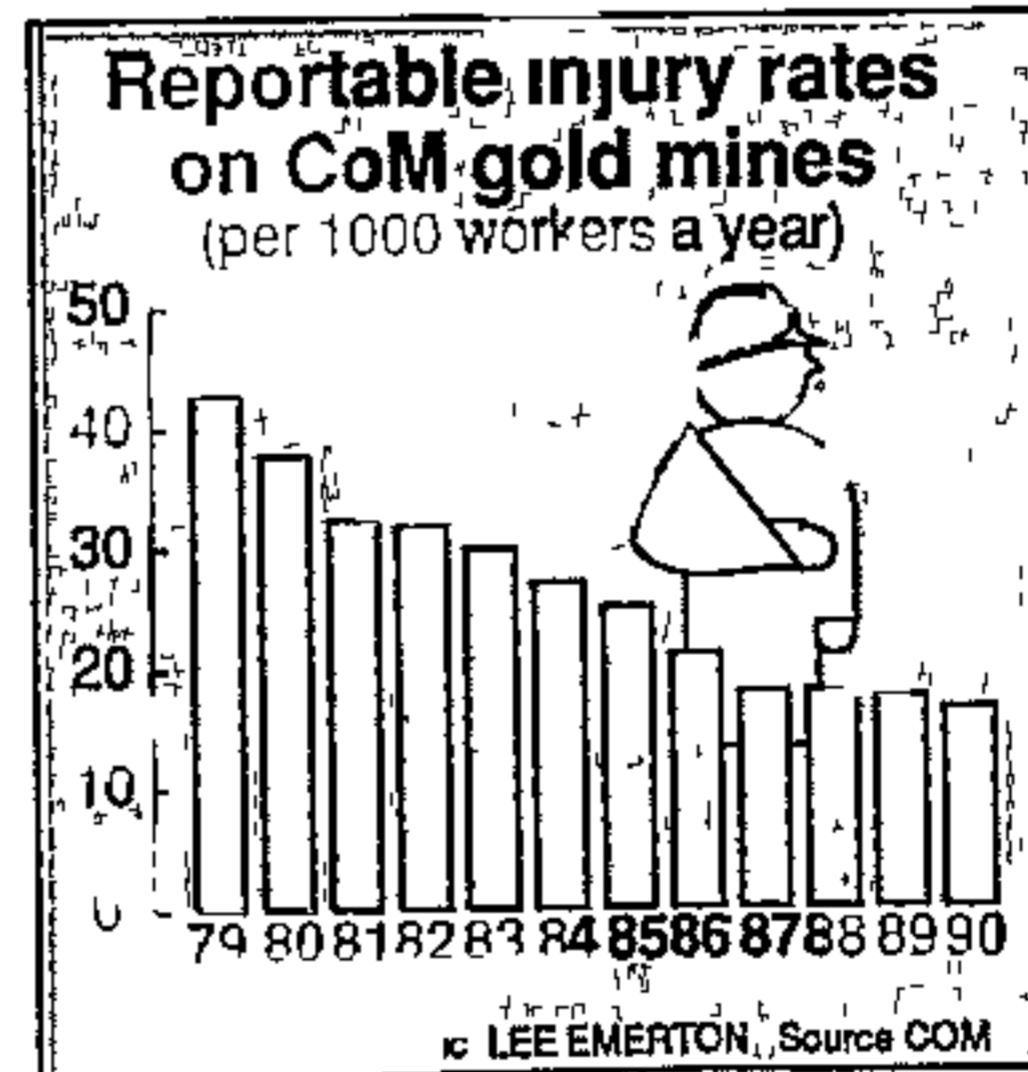
If financial and technical hurdles could be overcome, as many as 15 new gold mines could be developed in the years to come.

Government mining engineer Jan Raath said the onus for improving safety at the stope face lay with line management. He said 91% of accidents occurred within five metres of the working face, and most mineworkers died "because they are compelled or permitted to proceed or work under unsupported or incorrectly supporting hanging wall (the mine shaft ceiling)".

Sidney Caddy, manager of GFSA's Kloof gold mine, told the meeting new safety strategies at the mine had cut injury rates among machine crews at the stope face by 63%.

Interviewed later, NUM health and safety co-ordinator for Westonaria Zola Sontonga cautiously welcomed the campaign, saying worker involvement and consultation at the lowest levels were among the keys to improving safety.

Association of Mine Managers president C S Scott said safety was the responsibility of management, and the campaign did not include meetings with unions at this stage.



MINE SAFETY 1991

A SPECIAL SUNDAY TIMES SUPPLEMENT

3 NOVEMBER 1991

S/Times (Burs/T) 18/8/91

At the end of October 1991 the Mine Safety Division of the Chamber of Mines will be holding a major Mines Safety and Health Congress. This important function will give further impetus to the Mining Industry's continuous safety drive. At the congress emphasis will be placed on critical areas of concern to the industry, particularly rockfalls and rockbursts. Developments in this area, such as improved support systems, will be outlined.



In support of this congress and at the request of the Mine Safety Division, the Sunday Times has agreed to publish a special supplement on Mine Safety on 3 November 1991.

Editorial content, to be written by Sunday Times staff writers, will cover such issues as

- ★ the current challenges facing the industry — what are they, what progress has been made, are they peculiar to South Africa, have we progressed given our track record,
- ★ do particular mines have particular problems,
- ★ the importance of training and education,
- ★ the views of industry leaders on mine safety,
- ★ the role of the Mine Safety Division and its Mine Safety Management System,
- ★ the involvement of the labour and trade unions,
- ★ case studies of mines which have turned themselves into "safe" workplaces,
- ★ a follow-up on the safety campaign launched by the MSD on 9 August 1991, its aims, objectives and implementation, what response has it generated,
- ★ the overall message of the October congress

The editorial will be informative and the supplement as a whole will be written with a view to creating awareness of the vital issue of mine safety.

This supplement will be circulated with the Transvaal edition of the Sunday Times which reaches the entire Transvaal and most of the Free State, the print order is 375 000.

For further information and advertising rates, contact Drora Stepto, tel: (011) 497-2489, fax: (011) 497-2647.

DS2756

TRUCK merger looming

BATELEUR Transport Holdings (formerly McCarthy Transport Holdings) looks set to merge with Nissan Truck Rental as part of a major rationalisation programme, industry sources say

Nissan and Bateleur directors were not available for comment yesterday, but sources said severe economic pressures warranted the amalgamation

Indications are that the financially stronger Nissan Truck Rental will take Bateleur under its wing

Sources believe the merger would give both groups a more inter-related management structure

After yielding unsatisfactory returns, McCarthy's truck and hire interests were sold to Nedfin Bank and vehicle rental

MARC HASENFUSS

entrepreneur John Pearce for £19m earlier this year

Nissan has a fleet of 1 450 and about 25% of these are on long-term rental with the balance on daily rental

Nedfin has a 50% stake in both Nissan Truck Rental and Bateleur

Stability

Rent-a-Bakke MD Don Dick said a shakeout had been looming in the truck rental industry for some time as overfleeing, overtrading, high gearing and other problems played havoc with operators margins

"Accordingly there is a major rationalisation taking place"

He said this should be welcomed by the industry as it would bring greater stability to the market, trim fleets, improve margins and lead to a more professional customer service

Imperial Truck Systems executive director Stuart Reeves said the truck rental industry was worst affected in the "casual hire" sector which had seen a dramatic downturn in the last 18 months

Established rental firms have subsequently found themselves grossly overfleeted, he said

This was exacerbated by the depressed new truck market which had seen resale prices for used trucks plunge to unacceptable levels

Dick said the Remmes-owned Rent-a-Bakke had resisted overfleeing in good economic times which helped the group to boost profit in the year to June

Reeves said Imperial Truck Systems was less exposed to the casual hire sector and the group's business from dedicated transport contracts and full maintenance leasing would buoy it through tough times

NUM launches drive to tackle effects of noise

VERA VON LIERES

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THE NUM has embarked on a drive to tackle the serious effects of noise on miners' health

The union said in a statement last week noise was a big health problem for members on gold and coal mines. Most underground and surface miners were exposed to noisy environments and machinery

In a 1986 survey — the results of which were still applicable today — it was found that 39% of drillers and drillers' assistants on gold mines suffered from permanent hearing loss of varying degrees.

This deteriorated rapidly if workers continued to be exposed to noisy conditions, the union said

"It has been traditional for mine management on SA mines to consider safety their prerogative without considering the feelings and opinions of workers that face the hazards on a day to day basis."

The NUM said it was imperative that workers be involved and consulted in safety matters.

On Friday, the NUM's Compensation, Health and Safety department launched its "Noise Manual" which would be used as a basis to educate members on the dangers of working in noisy environments

A NUM health and safety department spokesman said the union was pushing for hearing tests for gold and coal miners every six months

The present testing takes place between nine months and a year

Miners had to be more than 25% deaf to receive compensation, the spokesman said

Killer mine's owners sought

Sowetan 5/9/91

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OPERATION Hunger yesterday appealed to journalists to help locate owners of an asbestos mine responsible for the outbreak of the deadly disease asbestosis among GaMathabatha residents near Lebowa.

Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of the organisation, said of the dying GaMathabatha residents: "There are men, women, and children

By MZIMASI NGUDLE

"They have no compensation, they are destitute. In the two years I have visited the area, eight have already died. There are another two, at least, who will not see out this year.

Women

"Initially I could not understand why the women were so often the

worst affected, because they were not the miners," Perlman said, "until I realised that asbestos is mined in slabs and that the women were employed to chip at these slabs and reduce them to fine powder in this process.

"We cannot track down the owners of the mine and, therefore, cannot get information on their employment records."

Union warns



Villagers stricken by deadly asbestosis

AFRICA

By Brian Sokutu

(212)

At least 100 residents of Ga-Mathabatha, a village near Chuneespoort in Lebowa, are suffering from the deadly disease asbestosis which has claimed the lives of eight people in two years, according to Operation Hunger

The organisation's executive director, Ina Perlman, described her visit to the area last week as "one of the worst days I have ever spent"

"It was a day when I came home convinced that the greatest sin of all was greed," Mrs Perlman said

She said there were about 100 people in the village and a nearby squatter camp, who came from the now closed Bewaarskloof mine, "dying of or who will probably die of asbestosis"

The families, among them children, were destitute, had no compensation and depended on minimal rations from Operation Hunger, she said. *SKW 5/19/91*

Mrs Perlman said earlier she could not understand why women were the worst affected although they were not miners

"It was until I realised that asbestos is mined in slabs and that the women were employed to chip at these slabs and re-

duce them to fine powder in the process. Children who played around while their mothers worked were exposed to the dust they inhaled"

Among the victims was a woman whose husband died of asbestosis a month ago.

"She is already too weak to walk and fetch water from the tap. The village children fill up tubs of water for her once a week. In exchange she gives them a pigeon, one of the remaining from the flock that was her husband's pride and joy."

The owners of the mine have not yet been reached for comment

JX 4005

JBUHLE TOWNSHIP

HAGE

Death mine's owners sought

By SOPHIE TEMA

Apr 25 8/9/91
HUNDREDS of people in the Northern Transvaal are dying from asbestosis while the owners of an asbestos mine, which is allegedly responsible for the disease, cannot be traced

Operation Hunger this week appealed to the media to help track down the owners of the Bewaarskloof Mine, which closed in

1978, leaving the affected workers destitute

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said this week "There are men, women and children left with no compensation

"They are destitute and totally dependant on the minimal rations Operation Hunger can provide

"In the two years I have visited the area, eight of these people have

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already died. There are another two, at least, who will not see out this year"

227
More women than men were affected, she said, although they were not miners

58
"I could not understand why women were so often the worst affected, until I realised that asbestos was mined in slabs and that women were employed to chip at these slabs and reduce them to

a fine powder form in the process," said Perlman

"They and the children who played around them while they worked were therefore maximally exposed to the fatal dust they inhaled

"It is imperative that we track down the owners of the mine, because at present we cannot get any information about the people's employment records," she said

Miner dies in rockfall, six missing

RESCUE workers yesterday recovered the body of one of seven miners missing after an underground rockfall at Western Deep Levels East near Carletonville on Tuesday *B1 Day 12/9/91*

Anglo American gold and uranium spokesman James Duncan said in a statement yesterday the search for remaining six was continuing.

The rockfall, at 106 level 3 027m below the surface, followed a seismic event measuring 3,8 on the Richter Scale.

One worker was injured and was in a stable condition, Duncan said

More than half of the 526 miners killed underground in 1990 died in ground falls,

VERA VON LIERES

Chamber of Mines president Naas Steenkamp said last month *(212)*

□ Meanwhile, an Impala Platinum spokesman said yesterday a miner was killed after a group of employees apparently clashed with defence force personnel in Bophuthatswana, Reuters reports

The spokesman said the incident took place off company premises and was being investigated.

NUM acting general-secretary Marcel Golding said on Tuesday the union planned a rally at Impala's Bafokeng South mine yesterday, to report back on wage negotiations at Impala

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Rescuers fail to find miners

JOHANNESBURG —
Rescue teams working
round the clock at West-
ern Deep Level's East
Mine near Carletonville
have been unable to lo-
cate the five miners still
missing after Tuesday
night's rockfall

Public affairs manager
Mr James Duncan said
two bodies had been re-
covered and a third min-
er had been admitted to
hospital with injuries —
Sapa (212) CT 13/1/91

Lucky miner survives killer rockfall

star 14/9/91. (212)

A WESTERN Deep Levels miner who survived a killer rockfall on Tuesday was under sedation at the Leslie Williams Memorial Hospital in Carletonville last night

His name, and the names of his four workmates who died in the tragedy, will be released only when relations have been told

Rescue teams were still busy at the Western Deep Levels East Mine last night, searching for two miners missing since the tragedy.

MALCOLM FOTHERGILL

Four bodies have already been recovered, another man was found slightly injured

The tragedy happened just before 10 pm on Tuesday, as the eight-man team made its way to the rockface 3 km below the surface

Without warning, a "seismic event" measured at 3,8 on the Richter scale shook the mine's 106 level.

As rock tumbled from the

200 m by 15 m ceiling, the survivor found himself in a untouched area only slightly bigger than himself

Miraculously he had water to drink from a broken pipe, and the mine's air-conditioning system kept fresh air flowing, without which he would certainly have died from the heat

His rescuers found him 60 hours later, in such good spirits that they had difficulty persuading him to lie on a stretcher

Deadly dust still killing

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE deadly asbestosis disease is slowly, but surely, killing the people of Phelindaba village in GamaMathabatha, Lebowa

All the sufferers once worked at the Bewaarskloof Asbestos Mine which closed in 1978, leaving them destitute, sick and poverty-stricken

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman has appealed to the media to help trace the owners of the asbestos mine

She said "In the two years I have visited the area eight people have already died. Most pathetic is that while the disease is ravaging these people, the Lebowa authorities are doing nothing to help."

Phelindaba, known locally as Matikring (a dumping spot), is a squatter area at the foot of a mountain. About 100 people in the area who came from Bewaarskloof Mine about 13 years ago are either dying of, or will probably die of, asbestosis.

The mine authorities have disappeared and cannot be traced, making it impossible to find employment records

Perlman said "The



EMILY KGASAGO ... Trades pigeons for water as she is too weak to fetch her own.

women seem to be the worst affected. They were the ones who used to chip up the asbestos slabs and reduce them to fine powder."

Children who used to play around their working mothers are also suffering

Inhalation of the dust causes a cancer known as mesophelomia which causes the lungs to collapse and serious liver problems

Emily Kgasago is one of the sufferers. She worked on the mine for 28

years and came to GamaMathabatha with her husband Mohammed after the mine closed

Mohammed died last month after years of suffering. The mud house they built has largely collapsed. She lives in the one remaining room

She is now too weak to fetch water from the tap in the road. Village children fill up two tubs of water for her every week for a pigeon from the flock that was her husband's pride and joy.

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Airlines fly high in service-quality poll

AIRLINES have been rated tops in terms of quality of service, the latest Gallup Poll by Markinor research group shows *Monday 16/9/91*

However, 1 000 respondents in the main metropolitan areas were not as happy with car repair garages, municipalities and estate agents, which were rated as providing the worst quality of service

The survey showed that 66% of respondents rated airline service high or very high in terms of quality of service, followed by banks (55%) and hotels (49%)

Of the 500 men and 500 women who responded to the questionnaire, 48% said they regarded hospital services highly. This was followed by restaurants (45%), and supermarkets (43%)

Only 40% of people regarded insurance companies' service quality as high, with 18% regarding it as low. Car dealerships got only a 35% vote of confidence, followed by estate agents with a 27% rating

Only 23% of people regarded service by municipalities as good, with 25% regarding it as poor

MARCIA KLEIN

Car repair garages were rated worst in terms of service. Only 19% of respondents said service was good, and 42% said it was poor

Respondents said airline service was also the most improved category over the last three years, followed closely by banks and supermarkets

Service by car repairers had worsened and hospital services, which had deteriorated, reflected recent cutbacks in medical services

Markinor director Peter Scott-Wilson said the improvement in banks' services was a reflection of the closely matched services and highly competitive marketing among the major groups

He said the survey should provide food for thought for corporate executives, as SA companies have been criticised for delivering poor-quality service to an uncomplaining public

"Winning companies will be those which provide a quality service once consumers become more vocal," he said

McGeary seeks bigger claim in AIDS case

LEGAL counsel for AIDS sufferer Barry McGeary, who is suing his former GP for breaching doctor/patient confidentiality, applied to increase his claim from R50 000 to R250 000 at the start of closing argument in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday

Mr Justice Levy said he would reserve making a finding on the application

Businessman McGeary is suing Brakpan medical practitioner Dr Matthys Kruger for allegedly breaching confidentiality by making his condition public

SUSAN RUSSELL

McGeary also alleges that an employee of Kruger's, Heleen Bibbey, passed on the information to the GP's former wife the day before McGeary was told himself

Kruger is defending the action on the basis that he had a legal duty to inform two colleagues, Drs Andre Vos and Chris van Heerden — both of whom had treated McGeary in the past

The trial was postponed until September 19 for further argument

Miner saved after 60 hours underground

VERA VON LIERES

(212)
Monday 16/9/91
A YOUNG Western Deep Levels mineworker, trapped 3 200m underground for 60 hours, was in a good condition and initially refused to be carried out on a stretcher after being found by rescue workers on Friday

East Shaft assistant production manager and rescue co-ordinator Gerrit Kennedy told a news briefing on Friday the miner initially wanted to walk out of the mine but was later ordered on a stretcher by members of the rescue team

Kennedy said the miner was able to drink water from a broken pipe while trapped underground and could breathe air passing through the fallen rock

Eight miners were trapped underground after a massive rockfall at the mine on Tuesday. One was rescued immediately after the accident

Sapa reports that the search ended when rescue workers recovered the bodies of the remaining two miners on Saturday, bringing the death toll in the accident to six. At the time of the accident, the seven night-shift workers were on their way to the rockface following a blasting operation four hours earlier

White patients chase blacks from hospital

star 19/9/91
By Carina le Grange

White patients in a Chamber of Mines' hospital ward on Tuesday night "chased away" a black patient admitted to the ward, a sister at the Rand Mutual Hospital told The Star yesterday

The black patient had to be accommodated in another ward for the night. The chamber integrated the hospital earlier this year.

The senior general manager, Dr Daniel Pollnow, confirmed the incident.

The sister, who asked not to be named, said a similar event occurred a week ago and a month ago one of the white patients also assaulted a black sister.

She said black nurses were virtually running the hospital and did not expect this kind of behaviour.

Dr Pollnow said the behaviour of the patients was also not tolerated by

the Chamber of Mines. In future senior management staff would be called in to deal with similar events should they occur. The integration of the hospital would not be reversed, he said.

"Both times these black men were admitted it was after hours. The staff were perhaps not forceful enough to insist that the rights of the black patients were respected and they were admitted to the unskilled category wards."

Dr Pollnow said the cases were isolated and there had been many other black patients admitted to the skilled category wards — which are integrated — without incident. Senior management had "unambiguously told staff and patients what the hospital policy is."

With regard to the assault of the sister, he said she had laid a charge of assault with the police.

"The patient was removed from the hospital."

Race row at mine hospital

By DESMOND BLOW

AN ugly racial situation is developing between white patients and black nursing staff at the Chamber of Mine's non-racial Rand Mutual Hospital in Eloff Street Extension, Johannesburg

The black staff claim the white miner patients are racist; are threatening towards black patients and that one patient assaulted a black nursing sister recently.

White patients, again, claim that black nursing staff refused to nurse them properly.

They claim the patient assaulted the sister in desperation because he was in pain and the sister ignored his pleas for help.

The sister has laid a charge of assault.

The superintendant of the hospital, Dr Daniel

Pollnow, confirmed there was trouble in the ward set aside for category nine patients - white and black skilled workers who pay for their medical aid - but stressed there had only been three racial incidents in six months

He defended his black staff and put the blame on certain white patients whom he said resented being nursed by black nurses

He said the first incident occurred about a month ago when a white patient assaulted a sister

A second incident occurred last week when white patients objected to a black patient being admitted to the white ward

The patient was initially removed to another ward, but the following day the management of the hospital moved him back and "I read the

white patients the riot act", Pollnow said

The third incident occurred this week when a black health official was admitted to the ward with a bleeding ulcer.

He was removed to a private ward after an hour because it was feared the attitude of the nine white patients would cause stress and aggravate his ulcer.

The black patient, who asked not to be identified, said he was first put in a general ward with unskilled black patients

"After a day I complained because I was a category nine patient and expected better facilities. The management apologised and moved me to the category nine ward

"All the patients there were white and the atmosphere was tense. No one spoke to me. After an

hour the black staff said they were moving me to a private ward because they feared for my safety

"None of the white patients made any remarks. It was just their attitude"

The white patients denied they had been antagonistic

"There is a lot of snobishness on the mines. A mine manager lay here for two weeks and refused to speak to anyone else. He thought he was better than the rest of us," one said

The white patients said they had resented it "when a black was brought in last week, because we thought he was a labourer"

They said they accepted his presence when it was explained to them that he was an official and also a category nine patient

Miner trapped with two

★ SUNDAY TIMES, September 22 1991

dead men

A MINER told this week how he was trapped 3 027 metres underground for more than 60 horrifying hours with the decomposing bodies of two workmates.

Six men were killed in the rockfall at Western Deep Levels East Mine at Carletonville last Tuesday night. One man was rescued almost immediately but it was not until Friday morning that rescue workers reached a weak Amos Dlomo, 26.

In an interview at the mine this week, Amos said "I never lost hope that I would be rescued and constantly prayed for help.

"I drank polluted water from the drill holes and gave some to my dying workmates." Mr Dlomo was trapped with the other two men in a small area that had been sealed by the rockfall.

He said "I did not know the names of my dead mates. They were Sotho and very brave men.

"I prayed most of the time and only wished I had my Bible with me, but then I asked myself just how the hell does one get the Bible underground?"

Everything went as normal that Tuesday as the night-shift began at 9.45pm.

"It was almost midnight and I was busy hosing down dust when I heard a bump and rocks and dust suddenly rained on me. There was no rumble, tremor or any sound, only this bump."

Brink

Their headlamps were knocked off by the falling rubble and the mine was plunged into darkness.

"I was scared out of my wits and on my knees. As I groped for my lamp, shivering with fright, I heard the faint cries for help from my colleagues in the darkness.

"Just then the first thing I did was to pray as I realised that I was on the brink of death. After the prayer I gathered some hope."

He then pulled out one miner from under the rocks and battled with the second one who was waist-deep in rock and rubble.

He added "I could not pull him out because my left hand was cut and bleeding above the wrist. It went numb and I gave up the rescue and sat down helplessly."

He then tried to make his companions comfortable.

"I gave them water to drink scooped with my helmet from the muddy little pools made by dripping water from the drill holes

Amos spent 60 hours sweating in a chamber of horrors

212
SITimes 22/9/91

By DOC BIKITSHA

Smell

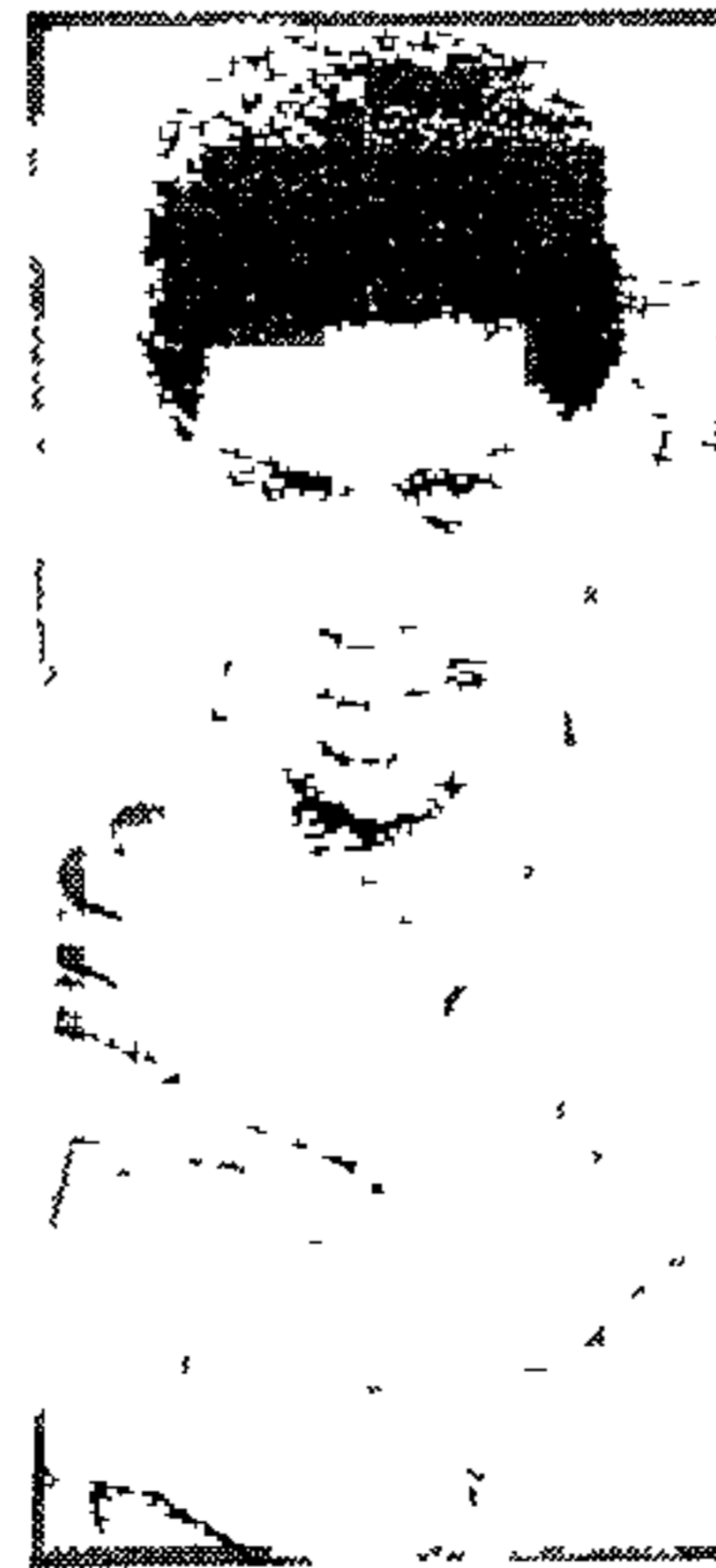
"The heat was unbearable and there was little ventilation, but I tried to cool them by sprinkling some water over them. Then I sat down to wait for whatever would happen."

The miner who was trapped waist-deep in rock and rubble died shortly after midnight. Then towards 3am on Wednesday, the miner he had rescued earlier feebly told him "I think I am about to die, may God have mercy on my soul."

Amos looked on as the man dropped his head and he knew he was dead.

On Thursday, Amos detected a smell from the bodies and it became unbearable as the day went on.

"I took off my shirt, damped it in the little water there was, and put it over my nose. I thought it



AMOS DLOMO
'I prayed'

was the end, but hung on," said Amos.

"My hope was rekindled when I heard voices from nowhere in that dark chamber. Then suddenly a little hole opened in front

of me. I switched on my headlamp and shone it through the hole. The rescuers in front of me then ran away.

"I yelled after them saying it was me. They stopped at hearing my voice and I knew God had saved me. I was sure He would."

Miracle

About the rescue he said "I could not believe that I was out of that dark hole. I was okay and could walk, but they insisted I should lie on a stretcher and be taken to hospital."

The acting regional general manager, Mr John Rech said "In all my years of experience in the mines I have never come across such an incident. It is miraculous, even my mine inspector agrees."

Amos would rather work above ground in future and a mine spokesman said this was being arranged.

Kinross ²¹² dead not *Sowetan* forgotten

THOUSANDS of miners are expected to commemorate Health and Safety Day on October 1, emanating from the 1986 Kinross mine disaster which claimed 177 lives

The National Union of Mineworkers said in a statement yesterday rallies had been planned for the weekend and the first week of October ^{27/9/91}.

There will be rallies at the President Steyn mine in the Orange Free State and Westonaria on the Witwatersrand on Sunday, and another at Embaleh Stadium in the Secunda area on October 6

NUM repeated its demand for October 1 to be declared a public holiday to honour workers who died on the shopfloor

NUM also echoed earlier calls that the Kinross victims' families be compensated with "a just and fair settlement," as opposed to the R4 000 a family offered by the Gencor mining house - *Sapa*

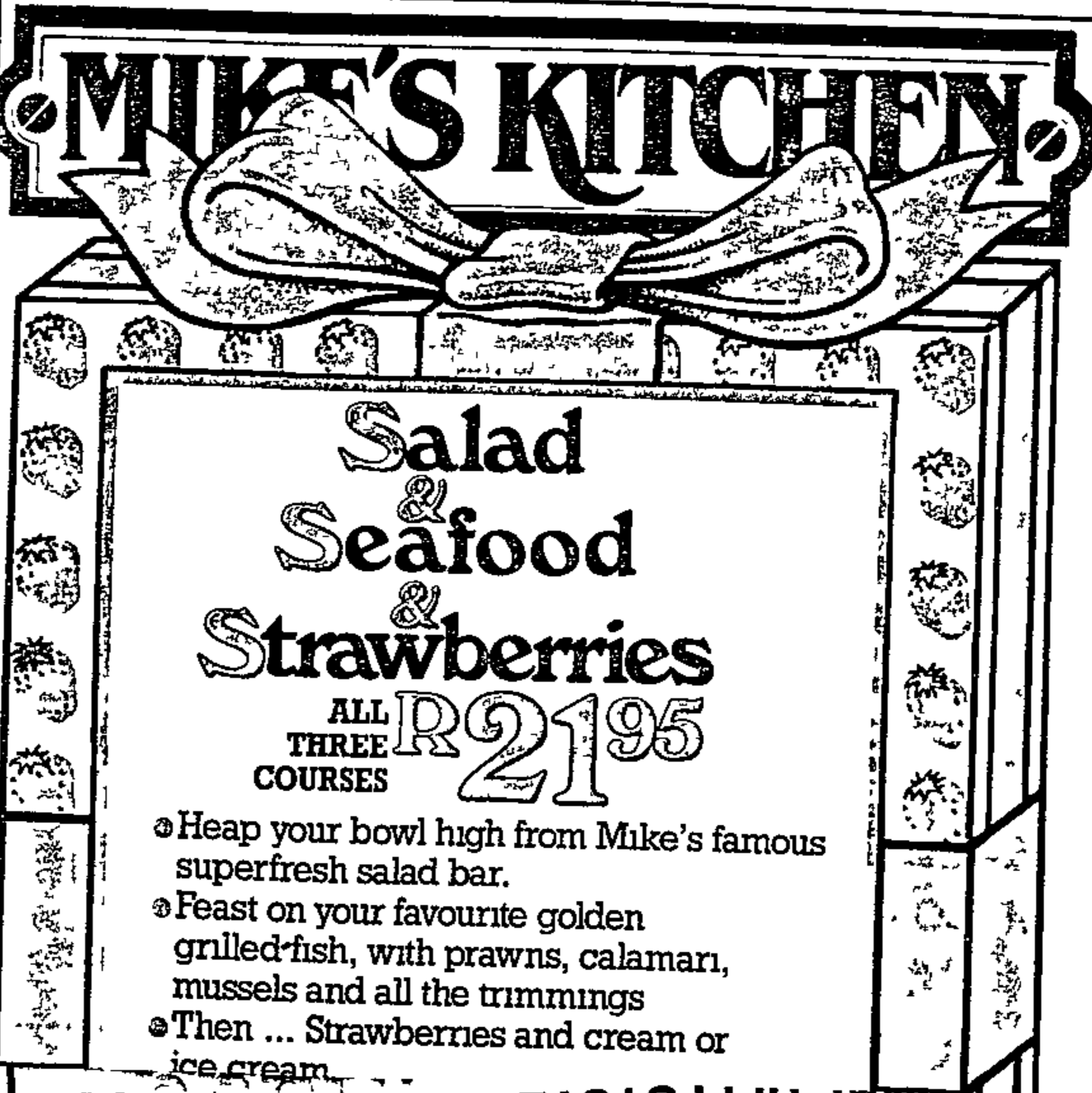
Massive Swazi arms bust

Sowetan
MBABANE - A South African man who arrived in Swaziland from Mozambique has been found with the largest haul of arms discovered by Swazi police this year, a police spokesman has said

He said the arms were found in a South-African registered truck which the man was driving when he checked in at the Lomahasha border post in north-eastern Swaziland

^{27/9/91}
Police would not name the man, but said he was 40 years old and was from Tsakane township near Brakpan. He will be charged with unlawful possession of arms and smuggling, they said

The truck was carrying 16 AK-47 rifles, five commando rifles, a Star pistol, 14 AK-47 magazines, 658 rounds of AK-47 ammunition, 313 rounds of 9mm ammunition and six commando rifle magazines



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- Then ... Strawberries and cream or ice cream.

Miners commemorate 1986 Kinross disaster

B/Daw 30/4/97 VERA VON LIERES (212)
SEVERAL thousand NUM members are expected to observe Health and Safety Day on Tuesday to commemorate the 1986 Kinross disaster in which 177 mineworkers died and 256 were injured.

The NUM said in a weekend statement that Health and Safety Day was intended to honour all workers who had lost their lives in mine accidents.

The union repeated its demand that October 1 be declared a public holiday for all mining workers to rededicate themselves to industrial health and safety and to honour those who had died at work.

It said a number of rallies had been planned for the weekend and October 1 to mark the occasion.

Many union branches had already decided to observe Health and Safety Day by demonstrating for a few hours in the morning or afternoon, the NUM said. Others had successfully negotiated October 1 as Health and Safety Day.

The NUM reiterated its demand that Kinross families be compensated with "a just and fair settlement", and referred to the "meagre R4 000 per family offered by Gencor in an out of court settlement".

The union is demanding workers take part in all aspects of safety, the democratic election of safety stewards and "proper training and effective monitoring systems" on the mines. It wants improvements to legislation governing health and safety, and adds that more efficient mine inspection is essential if accident rates are to improve.

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Miners call for greater safety

Star 1/10/91

212

WELKOM — Nearly 400 miners have been killed in accidents on South African mines this year, the National Union of Mineworkers said at the weekend, as mine-workers held a prayer service at Welkom for colleagues killed in the line of duty.

In a statement issued during a health and safety rally at President Steyn Gold mine's stadium, the NUM said 396 workers died and 5 904 were injured in 6 488 accidents since January.

"Today, mining has become the most hazardous occupation. The Chamber of Mines has turned the industry into a battlefield with casualties far surpassing those of South African soldiers who perished in the two world wars," the union said.

The rally was attended by about 35 000 miners.

About 20 mineworkers who have been paralysed from the waist down in mining accidents attended the service.

"Another Kinross can never be ruled out unless the whole health and safety system is overhauled," the NUM statement said, referring to an accident at Kinross mine in 1986 in which 177 miners lost their lives.

"This horrifying catalogue of disasters could have changed the mine bosses' attitudes if they were genuinely concerned about workers' lives."

In a keynote speech, ANC leader Chris Hamisi told the rally. "This mine (President Steyn) was opened by our fathers, but they were treated like dogs by the capitalists. The capitalists did not build houses for them to stay with their families.

"You workers, you are kept like cows in the kraals by the virtue of your staying in these compounds.

"The capitalists' interest is money and they don't care about you, the gold diggers of this country. Capitalism has a history of igniting and fanning tribal conflicts for its survival.

"Capitalism is being supported by the Government. Racism is used to reap more profits in the mining industry," he said. — Sapa.

Families move from blast area

C/PRES 6/10/91

By SOPHIE TEMA
and ELIAS MALULEKE

THE TPA this week started moving families from a danger zone beside an open mine in Mamelodi to a new site about 2 km away

Six of the 450 families who live in the Stanza Village squatter area were moved on Wednesday to a new site provided by the TPA and developed by Mamelodi City Council.

The TPA's MEC for Physical Planning and Development, John Mavuso, said the families were being moved because their lives were in danger from the mine's blasting operations.

Publicity secretary of the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal (Cast), Sandy Lebesse, defused a volatile situation after the SAP and the SADF had moved into the area, causing thousands of people to flee their homes.

This was after Mamelodi Civic Association had revoked its approval of the removal

After negotiations between the families, Cast, MCA and the TPA, an agreement was reached that the families would move if they were provided with tents, running

water and sanitation and cement to re-erect their homes.

They also asked that families be moved only at weekends.

Lebesse said the TPA had agreed to provide sanitation and running water.

Mamelodi town clerk JP Nel said: "In the past, during blasting operations, flying rocks and stones damaged structures in the area.

"People who are willing to move to the new area have been requested to register for stands"

"Transport will be provided and TPA officials will help the people with the registration of stands."

TPA regional director CJ Wolmarans said. "Mamelodi Civic Association had indicated its willingness to co-operate in the shifting of the people to the new area but moved the goalposts at the last minute.

"This leaves the TPA with no other option than to go it alone as the safety of the families in the danger zone comes first.

"We are not prepared to gamble with their lives, because it seems apparent that the MCA only have their own interests at heart and not those of the people concerned"

ing a stayaway

Workers drawn into safety management

VERA VON LIERES (212)

RECOGNITION of the importance of communication between management and employees in SA's mining industry was growing, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett said yesterday

He told delegates to the Chamber of Mines mine safety and health congress in Johannesburg that the workforce was being drawn into safety management. Unions were playing a greater role. *Blom 1/11/91*

NUM safety officer May Hermanus said health and safety problems included inadequate training and lack of mineworkers' participation and power in the industry. A shift to self-regulation on the mines had aggravated problems.

MACHINE noise is the most widespread hazard in SA industry and the most common cause of occupational disease. Every day noise damages the hearing of hundreds of thousands of industrial workers incrementally — but as surely as our rivers erode the veld.

Recently the NUM published a training manual on the hazards of noise. The manual has sparked off an important debate between the Chamber of Mines and the public, highlighting the need for action on a health problem that concerns most industrial workers, both black and white. Chamber spokesmen have made misleading responses which prompted this broader perspective.

Noise is an insidious threat to health. Your hearing can be destroyed by noise, yet you will feel no pain as this happens. By the time you realise you are going deaf, it may well be too late. The emotional consequences for those affected are devastating. They become increasingly introverted and socially isolated.

The worst noise offenders are the mines. Almost all underground miners work in noise levels above 85 decibels, the supposed "maximum" according to the regulation. In fact, noise surveys conducted by the chamber in the '80s concluded that of 28 underground occupations in the gold mines, only one group was exposed to less than 85 decibels!

Twenty-three of the 28 occupants exceeded 90 decibels. Note that noise levels increase exponentially, so 88 decibels are twice as loud as 85 decibels, 91 decibels are four times as intense, and so on. Some 60 000 to 80 000 pneumatic rock drill operators are exposed to the highest noise exposures of over 110 decibels.


At these levels, one in every two workers will suffer a hearing handicap in only 10 years of work. The stabilisation of the migrant labour workforce — the development of the so-called "career miner" — will result in an epidemic of noise-induced deafness unless concerted action is taken.

In 1986 the NUM commissioned a scientific survey of the hearing loss of drillers which confirmed the serious consequences of these intense noise levels. With the co-operation of Anglo American mine managements, hearing tests were performed on a random sample of 285 drillers' assistants at three gold mines. A staggering 68% of those drillers who

Deafness epidemic threatens SA's mining industry

B/Dag 7/11/91

JEAN LEGER

(212) 

had worked for more than 10 years had a hearing handicap.

The legal limit of 85 decibels is not a safe level despite the claims of the chamber. The SABS code of practice calculates that one in 10 workers exposed at this level for 40 hours a week over a working lifetime of 40 years will suffer a noise-induced hearing handicap. Similarly the British standard, which uses a different definition of hearing handicap, calculates that 7% of workers will suffer a hearing disability at this level.

Rather than focus on the need to reduce noise at source, the chamber has developed an elaborate hearing conservation programme which concentrates on how to test the hearing of miners and providing ear plugs. The 122-page manual for the programme has only four pages devoted to noise control engineering!

Moreover the approach to hearing tests advocated by the chamber hearing conservation programme and the regulations is outdated. The current approach is rather like locking the stable door after the horse has bolted. Only permanent losses in hearing are measured so action can be taken only when the worker has suffered hearing loss.

It would be better to test for temporary threshold shifts — the short-term loss of hearing experienced after exposure to loud noise. Temporary shifts are a more sensitive indicator of hearing damage taking place. If temporary threshold shifts occur, then this shows that noise levels are damaging workers' hearing and that the hearing conservation programme is ineffective.

Only a small proportion of those

who are deafened by industrial and mining machinery noise are compensated. The figures for the few workers who are compensated are never published, so the epidemic of noise deafness remains invisible.

A mine survey performed at Rustenburg Platinum Mine in 1983 — the only one ever published — highlights this. After eight miners at the mine were found to have noise-induced deafness in 1982, the whole workforce was tested. The survey concluded that 307 of the mine's 12 000

strong workforce were so deaf that they were eligible for compensation. Without the survey, fewer than one in 30 eligible workers would have been sent forward for compensation.

The chamber claims it is making extensive efforts on an engineering level to combat noise, and cites as an example the development of the hydraulic rock drill to replace the noisy pneumatic drill.

Unfortunately, these claims are overstated. Several inquiries I made last year — to mining houses and the

Chamber of Mines Research Organisation — seeking examples of noise reductions, elicited no tangible information.

The hydraulic drill was developed because pneumatic drills were energy inefficient and ineffective for drilling the fractured rock of ultra-deep mines. It just so happened that the hydraulic drill proved to be 10 decibels quieter. But the hydraulic rockdrill at 105 decibels still represents a major noise hazard and the chamber needs drastically to reduce its noise levels. Moreover, in practice only a small proportion of pneumatic drills have been replaced and most gold mines will continue to use pneumatic drills for the foreseeable future.

The neglect of developing a quiet rockdrill means that the country has missed an important economic opportunity to exploit the great international demand for a quieter pneumatic drill. SA has some of the world's largest manufacturers of pneumatic drills. If more management had insisted upon a silenced drill and supported its development, the drill would have found a ready export market. Instead we have remained a technology colony reliant upon overseas designs and licences.

Machine noise is the scourge of modern industry. Hearing plugs and hearing tests will seldom resolve the problem. Hearing protection is uncomfortable, causes ear infections and is not nearly as effective as manufacturers claim.

Because of the way in which noise damages hearing, even if hearing protection is worn 90% of the time and not all the time, the protection effect is largely lost. As a start to tackling noise, a commitment is required from employers to reduce noise levels at source rather than rely on hearing protection which can only be a temporary measure.

Noise control is most effective at the design and construction stages of plant and machine development. Thus in buying new machinery, it is critical that employers include safe noise limits as part of their purchasing specifications. Finally, the appropriate state bodies, in particular the departments of Health, Manpower and Mineral and Energy Affairs need to commission research to reduce the high noise levels in SA workplaces.

□ Leger is a research officer at Wits University's Sociology of Work programme.



Miners involved in underground drilling face serious health hazards from machine noise.

Star 9/11/91

Mine accident toll rises (212)

THE death toll following a "fall of ground" at Freddie's No 5 shaft near Odendaalsrus in the Free State has risen to three after rescue workers recovered another body, mine owner Anglo American said yesterday. Anglo said the search for the three employees still missing was continuing. The names of the deceased will be withheld until their next of kin have been informed — Sapa

Star 8/11/91 (212)

Two miners die, five still missing

Two miners are dead and another five are missing following a cave-in 1800 m below surface at an Ondaalsrus gold mine yesterday. A spokesman for Anglo American said rescue teams were continuing to search for the missing men.

4 die in mine rockfall (21)

ET 5/12/91
JOHANNESBURG — Four workers were killed and two injured by falling rocks 2 300m underground at Gold Field's Leeudoorn mine on the West Rand on Tuesday morning

Four men die in mine pit blast (212)

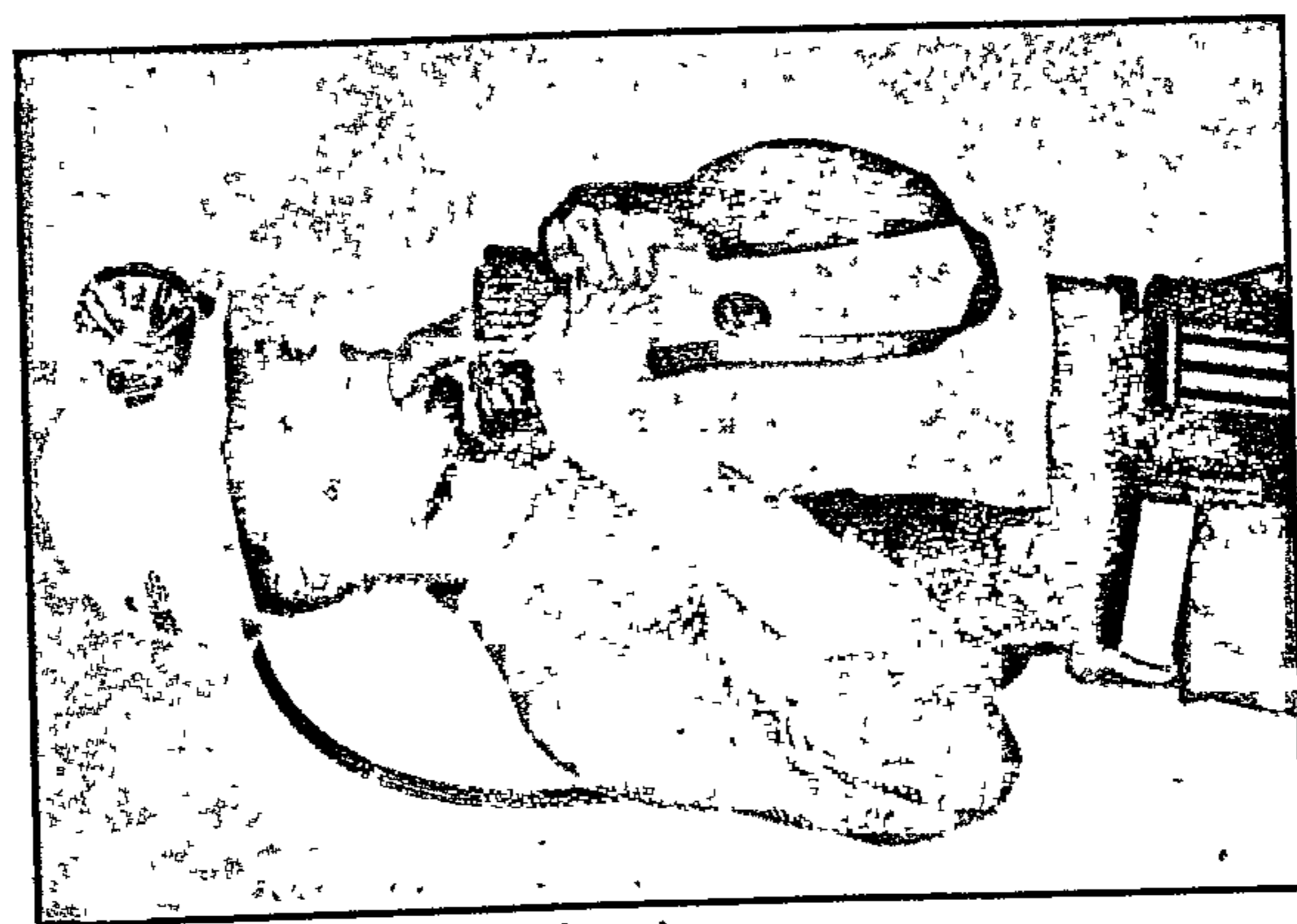
Sowetan 5/12/91

FOUR men were killed at Leeudoorn mine in Western Areas on Tuesday, Gold Fields of SA announced

A statement said the four, employees of a contractor, died early on Tuesday morning when the contractor's development crew was "blowing over a pit at a raise borer site" - *Sapa*

'Siza Moya' - a miner's lifesaver

STAR 9/12/91 (2/2)



LIFESAVER ... The world's most effective, belt-wearable oxygen self-rescuer.

The world's most effective belt-wearable and "oxygen" - as opposed to "filter" - self-rescuer for miners is owed to chemical ingenuity, which began at Protea Industrial Chemicals in Wadeville, Germiston.

The firm is the country's leading distributor of industrial chemicals, with more than 2 000 stock items, supplying no fewer than 65 specialist sectors of industry.

"After having to get hold of potassium tetroxide, or superoxide for a completely different purpose, we realised it could have an application in self-rescuers," said marketing director Tony Wetton.

"The idea was turned over to another company in the Protea Chemicals Limited group, MICE (Mining and Industrial Chemical Equipment)." MICE GM Ben Steyn says production of the Siza Moya (or "help with air") began in April at Laingsdale Engineering

(LE) in Cape Town This followed three-and-a-half years of technical development in which MICE, LE and the Laboratory for Advanced Engineering at Pretoria University all had roles

"Moisture from exhalation through the mouth produces 40 to 50 minutes of oxygen from a store of superoxide," Mr Steyn said.

"As the rescuer is completely different in operation to the older filter types, there is no menace in a shortage of oxygen in the surroundings (perhaps caused by fire) or presence of toxic gases," he said

"Filter" types of rescuer have generally relied on manganese dioxide compounds converting carbon monoxide to dioxide for inhalation)

"The chemical oxygen of the Siza Moya lasts longer than the compressed oxygen of other rescuers and it is one of

only five approved by the Government Mining Engineer out of 40 submitted over the years," he said

Proto teams use larger rescuers which are not belt-wearable

Mr Steyn says the Siza Moya is already used on several goldmines and a contract with De Beers is being negotiated

Its price is below R600 a unit.

Mr Wetton says there are many other instances in which PIC's familiarity with a large range of chemicals has played an important role

"The fascination of my job is that hardly a day passes without someone asking us about a particular chemical, or to find one for a particular job"

Apart from AECL, PIC is the only company able to bottle anhydrous ammonia under pressure for distribution to the refrigeration industry

About half of the chemicals it distributes are hazardous, "responsible product stewardship" and training there-in has a large role

This month PIC is completing a R1 million facility for the packaging of hydrofluoric acid, or "HF", which includes world-first engineering use of some plastics

"A palm-size burn by the acid - used in recovery of minerals and cleaning of stainless steel - will be fatal, so imagine the care taken," says Mr Wetton.

"Exotic"

Hydrochloric and sulphuric acid are the "workhorses" in the company's activities, which lean towards commodity rather than specialised chemicals

However, there are a number of "exotic" products which sell for over R100 a kilogram

Around half of what is sold is imported

Sigma colliery wins top safety award

STAR 11/12/91

212

By Melody McDougall
Vereeniging Bureau

The Sigma colliery in Sasolburg yesterday became the first colliery to receive a Nascar award under the National Occupational Safety Association (Nosa) safety and loss control system

A company must obtain at least 95 percent in a Nosa grading to qualify for a Nascar — the highest award made by Nosa.

Since Sigma started with the Nosa safety and loss control system in

1981, the mine, the only coal supplier to Sasol 1, has built up a fine safety record. In 1987, the colliery received a five-star grading and ended second in Nosa's national mining competition.

Two years later, Sigma became the first underground colliery to win this competition, and also won Nosa's Safety, Effort and Experience competition last year.

● Sigma is the third company in the Sasol group to win a Nascar. The other two companies are Sasol 1 and Sasol 3.

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Two miners killed (212)

Two miners were killed and four injured when a tunnel collapsed in the President Brand mine's number two shaft, at Welkom, yesterday. Anglo American said the "fall of ground" on the level 66 shaft was caused by a tremor measuring 3.9 on the Richter scale.

SMR 19/12/91

Omskrywing van myn

Die myn bekend as Venetia Myn, op die plaas Venetia 103 MS, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Soutpansberg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd, Posbus 616, Kimberley, 8300, ontgin word

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 3070

20 Desember 1991

**VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYNE, 'N
BEHEERDE BEDRYF EN RISIKOWERK**

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No 78 van 1973), die volgende myne en 'n bedryf met ingang van 1 Februarie 1992 tot beheerde myne en 'n beheerde bedryf.

1 Die myn bekend as **Tweefontein Mine (Chrome)**, op die plaas Tweefontein 360 KT, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Lydenburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Samancor Chrome Limited, Privaat Sak X508, Steelpoort, 1133, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van die genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

Bogronde Enige werk—

(i) waar die verskuiving, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,

(ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,

(iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word,

(iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerp gemaak word,

(v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,

(vi) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie, en

(vii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

2 Die myn bekend as **Kaapsche Hoop Asbestos (Pty) Limited**, op die plaas Joubertsdal 448 JT, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Nelspruit, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur mnr S W van der Merwe, Privaat Sak X11226, Nelspruit, 1200, ontgin word

Description of mine

The mine known as Venetia Mine, on the farm Venetia 103 MS, situated in the Magisterial District of Soutpansberg, Province of the Transvaal and at present being worked by De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd, P O Box 616, Kimberley, 8300

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 3070

212

20 December 1991

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINES, A CONTROLLED WORKS AND RISK WORK

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), hereby declare the following mines and a works to be controlled mines and a controlled works with effect from 1 February 1992

1. The mine known as **Tweefontein Mine (Chrome)**, on the farm Tweefontein 360 KT, situated in the Magisterial District of Lydenburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Samancor Chrome Limited, Private Bag X508, Steelpoort, 1133

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings

On the surface Any work—

(i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,

(ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,

(iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,

(iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,

(v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,

(vi) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, and

(vii) where rock-drilling is done

2 The mine known as **Kaapsche Hoop Asbestos (Pty) Limited**, on the farm Joubertsdal 448 JT, situated in the Magisterial District of Nelspruit, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Mr S W van der Merwe, Private Bag X11226, Nelspruit, 1200

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

Bogronde Enige werk—

(i) waar die verskuiving, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,

(ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,

(iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of sliksdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van sliks gestort word,

(iv) in boorslyp winkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,

(v) om kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,

(vi) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie,

(vii) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en

(viii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

3 (a) Die myn bekend as **Pietersburg Crushers**, op die plaas Weltevreden 746 LS, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Pietersburg, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Pietersburg Crushers, Posbus 80, Pietersburg, 0700, ontgin word

(b) Die myn bekend as Kudu Granite Operations (Pty) Limited, op die plase Kopjeskraal 517 IQ en Rietpoort 518 IQ, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Potchefstroom, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Kudu Granite Operations (Pty) Limited, Posbus 4667, Pretoria, 0001, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myne met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

Bogronde Enige werk—

(i) waar die verskuivings, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,

(ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,

(iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of sliksdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van sliks gestort word,

(iv) in boorslyp winkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,

(v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,

(vi) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en

(vii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings

On the surface Any work—

(i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,

(ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;

(iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,

(iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,

(v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,

(vi) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,

(vii) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and

(viii) where rock-drilling is done

3 (a) The mine known as **Pietersburg Crushers**, on the farm Weltevreden 746 LS, situated in the Magisterial District of Pietersburg, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Pietersburg Crushers, P O Box 80, Pietersburg, 0700.

(b) The mine known as Kudu Granite Operations (Pty) Limited, on the farms Kopjeskraal 517 IQ and Rietpoort 518 IQ, situated in the Magisterial District of Potchefstroom, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Kudu Granite Operations (Pty) Limited, P O Box 4667, Pretoria, 0001.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mines to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

(i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,

(ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;

(iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,

(iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,

(v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,

(vi) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and

(vii) where rock-drilling is done

4 Die bedryf wat te **N.E.P.-skag, Consolidated Modderfontein Mine Limited**, op die plaas Modderfontein 76 IR, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Benoni, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Benoni Stone Crushers BK, Posbus 25147, Monumentpark, 0105, bedryf word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedryf met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Enige werk—

- (i) by bogrondse laaikaste,
- (ii) waar die verskuiwings, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,
- (iii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,
- (iv) by silindermeulaanlêe, draaifilteraanlêe en smelterye,
- (v) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of sliksdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van sliks gestort word,
- (vi) in smidswinkels, ketelmakerswinkels, trokherstelwinkels, sweiswinkels en boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word
- (vii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,
- (viii) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie,
- (ix) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en
- (x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

No. 3111

20 Desember 1991

VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN EN RISIKOWERK

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No 78 van 1973), met die instemming van die Regering van Lebowa, die volgende myn met ingang van 1 Februarie 1992 tot 'n beheerde myn

Die myn bekend as **Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited**, op die plase Klipplaatdrift 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR en Haakdoornstraat 758 LR, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Mokerong, selfregerende gebied Lebowa, wat tans deur Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, Posbus 426, Brits, 0250, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

4 The works operating at **N.E.P. Shaft, Consolidated Modderfontein Mine Limited**, on the farm Modderfontein 76 IR, situated in the Magisterial District of Benoni, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Benoni Stone Crushers CC, P O Box 25147, Monumentpark, 0105

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said works to be risk work with effect from the same date

Any work—

- (i) at surface bins,
- (ii) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,
- (iii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,
- (iv) at tube mill plants, rotary filter plants and smelt-houses,
- (v) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
- (vi) in blacksmith shops, boilermaker shops, truck repair shops, welding shops and drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (vii) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
- (viii) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,
- (ix) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (x) where rock-drilling is done

No. 3111

20 December 1991

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE AND RISK WORK

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), with the concurrence of the Government of Lebowa, hereby declare the following mine to be a controlled mine with effect from 1 February 1992

The mine known as **Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited**, on the farms Klipplaatdrift 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR and Haakdoornstraat 758 LR, situated in the Magisterial District of Mokerong, self-governing territory of Lebowa, which at present is worked by Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, P O Box 426, Brits, 0250

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings

4 Die bedryf wat te **N.E.P.-skag, Consolidated Modderfontein Mine Limited**, op die plaas Modderfontein 76 IR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Benoni, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Benoni Stone Crushers BK, Posbus 25147, Monumentpark, 0105, bedryf word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedryf met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Enige werk—

- (i) by bogrondse laaikaste,
- (ii) waar die verskuiwings, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,
- (iii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,
- (iv) by silindermeulaanlêe, draaifilteraanlêe en smelterye,
- (v) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of sliksdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van sliks gestort word,
- (vi) in smidswinkels, ketelmakerswinkels, trokherstelwinkels, sweiswinkels en boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word
- (vii) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,
- (viii) in essaieringslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat essaierings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie,
- (ix) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en
- (x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

No. 3111

20 Desember 1991

VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN EN RISIKOWERK

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No 78 van 1973), met die instemming van die Regering van Lebowa, die volgende myn met ingang van 1 Februarie 1992 tot 'n beheerde myn

Die myn bekend as **Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited**, op die plase Klipplaatdrift 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR en Haakdoorndraai 758 LR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Mokerong, selfregerende gebied Lebowa, wat tans deur Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, Posbus 426, Brits, 0250, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

4 The works operating at **N.E.P. Shaft, Consolidated Modderfontein Mine Limited**, on the farm Modderfontein 76 IR, situated in the Magisterial District of Benoni, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Benoni Stone Crushers CC, P O Box 25147, Monumentpark, 0105

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said works to be risk work with effect from the same date

Any work—

- (i) at surface bins,
- (ii) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,
- (iii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,
- (iv) at tube mill plants, rotary filter plants and smelt-houses,
- (v) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
- (vi) in blacksmith shops, boilermaker shops, truck repair shops, welding shops and drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (vii) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
- (viii) in assay laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet assays are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,
- (ix) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (x) where rock-drilling is done

No. 3111

20 December 1991

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE AND RISK WORK

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), with the concurrence of the Government of Lebowa, hereby declare the following mine to be a controlled mine with effect from 1 February 1992

The mine known as **Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited**, on the farms Klipplaatdrift 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR and Haakdoorndraai 758 LR, situated in the Magisterial District of Mokerong, self-governing territory of Lebowa, which at present is worked by Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, P O Box 426, Brits, 0250

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings

Bogronde Enige werk—

- (i) waar die verskuiving, oorpasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind,
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,
- (iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of sliksdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van sliks gestort word,
- (iv) in boorslyp-winkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,
- (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,
- (vi) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en
- (vii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

**DEPARTEMENT VAN ONTWIKKELINGS-
HULP**

No. 3072

20 Desember 1991

**DORPSRAAD VAN NONGOMA HEFFING VAN
EIENDOMSBELASTING VIR DIE BOEKJAAR
1991/92**

Ek, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde en vir Grondsake, maak hierby bekend dat dit die Dorpsraad van Nongoma behaag het om ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 302 (8) van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Owerhede, 1974 (Ordonnansie 25 van 1974, Natal), gelees met regulasie 19 (1) van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie van en Beheer oor Sekere Stadsgebiede in Natal, afgekondig by Proklamasie R 86 van 1982, aan te beveel dat die belastingtarief op grond en geboue van toepassing binne sy regsgebied onveranderd bly ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die belasting wat gedurende die boekjaar 1991/92 betaalbaar is ten opsigte van alle belasbare eiendom binne sy regsgebied

Derhalwe word kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleë by regulasie 19 (3) van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie van en Beheer oor Sekere Stadsgebiede in Natal, afgekondig by Proklamasie R 86 van 1982, hierby bekendgemaak dat die belasting vir die boekjaar 1991/92, eindigende 31 Maart 1992, ten opsigte van alle belasbare eiendom binne die regsgebied van die Dorpsraad van Nongoma aangeslaan is ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae en deur die Dorpsraad van Nongoma gehef en ingevorder moet word ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 148 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Owerhede, 1974 (Ordonnansie 25 van 1974, Natal)

Sodanige belasting word verskuldig en betaalbaar op 1 Januarie 1992 en moet nie later as 28 Februarie 1992, wat die finale datum van vereffening is, betaal word. Daarna sal vorderingsgeld van 10% gehef word en rente teen 1% per maand gehef word op die eerste dag van elke maand wat die belasting uitstaande is

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,

Adjunkminister van Wet en Orde en vir Grondsake

On the surface Any work—

- (212) (17)
- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,
 - (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,
 - (iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slime dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
 - (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
 - (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing,
 - (vi) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
 - (vii) where rock-drilling is done

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AID

No. 3072

20 December 1991

**NONGOMA TOWN BOARD LEVY OF RATES FOR
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1991/92**

I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order and for Land Affairs, hereby make known that the Town Board of Nongoma has been pleased to recommend, under section 302 (8) of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974, Natal), read with regulation 19 (1) of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Certain Urban Areas in Natal, published by Proclamation R 86 of 1982, that the rating tariff on land and buildings in force in its area of jurisdiction remains unchanged in order to provide for the rates to be paid in respect of all rateable property within its area of jurisdiction during the 1991/92 financial year

Therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by regulation 19 (3) of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Certain Urban Areas in Natal published under Proclamation R 86 of 1982, it is hereby made known that the rates in respect of all rateable property within the area of jurisdiction of the Town Board of Nongoma for the 1991/92 financial year, ending 31 March 1992, have been assessed in accordance with the accompanying Schedule and are to be levied and collected by the Town Board of Nongoma in accordance with the provisions of section 148 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974, Natal)

Such rates shall become due and payable on 1 January 1992 and shall be paid not later than 28 February 1992, which shall be the final date for payment. Thereafter a collection fee of 10% shall be levied and interest at a rate of 1% per month shall be levied on the first day of each month that the rates are outstanding

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,

Deputy Minister of Law and Order and for Land Affairs

3 killed, 98 hurt in mine accident

212

STAR
Staff Reporter 27/12/91

Three miners were killed and 98 injured when the cage carrying them to the surface smashed against the headgear at the Hartebeestfontein Gold Mine near Klerksdorp on Tuesday

According to a statement from mine owners Anglovaal, the accident was caused by an overwind of the hoist gear at the mine's No. 6 North Shaft

The injured were taken to the Duff Scott Memorial Hospital in Klerksdorp.

Twenty-four of the injured were reportedly transferred to the Chamber of Mines' Rand Mutual Mine Hospital

A spokesman for the hospital, Dr Daniel Pollnow, said all were seriously hurt and three were in the hospital's intensive care unit

Thirteen of the victims have been treated and discharged

The names of the dead and injured have not been released

The accident is to be investigated by mine management and the Government mining engineer

Mine probes underground disaster

(212)

Sarefan 27/12/91

A COMMISSION of inquiry has been launched to investigate the cause of an underground accident that claimed three lives and left 96 injured at Haartebeesfontein Gold Mine this week.

Anglovaal's communications manager, Mr Ray Moore, whose company owns the mine in Stilfontein in the Western Transvaal, said the commission had already begun the probe.

"Investigations are con-

By IKE MOTSAPI

tinuing and we are not going to leave any stone unturned. We are working day and night to establish the cause of the accident," Moore said.

He said three miners were killed and 96 injured when an underground lift hit an embankment on the sixth floor of the mine on December 24 1991.

The names of the dead will only be released once

their next-of-kin have been informed.

Of the 96 injured, 69 were admitted to Duffscott Memorial Hospital in Stilfontein while the remaining 27, mostly suffering from spinal injuries, were transferred to Rand Mutual Hospital in Johannesburg.

Moore said seven of the 69 admitted to Duffscott Memorial Hospital were discharged by late yesterday. The injured were responding to treatment.

Mine says 98 were hurt in hoist mishap

212

Business Day Reporter

ANGLOVAAL yesterday put the number of mineworkers injured in this week's accident at its Hartebeesfontein Gold Mine near Klerksdorp at 98.

Three people died in the accident when a cage at the No 6 shaft smashed into the headgear on Tuesday. Anglovaal said 28 of the injured had been moved to the Rand Mutual Hospital.

Of the 70 treated at the Duff Scot Memorial Hospital in the western Transvaal, 13 had been discharged.

Earlier Sapa reported that all those transferred to the Rand Mutual Hospital were in a serious condition and three were in the intensive care unit.

Hospital spokesman Dr Daniel Pollnow said 23 suffered serious spinal injuries and doctors had operated on patients right through Tuesday night.

It is believed the accident was the result of an overwind of the hoist gear at the shaft, which caused the cage to smash into the headgear. *B/000*

However, an Anglovaal spokesman said a full investigation would be undertaken as soon as possible by the Government Mining Engineer and the mine management. *27/12/91*

The spokesman said the names of the dead and injured would be released once their families had been informed.

Anglovaal accident probe continues

INVESTIGATIONS into the cause of an accident on Tuesday which left three dead and scores injured at the Anglovaal Hartebeesfontein Gold Mine near Klerksdorp will continue through the holiday period.

The accident happened when a cage at No 6 shaft smashed into the headgear. *B/Duty 30/12/91.*

An Anglovaal spokesman said management and the government mining engineer had launched joint investigations into the accident soon

**WILSON ZWANE
and VERA VON LIERES**

after it happened. It was not yet clear how long the investigations would last. Repairs to No 6 shaft were under way.

(212)
Anglovaal has put the number of mineworkers injured at the mine at 98. Twenty-eight of those had been moved to the Rand Mutual Hospital.

Of the 70 treated at the Duff Scot Memorial Hospital in the western Transvaal, 13 had been discharged.

MINING - ACCIDENTS

1992

Geduld (212)
mine gets Souwester
safety shield 8/11/92

THE Chamber of Mines' Millionaire Safety Shield was presented to the Free State Geduld mine near Welkom on Tuesday

The mine's daily workforce of about 9 000 completed a million fatality-free shifts last month, taking four months and 14 days

Free State Geduld last won the prized safety shield in 1987. - Sapa

26/1/92
Miner dies of injuries (212)
One of the men injured in an over-wind accident at Hartebeestfontein gold mine on December 24 has died of his injuries in the Rand Mutual Hospital, bringing the death toll to four. His name will be released when his next of kin have been informed.

4 miners die

FOUR miners were killed in separate accidents in two gold mines in the last 48 hours, Goldfields announced yesterday (212)

Ten men were injured and rescue workers are still searching for two missing men *Sapa*

Three of the miners died at Deelkraal Gold Mine died on Tuesday after a pressure burst *9/11/92*

And at Genmin's Oryx Gold Mine, near Welkom, a miner died and six were injured, three seriously, in an underground accident yesterday - *Sapa*

3 more gold miners killed (212)

A second fatal gold mine accident in the past 48 hours claimed the lives of three miners at Genmin's Oryx gold mine. The miners were killed when a steel structure collapsed yesterday 2 000m underground on the mine's Level 20. Six miners were hurt. On Tuesday morning, three miners were killed at Goldfields' Deelkraal mine after a pressure burst below surface. — Staff Reporter.

5 miners die in accidents

JOHANNESBURG — Five miners were killed and 10 injured in two underground accidents at Deelkraal mine near Carletonville and Gen-gold's Oryx gold mine near Welkom

212

CT 9/1/92

Four killed in two mining accidents

VERA VON LIERES: 212

FOUR miners were reported killed in two separate underground accidents at Gold Fields of SA's Deelkraal mine near Carltonville and Gengold's Oryx gold mine near Welkom (1992) 7/11/92

Ten miners were injured in the accidents and rescue workers were yesterday still searching for two missing men at Deelkraal

Gold Fields said in a statement three miners were killed after a pressure burst on Tuesday in the No 1 Sub-Vertical shaft area of the mine

The seismic event, which measured 1.9 on the Richter Scale, occurred 2 200m below the surface

Mine rescue teams yesterday continued to search for two employees reported missing

Four other employees sustained injuries, three of whom had been discharged after receiving treatment at the Leslie Williams Memorial Hospital near Carltonville

A Gold Fields spokesman said yesterday although production in the immediate area of the incident was affected, this did not have an impact on the overall production at the mine

At Oryx gold mine, one miner died and six were injured — three seriously — when a steel structure on 20 level at 2 000m collapsed at about 1pm. One other person was trapped and rescue personnel were at the scene yesterday to release him from underneath the collapsed structure

A NUM health and safety spokesman said yesterday the Carltonville region was known for pressure bursts. Investigations would probably find that the incident could have been prevented if recommendations supplied by the Chamber of Mines to deal with these type of accidents had been obeyed

NUM officials had not yet been down the mine for inspections

FW lagging behind

ANDREW KRUMM

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk's popularity rating is 3% behind ANC president Nelson Mandela's, a recent survey shows (1992) 9/11/92

De Klerk's rating, at 56%, was second to Mandela's 59%

The Research Surveys poll of 2 900 people showed support for Mandela among blacks at more than 70%. Less than 10% of whites supported him.

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's rating among blacks was 6%. Research Surveys director Binky Kellas said that while Mandela enjoyed more support than Buthelezi among Zulu speakers, 60% of Afrikaans speakers surveyed backed him.

De Klerk obtained 41% support from Afrikaans speakers.

However, Kellas warned that great care should be exercised in interpreting the results, as there were significant ethnic skews in the data.

She said De Klerk got his highest approval rating from Tswana-speaking blacks and English-speaking whites, while Mandela's worst showing was among Natal blacks, where his approval rating dropped to 47%.

Long list for small claims

ANDREW KRUMM

THE Johannesburg Small Claims Court is proving so popular that the earliest date for new case hearings is May 4.

A court spokesman said practicalities, such as scheduling of appearances, demanded a three-month waiting period, but he agreed the time lag was growing

Deputy Justice Minister Dame Schutte said on Monday the number of cases heard in small claims courts last year rose 18,2% to 17 086 cases. Schutte also announced that planning for such a court closer to Soweto had reached an advanced stage

Growth

overall economy bottomed out in 1991. But this did not signal the recessionary conditions in areas of the private sector

There was broad agreement among economists that domestic growth would be primarily based on an increase in exports. The US, UK and Japan were expected to emerge from recession in the second half of 1992, which would buoy low world oil prices and boost international trade

SA consumer demand was expected to remain depressed despite expectations of at least two one-percentage-point increases in the prime overdraft rate during the year. Consumers were expected to be so shell-shocked by the recession and high interest rates that a small increase in lending rates would have little effect

Trade curbs

pineapples and would promote export of other products like refined sugar and coconut oil to SA, Limerick said

The Philippines would, in turn, be a part of its coal and phosphate rock exports from SA, he said. Phosphate is used to manufacture fertiliser

The resumption of limited trade with Thailand 18 months ago had resulted in a "marked increase in trade between the two countries", with SA exporting construction engineering machinery, tools and

PEANUTS

I CAN'T IMAGINE ANYTHING MORE SILENT THAN SITTING IN THE RAIN IN A PUMPKIN PATCH ON HALLOWEEN NIGHT WAITING FOR SOMEBODY WHO DOESN'T EXIST. WHAT COULD BE DUMBER?



NEWS IN BRIEF

Deaths at two mines

Bloemfontein 10/1/92

TWO men died in an accident at Impala Platinum's Wildebeestfontein South mine yesterday, while three died in a rockburst at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels South Mine near Carletonville yesterday (2/2)

Four people were not yet accounted for and an unknown number were injured in the rockburst

Four die in mine rock burst

(212)

Sowefun

10/1/92

Four bodies have been recovered by rescue workers after a rock burst at the Western Deep Levels South Mine near Carletonville at noon yesterday, Anglo American Corporation's Gold and Uranium Division has announced.

An unspecified number of others were injured.

The rockburst, at 83 level some 2 300m below the surface, followed a seismic event measuring 3,0 on the Richter Scale.

The names of the dead would be withheld until their next of kin had been informed, the company said - Sapa

Safe in the Free State

■ In a victory for occupational health and safety, the Free State Geduld Mine near Welkom chalked up a million fatality-free shifts in four months and 14 days last year.

And in so doing, they this week won the Chamber of Mines coveted Millionaire Safety Shield. (212)

NUM seeks inquiry into mine safety (212)

DIRK HARTFORD

THE NUM has issued a further call for a commission of inquiry into mine safety as the death toll from mine accidents reached 16 this year *Bibay 13/1/92*

NUM health and safety official Sazi Jonas said at the weekend there was "no concrete evidence" to back the mining houses' claim that mines were safe. And he claimed the new Minerals Act, which replaced the Mines and Works Act this year, was still inadequate on safety.

Jonas said miners were not permitted to refuse dangerous work, yet there was little worker participation in safety issues. He believed safety standards remained poor.

The NUM wanted government to control mine safety through legislation arising out of the recommendations of an authoritative commission of inquiry.

Chamber of Mines spokesman Peter Bunkell rejected the union's claim. He said safety was the chamber's major priority.

"Every single death is a cause of major concern to us. We make every possible effort to prevent accidents," he said.

He added that safety legislation was the responsibility of government.

Last week 14 miners died in three days. Among these, seven were killed and 36 injured after a rockburst at Western Deep Levels.

The government mining engineer says there were 544 deaths and 8,409 injuries between January and November last year.

Mines 'behind in insurance cover'

CT 13/1/92 Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's mining industry has been criticised for lagging behind in arranging advanced and comprehensive insurance packages, and mining houses have been advised to buy "catastrophe insurance" to protect shareholders

But such claims have been disputed by mining industry sources who said the concerns of shareholders were always a priority and that insurance policies were of a certain nature because mining houses did not always see themselves as being exposed to particular risks

Insurance broker Mr Trevor Malton said many policies did not cater for underground flooding, earthquakes, shaft or rock collapses or certain business interruptions

He said that standard fire and peril covers did not meet the needs of many mining companies.

Anglovaal insurance manager Mr Haig McLaren said that as a rule, the domestic insurance market was reluctant to give underground flood cover, but it could be obtained overseas

13/1/92
Mine safety (22)
probe urged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
The National Union of
Mineworkers has issued
a further call for a com-
mission of inquiry into
mine safety as the death
toll reached 16 this year

NUM health and safety
official Mr Sazi Jonas
said at the weekend
there was "no concrete
evidence" to back the
mining houses' claim
that mines were safe

● The strike by 11 000
miners at Impala Platin-
um's Bafokeng North
mine could end today, a
NUM spokesman said

Miners seek STAR 4/2/92 safety probe as 10 killed

Staff Reporter (212)

The National Union of Mineworkers and the white Mineworkers' Union have both called for a comprehensive probe into mine safety after 10 miners died yesterday in rockfalls at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels South gold mine near Carletonville

Sixteen miners were injured in the rockfalls, 2 400 m below the surface

Western Deep South's acting mine manager Rob Willemse said the injured were taken to Western Deep Levels Hospital, where at least two were in a serious condition late yesterday. The names of the dead will be released once their next of kin have been informed.

NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding said yesterday despite repeated calls for the appointment of a national commission of inquiry into health and safety conditions on mines, "the Government and employers have remained silent"

Prior to yesterday's accident, seven miners had been killed on January 9, and a week later another had died and 14 had been injured at Western Deep Levels

The Mineworkers' Union has also demanded a special investigation into the series of mine accidents since the beginning of the year

If conditions on the mines were found to be unsafe, "we would be forced to advise our members to stop work", union spokesman Flip Buys said

Anglo American spokesman James Duncan said it was unfortunate the NUM had chosen a tragic incident to make "unconstructive accusations", when the mine's fatality rate had declined from two to 14 a thousand employees

"An offer to the union a year ago to negotiate health and safety agreements at Western Deep Levels was repeated six months ago and we are still awaiting a response," he said.

Chamber of Mines spokesman Peter Bunkell said representatives of the Chamber planned to meet union officials tomorrow to discuss the proposal for a national commission of inquiry

212 4/2/92

Ten die in mine

JOHANNESBURG — Ten miners were killed and 16 injured in a rockfall at Western Deep Levels gold mine yesterday

The predominantly-black National Union of Mineworkers has demanded a special commission of inquiry into safety and health conditions at the mine

The all-white Mineworkers' Union has demanded a special investigation into the series of mine accidents in the country since the beginning of the year

A spokesman for Anglo American said the workers were killed in a rockfall 2 400m underground. The rockfall measured 2,6 on the Richter scale

Eighteen workers had died in accidents at the mine since the beginning of the year, the NUM said

The union said the mine's safety record was "appalling" and that deaths "have now reached alarming proportions"

Seven miners had been killed on January 9 and a week later another had died and 14 had been injured

"Despite repeated calls for a national commission of inquiry to be appointed to examine health and safety conditions, government and employers have remained silent," the NUM said

"If a judicial commission can

be appointed into the Helderberg jet disaster, why not appoint one in the mining industry where over 600 people are killed every year in accidents?"

The NUM demanded a special commission of inquiry "as it could not allow the lives of miners to be treated cheaply"

The Mineworkers' Union last night threatened to advise its members to stop working if it found that conditions on the mines were not safe

"We would be forced to advise our members to stop work," union spokesman Mr Flip Buys said — Own Correspondent and Sapa

'Flaws' in Koeberg exercise

Oct 4/7/92

By BARRY STREEK

SHORTCOMINGS were observed in the annual emergency exercise for the Koeberg nuclear power station in June 1990, the Council for Nuclear Safety reported yesterday

It did not say what shortcomings were noticed, but it said these were brought to the attention of Eskom, "which was required by the council to identify the root causes and to implement a corrective action programme"

The council said in its annual report, which was tabled in Parliament, that control over radiological hazards was continually monitored

The annual demonstration exercise of the full emergency plan was monitored by 20 members of the council's staff

'Rambo' on 65 drugs a day

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — "Italian Stallion" Sylvester Stallone injects himself in the backside 18 times a year and takes 65 assorted drugs a day to stop his body looking old

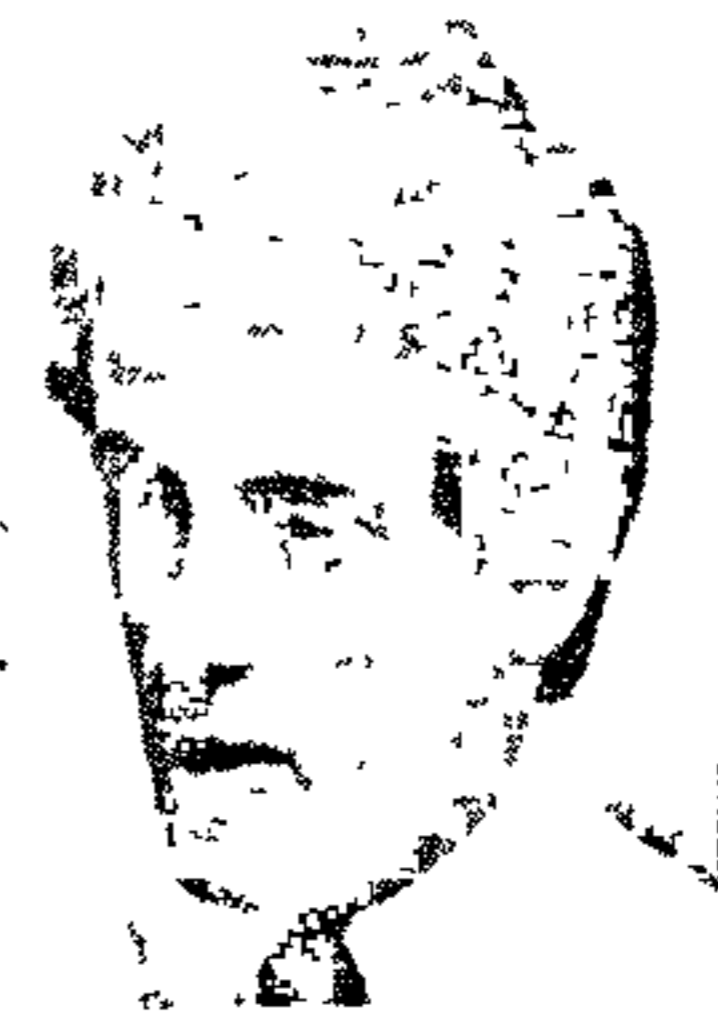
The 45-year-old hero of "Rambo" and "Rocky" movies explains the astonishing daily cocktail and anti-ageing injections by saying he has "started thinking about my mortality — I can't live forever and that really scares me"

In an interview with the US maga-

zine Longevity he confirms he has to import many of the elixirs because they are not available in the US.

"These are not your normal vitamin A, B and C, but things like anti-oxidants, L-systeine and beta-carotene in a much more potent dose than anything we have here (in the US)."

"Rambo" says he injects himself with Gerovital H-3 three days a week for three weeks, twice a year. He says he is pleased with his body which he regards as "close to the best in Hollywood"



DAILY DRUGS ..
Sylvester Stallone

NUM demands probe after mine deaths

THE NUM has demanded a special commission of inquiry into safety and health conditions at Western Deep Levels gold mine after 10 miners were killed and 16 injured in an accident yesterday

An Anglo gold and uranium division spokesman said the workers were killed in a rockfall 2 400m underground. The rockfall measured 2,6 on the Richter scale

The NUM said 18 workers had died in accidents at the mine since the beginning of the year. It said the mine's safety record was "appalling" and that deaths "have now reached alarming proportions"

DIRK HARTFORD

The NUM's health and safety campaign this year focuses on the need for a judicial commission of inquiry into mine safety

"If a judicial commission can be appointed into the Helderberg jet disaster, why not appoint one in the mining industry where more than 600 people are killed every year in accidents?" an NUM spokesman asked

The NUM has 15 health and safety agreements on the mines and a number of full-time safety stewards

8/10/82 4/2/12

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B/pay 4/2/92

Mining now covered

THE Council for Nuclear Safety has extended its control to cover nuclear-hazardous material in the mining industry

212

So far licences had been issued to Oryx, Randfontein Estates, Western Areas, Richards Bay Minerals and Palabora Mining Company for activities involving nuclear-hazardous material, the council said in its report

Mine quake: 10 die

Sowetan 4/2/92 (212)

TEN miners were killed and 16 others injured following a rockfall at Western Deep Levels South gold mine early yesterday, Anglo American Corporation's gold and uranium division announced in Johannesburg.

The rockfalls, at 84 level, some 2 400 metres below the surface, followed a seismic event which occurred at 8 25am and measured 2,6 on the Richter scale.

"The names of the deceased will be withheld until their next of kin have been informed. Further details will be released as these become available," the corporation said.

The National Union of Mineworkers has demanded a special commission of inquiry into safety and health conditions at the mine.

In a statement issued yesterday, NUM's as-

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

sistant general secretary Mr Marcel Golding described the mine's safety record as appalling.

He said the deaths had reached alarming proportions at the mine.

According to Golding, yesterday's incident brings to 23 the number of workers killed at the mine since the beginning of the year.

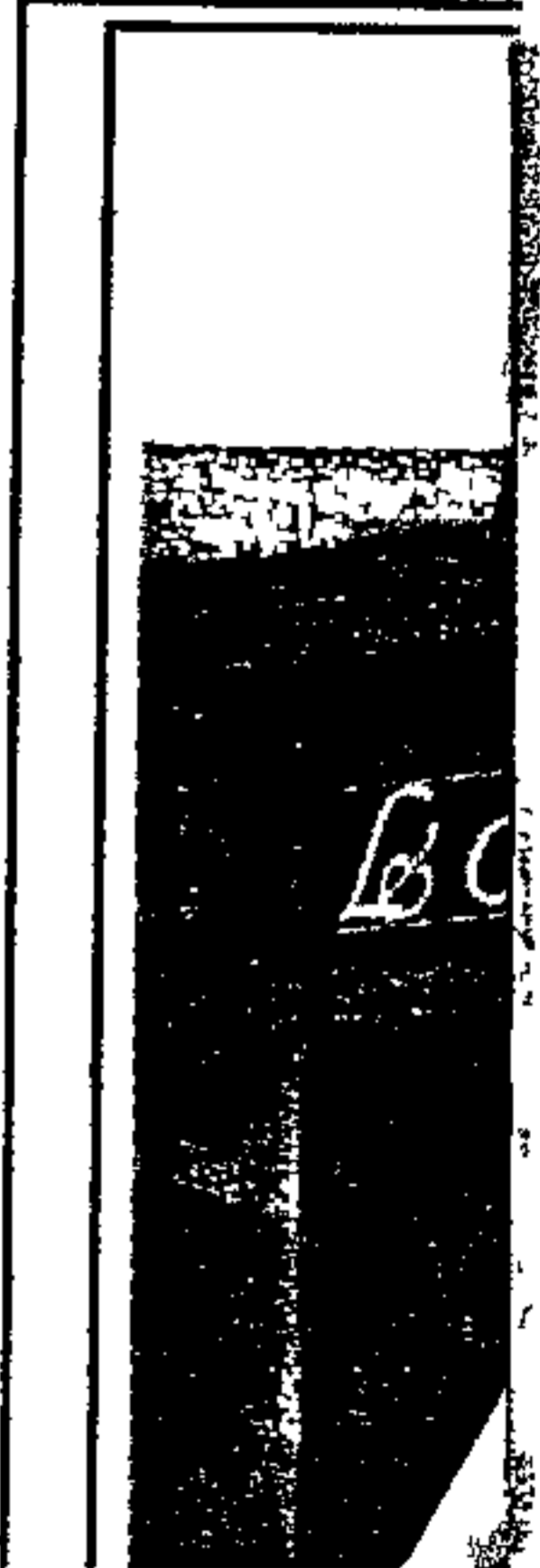
Safety conditions

He said seven workers were killed on January 9. Nine miners were killed and 14 injured a week later.

"Despite repeated calls for a national commission of inquiry to be appointed to examine health and safety conditions, the Government and employers have remained silent," Golding said.

The union, Golding said, demanded the commission of inquiry as it could not allow the lives of miners to be treated cheaply.

C



Two killed in mine accident

212 DIRK HARTFORD

ANOTHER two miners were killed and two more injured yesterday in a seismic accident at Elandsrand gold mine near Carletonville, Anglo gold and uranium division spokesman James Duncan said.

This brings to 12 the number of miners killed in accidents in the past two days. Ten workers were killed and 16 injured at Western Deep Levels gold mine on Monday.

The NUM condemned the deaths saying "every death is one too many" and repeated its demand for a judicial commission of inquiry.

NUM spokesman Marcel Golding said the Minerals Act was "totally inadequate to deal with rockbursts and rockfalls" which were the main cause of deaths.

He said the mine inspectorate was not in a position to challenge the industry's approach to mine support systems underground. "The industry follows its own guidelines. There is technology available to minimise rockbursts, but it is not being used."

Anglo said it regretted the deaths and would hold a news conference today to state the industry's position.

Call for mine safety probe

Sowetan Reporter

212

THE National Union of Mineworkers and the Mineworkers Union have called for a comprehensive probe into mining safety after 10 miners died yesterday at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels

Sixteen others were injured in the accident, some 2 400m underground at South Gold mines near Carletonville

NUM assistant general secretary Mr Marcel Golding said despite repeated calls for the appointment of a National Commission of Inquiry into health and safety conditions on the country's mines, "the Government and employees have remained silent"

Golding described Western Deep Level's safety record as "appalling"

He said that before Monday's accident, seven miners had been killed on January 9 and a week later another one died and 14 had been injured

The all-white Mineworkers Union also demanded a special investigation into the series of mine accidents in the country since the beginning of the year

If the union found that conditions on the mines were not safe, "we would be forced to advise our members to stop work", union spokesman Mr Flip Buys said

Mr James Duncan of Anglo American said it was unfortunate the union had chosen a tragic incident to make "unconstructive accusations that fly in the face of Western Deep Level's improved safety record over the past five years"

The fatality rate had declined from two to 1,4 a thousand, the reportable injury rate from 27 to 22 a million

Pressings need for safer mines

STAR 5/2/92

The death of 10 miners at Anglo American's Western Deep Levels once again raises the question of health and safety standards on SA mines. **SHAREEN SINGH** reports. (212)

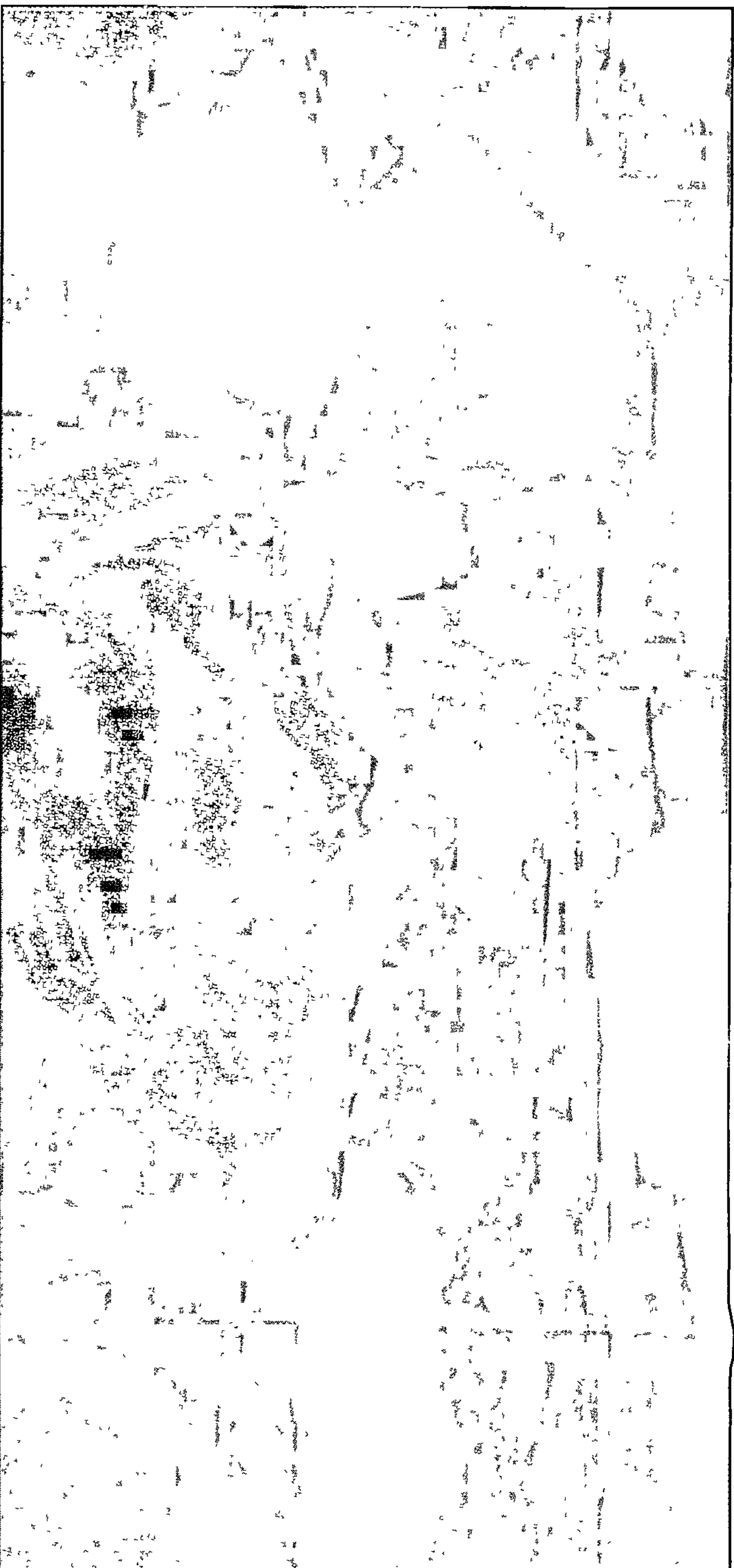
MINING is an inherently dangerous activity and nowhere in the world have employers and unions succeeded in accomplishing accident-free mining. But, despite the dangers, many major mining countries have made significant progress in reducing fatalities and injuries.

In South Africa, however, health and safety standards remain relatively poor, yet resources for effective health and safety management are impressive, according to research done by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

In the past four weeks alone 18 miners died and 32 were injured in seven mine accidents. Three of these accidents were at Western Deep Levels as a result of rockbursts. Ten miners died in Monday's accident at the mine, and seven were killed in another two rockbursts on January 9 and January 16.

In 1989, 735 miners were killed and 10 097 were injured, in 1990, 677 died and 9 963 were injured and last year 603 were killed and 9 103 were injured.

NUM's health and safety coordinator, Mavis Hermannus, noted that although the fatality and injury rate figures showed a slight decline, one had to take into account that the industry had in the past two years retrained thousands of workers. This effectively meant that there was no real decline in the



Dangerous work . . . South Africa has some of the deepest mines in the world and the deeper the mine, the greater the potential for rockbursts

number of fatalities and injuries.

Most of the accidents this year were in the West Rand mining region which has world-renowned seismologists and mining engineers.

"It is clear that something is amiss in terms of how their ex-

perience and advice is being implemented.

"It also points to the fact that the extent to which technical advisors are integrated in the production process, is extremely limited," Ms Hermannus said. Chamber of Mines safety and technical services general man-

ager, Johan Greeff, said there was a definite linear relationship between mine levels and rockbursts the deeper the mine, the greater the potential for rockbursts.

South Africa had some of the deepest mines in the world and many of these were in the West

Rand region.

Research into seismic events which caused rockbursts was a major focus of Comro, the chamber's research organisation, Mr Greeff said.

According to Ms Hermannus, many accidents were related to poor training. Miners in South

Africa received between one and three weeks' training prior to being sent underground.

Furthermore, the language used during training was "Pankalo" which was not only offensive to many workers but also not understood by many miners, Ms Hermannus said.

Compensation for injured miners was cheap and grossly inadequate, she said, noting that many of those miners ended up disabled. On Christmas Eve, four miners were killed at Har-tebeesfontein mine and 75 injured. Seventeen of those injured were likely to become

paraplegics, Ms Hermannus said. After Monday's accident the NUM reiterated its demand for a commission of inquiry into health and safety on the mines.

Chamber of Mines spokesman Peter Bunkell said employers' attitude to a commission of inquiry was dictated by the fact that a Mine Safety Committee exists in terms of the Mines and Works Act, with representatives from employers, trade unions and the Government.

"All unions are given the opportunity in this structure of raising issues of particular concern and we are not convinced that we have exhausted the use of this body," Mr Bunkell said.

However, the Chamber of Mines had not discarded the suggestion of a commission of inquiry and would be discussing the issue with NUM today.

The chamber viewed the quest for health and safety in a serious light which was why they agreed at the mining summit to continue negotiation.

Developments were taking place in the industry in an attempt to predict seismic events which result in rockbursts and other damaging accidents.

Some advances in technology had been made in this regard but had not been perfected.

Regarding training, he said this was a continuous process which carried on underground and became the responsibility of the shift boss.

Mr Bunkell was not in a position to comment on the chamber's position on the industry-wide health and safety agreement.

The NUM will be holding its fourth health and safety conference tomorrow. With miners' emotions running high after this week's accident, miners are likely to pressure union leadership into urgently addressing safety issues with employers. □

Anglo man talks on mine safety

8/Day 6/2/92 212
DIRK-HARTFORD

THE NUM was "quite right" that ragged stoping profiles were a safety concern on mines where a number of fatal accidents had taken place recently, Anglo American's West Rand GM Jim McLuskie said yesterday.

But he argued that while Anglo had problems with stoping profiles, these were not the critical factors in safety.

In response, the NUM said stoping profiles were "terrible" and that Anglo had no contingency plans for keeping stopes in shape. "They are not even in line with Chamber of Mines guidelines for stopes," the NUM said.

McLuskie was speaking yesterday at a media conference at Western Deep Levels gold mine where 18 miners have died this year. Anglo's gold and uranium division chairman Clem Sunter and MD Lionel Hewitt were also present.

When asked what Anglo's response was to the NUM's demand for an independent judicial commission of inquiry into mine health and safety, Sunter said he was opposed to an inquiry into Western Deep because this was the job of the government mining engineer.

He was, however, open to a national

inquiry if it was a decision flowing from discussions with unions and government in mining summit structures.

Sunter said mining layouts had been improved, a seismic network using geophones to listen to the rock and isolate areas of high stress was being introduced and there were possibilities of de-stressing high-stress areas through drilling ahead and blasting.

"In the future there is the possibility of early warning systems giving time to employees to evacuate the immediate working area ahead of a seismic event."

McCluskie, who argued that mine safety had generally improved at Elandsrand and Western Deep Levels mines, said the most important areas for improvement were:

- In face support and training so workers could identify weak rock and pick the right type of support for it,
- To motivate employees to participate actively in safety; and
- To combat rockbursts and rockfalls — in particular seismic rockfalls which accounted for nearly 70% of fatalities in the industry.

Anglo American's West Rand region GM Jim McLuskie addresses the media yesterday on mine fatality figures at Western Deep Level gold mine. Behind him is Anglo's gold and uranium division chairman Clem Sunter.

Picture ROBBIE BOTHA

Call for retrenchment tax relief

Mines back union plan for safety inquiry

JOINT proposals by unions and mining management on mine safety and tax on retrenchment pay — the latter with nationwide tax policy implications — are scheduled to be forwarded to government soon.

The two proposals are the first concrete recommendations arising from the proceedings of working groups established at last June's mining summit.

Industry sources said the Chamber of Mines executive committee agreed on Wednesday to accept union proposals for an independent inquiry into laws affecting mine safety. The chamber is to propose that the inquiry be conducted by mining rather than legal experts.

This proposal had been debated by the working group charged with examining employment conditions and health, welfare and safety standards in the industry.

Initial resistance to the proposed inquiry by some mining groups — particularly Gold Fields, which believes mine safety is a matter of management prerogative — had been overcome, a source said.

It seemed the recent rash of fatal accidents in the industry had provided the final impetus for consensus on the issue within the chamber.

Gold Fields and chamber spokesmen declined to comment.

NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding, who has represented the union in these discussions, is out of the country and could not be reached for comment.

However, union collective bargaining department head Martin Nicol, who had not yet been informed of the chamber deci-

ALAN FINE

sion, said the union would be pleased were the industry to support the union's call for an inquiry into mine safety. But he was bitter at the length of time it had taken for mine-owners to reach this conclusion.

The NUM and other mining unions involved in the talks still have to examine the terms of the chamber's decision.

The proposed changes to tax law are designed to eliminate excessive taxes being paid by laid-off workers on their retrenchment pay. They are expected to be put to government's tax advisory committee first.

They were devised by the working group focusing on alleviating the plight of retrenched miners and of communities affected by mine closures and the scaling down of operations.

Nicol says the NUM wants changes to tax law and regulations so that retrenched workers are covered by a higher tax threshold or retrenchment pay tax liabilities can be spread over three years.

Nicol says thousands of miners have had about 25% of their retrenchment packages deducted as PAYE taxes. Few find subsequent employment and this means their actual tax liabilities on these retrenchment payments are nil or very small.

However, the miners are normally taxed through the SITE system and are therefore not registered to claim back any portion of the PAYE payment. Their ability to register is hampered by the fact that the PAYE system is inaccessible to many migrant

□ To Page 2

Mine safety From Page 1

workers, geographically and in terms of the fact that the system operates only in English and Afrikaans.

The fact that retrenched workers are forced to pay excessive tax "is a huge scandal beneath the edifice of the tax system", Nicol says.

He adds that the union has already discussed possible solutions with officials at Inland Revenue offices in mining towns without success.

Both he and industry sources say any tax

changes arising from these proposals will have to apply to retrenched employees nationally in all industries.

Other issues arising from the June summit under discussion in working groups are developing guidelines for mine closures and scaling down operations with a view to finding options; and devising ways to prolong the lives of mines.

It is understood that the chamber has rejected a union proposal for a standing commission on industry restructuring.

News in Brief

4 miners die in rockfalls (212)

JOHANNESBURG — Four miners died and four were injured in rockfalls at the Western Deep Levels South gold mine near Carletonville yesterday morning "Of the four injured, one is in a stable condition in hospital," said mine-owners Anglo American CT 15/2/92

Mine to stop work for safety seminar

ANGLO AMERICAN's Western Deep Levels mine will stop production for one day — at a cost of R1,2m — for a safety seminar involving all the mine's 6 000 workers

An Anglo spokesman said the company did not envisage permanently closing the mine's south shaft, where four explosions had claimed 21 lives in the past five weeks

On Friday four miners died after a rockburst, triggered by a tremor on Level 79 of the Carletonville mine, buried them as they were clearing rubble

Before that, seven miners died on January 9, after which there was another explosion on January 16. On February 3, 10 miners were killed

Anglo spokesman James Duncan con-

B/day 17/2/92
THEO RAWANA (212)

firmed yesterday that Western Deep Levels was to halt production for a day for a safety seminar for all 6 000 mineworkers, management, miners' union NUM and other worker representative organisations

He said the date had not been set and the stoppage would cost R1,2m in lost production. More than 300 workers have died at Western Deep Levels since 1980

Duncan said there was no question of closing the mine permanently, even after the high rate of fatalities

"We do not envisage closure of the mine, tragic though these deaths are. We cannot

□ To Page 2

Mine safety

B/day 17/2/92 (212) □ From Page 1

lose sight of the fact that the livelihood of some 6 000 employees and their families depends on south (shaft)," said Duncan

□ The Chamber of Mines said on Friday that the question of an inquiry into mine safety legislation had not yet been finalised and was still under consideration. The report was in response to Friday's report that the chamber's executive had accepted a longstanding NUM demand on the issue. Industry sources say that, while the Gold

Fields group has continued to raise objections to the plan, the other five big mining groups support it and procedures are already in motion to give practical effect to a positive decision

Gold Fields, which has declined to comment on the matter, apparently opposes surrendering any management prerogative on mine safety issues

The issue emerged from the June 1991 mining summit.

By Ferial Haffajee

THE NATIONAL Union of Mine-workers will this year campaign for a complete overhaul of the health and safety regime on South Africa's mines.

Among the resolutions taken at the union's recent health and safety congress in Johannesburg was the scrapping of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act. The union also believes compensation laws need to be revised

The union objects to racial bias in

Mine safety comes under scrutiny

21/2-27/2/92

the occupational diseases Act and to planned amendments which will scrap compensation for tuberculosis because of its links with Aids

Among the envisaged changes to the compensation laws, the NUM said payments should be easier and more accessible and that workers should be able to make direct representations to the Workmen's Compensation

Commissioner.

The NUM will also campaign to negotiate changes to the controversial Minerals Act with the Chamber of Mines. These negotiations should be "similar to the Saccola/Congress of South African Trade Unions/National Council of Trade Unions negotiation over the Labour Relations Act".

The NUM's resolution on accidents

21/2 is particularly wide-ranging. It calls for work stoppages for every death, union representation at inquests and commemoration services at the workplace "during and after working hours, to mobilise, educate, recruit and agitate the workers"

Among the more significant resolutions taken at the congress were:

■ Campaigns around dust, noise,

chemicals, radiation and racial discrimination at mine hospitals would be planned.

■ The training period for underground and surface workers be extended by two weeks.

■ Medical repatriation of workers be replaced by the rehabilitation, retraining and employment of disabled or ill mineworkers.

■ Cosatu, the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party develop an Aids policy.

NUM anger at five more mine deaths

DIRK HARTFORD

FIVE miners died and 24 were injured in an accident at Gold Fields of SA's Venterspost gold mine in the western Transvaal on Wednesday, prompting new union calls for a commission of inquiry into mine safety.

Gold Fields said yesterday that a rock-fall had caused a conveyance in which the miners were travelling to be derailed on 16 Level. Four of the injured sustained serious injuries, the company said.

The NUM asked how many deaths it would take before the Chamber of Mines, particularly Gold Fields, agreed to the

union's call for a commission of inquiry. NUM president James Motlatsi said he wanted "every single death, every single accident, to be treated as a disaster". He said criminal proceedings should be instituted against management if managerial negligence was shown.

Asked to comment on the NUM's demand for an inquiry, a spokesman for Gold Fields declined to comment on Chamber of Mines discussions.

26/2/72
Friday
5100

212

Five miners die, 24 hurt in accident

Sowetan

21/2/92

By Sowetan
Correspondent

212

FIVE workers were killed and 24 injured in a mine accident at Venterspost Gold Mining Company Limited on Wednesday

This brings to more than 30 the number of workers killed in mine accidents in the past 10 weeks, according to union figures

In a press statement, Gold Fields management said the accident occurred in the number 2A incline shaft, about 1 181 meters below surface, when, as a result of a rockfall, the conveyance in which the employees were travelling derailed on 16 level

Twenty four employees were injured and admitted to the mine's Gold Fields West Hospital. Four sustained serious injuries

The names of the deceased are being withheld until their next of kin have been informed

Mr Marcel Golding, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the accident and death rate on the mines was unacceptable

He said the situation was clearly getting out of hand

"We still have not received a response from the Chamber of Mines on our demand for a commission of inquiry to look into mine accidents and health and safety," Golding said

He challenged the chamber to give an immediate response to the union's demand, which was tabled on many occasions

Mr Peter Bunkell, a spokesman for the chamber, said the issue was still under discussion

NEWS IN BRIEF

Call for safety laws

COSATU said in Johannesburg on Friday it held mine management fully responsible for the "unnecessary" deaths in two mining accidents this week on the Far West Rand, and called for the enactment of safety legislation (212)

In a statement the country's largest trade union federation said health and safety were to a large extent the responsibility of mine management. It was reacting to two mine accidents this week in which seven miners were killed and 25 injured

B/Daw 24/2/92

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Act No 78 of 1973 one-sum benefits

1 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of National Health †

Whether one-sum benefits payable to persons in terms of the provisions of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, No 78 of 1973, were increased in the past year, if not, why not, if so, (a) by what amount and (b) with effect from what date?

B282E INT

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH. Mr Speaker, there are lump sums involved in the State Revenue Account in respect of the next of kin of pensioners who have died. Such next of kin receive lump sums and not pensions.

These lump sum benefits were increased over the past year by means of the amendment last year to the Act, Act 137 of 1991. These lump sum benefits were therefore increased by R2 416 as from 1 April 1991. The increases from the State Revenue Account apply to persons who were certified in terms of previous Acts.

Persons who were certified under the existing Act of 1973 have not been included in the aforementioned increase. The benefits which are payable from the mines and works account were not increased during the past year.

I am engaged in preparing a Bill which will redress this matter and eliminate all racial discrimination. I shall submit the principles contained in this Bill to Parliament to test them in respect of parity.

*Mr P J PAULUS. Mr Speaker, last year the hon the Minister introduced a statutory amendment in reply to a motion that lump sum benefits should be increased. It was then said to be discriminatory legislation. The hon the Minister

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

then obtained the consent of Parliament to grant these increases herself in future.

I am disappointed to hear today nine months later that no increase has as yet been granted to these people who may contract pneumoconiosis or any other occupational disease in future.

In addition I have here a copy of a Cabinet minute dated 12 June 1991 which states that the Minister of National Health in co-operation with the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs were to hold discussions with the Chamber of Mines and see whether they could reach an agreement. No consideration was given to approaching any employee organisation and asking their opinion on the matter.

I assume that the reason why such an increase has not yet been given to workers in mines and works is that the Chamber of Mines told the Government not to do so at this stage. They cannot afford it.

I feel that the health of these people who are the backbone of this country must receive immediate attention. They must be given an increase to ensure that they are in fact compensated for the disease that they contract in mines and works.

I cannot accept what the hon the Minister said. The hon the Minister said last year that she had to obtain an actuarial report and study it but, if the Compensation Commissioner places levies on mines and works, he must surely have an actuarial report to determine his annual levy. Consequently that argument also falls flat.

I submit that the hon the Minister does not know what is going on. [Interjections.] That is the reason why these people are not being given an increase.

On other occasions that side of the House shouts that we want to discriminate. Now that hon Minister had the opportunity to eliminate discrimination and she simply did nothing to assist these people.

Once again this is proof that the NP and the Government have no concern for the workers. They reject the workers. Further proof of this is that at present only one person in this House of Assembly represents a mining constituency. Miners do not want to listen to them. [Time expired.]

Mr M J ELLIS. Mr Speaker, this particular matter is very close indeed to the hon member for Carletonville's heart. I do want to say in all honesty that the hon the Minister's reply to the question put by the hon member for Carletonville is not entirely satisfactory.

Reference has been made to the fact that in Parliament last year we did empower the hon the Minister to increase these lump sum benefits or payments by 10%. While the hon the Minister might argue that some people in specific categories did enjoy certain increased benefits, it would generally seem that few people did, despite the fact that they were entitled to such benefits. I do not always like to agree with the hon member for Carletonville but, quite honestly, today he is correct in this particular case. Those poor people who have been affected by the hon the Minister's lack of urgency in carrying out this particular piece of legislation must be disappointed and frustrated, because it is clear that they are in desperate need of such increases.

Quite frankly there is a much bigger issue than that of whether lump sum benefits were made payable in a particular year. The real dilemma hinges on the fact that the degree of racial discrimination in benefits payable in terms of occupational diseases for mine-workers is great. The hon the Minister herself has referred to this today. For example, in 1990—I do not think the situation has changed much—Whites received benefits 1,7 times larger than those paid to Coloured and Indian mine-workers and a staggering 7,7 times larger than those paid to Black mine-workers.

The hon the Minister assured us last year in Parliament—and she said so again today—that the entire Act and the benefits payable in terms of the Act were under review. I sincerely hope that the Government is going to address this particular question as a matter of great urgency, because it is high time that the discrimination that exists is done away with. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH. Mr Speaker, I think the important point is precisely that we are making sure that we have the correct information when we make adjustments. It is not merely a case of making adjustments blindly. The investigation to which I referred in a previous debate was concluded on 21 June. According to that investigation it is quite clear that the adjustments which were

planned at the time would have been too expensive to be carried by the fund. Consequently I requested a further actuarial appraisal on 24 July 1991.

The second report contained a request that an investigation be conducted into payment based on salary.

I received the actuary's reports on 27 August and 20 September. In consequence of the content of the latter report, and after discussions with officials of the department as well as the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, options were investigated in consultation with the actuary to achieve equity so that the granting of lump sums could be continued as an interim measure until the compensation fund was probably transferred to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

The point I consider of importance is that he had to establish from the first investigation what the annual obligations of the compensation fund were and what they would be if, as was found in the first report of 21 July, the State were to make good the additional payment in respect of hidden obligations over a period of three to nine years instead of paying it out in a lump sum. This was an investigation that had to be carried out very thoroughly and one in which we could not come to a rash decision.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. What about paragraph 4?

*The MINISTER. The system. [Time expired.]

*Mr P J PAULUS. Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister can jump about today like a cat on a hot tin roof, but what she said was unacceptable. [Interjections.] The investigation that was conducted is conducted annually. The SA Chamber of Mines or employers must pay this amount into the fund. The amount for which the Government is responsible is a tiny sum in comparison with what employers must pay. [Interjections.]

*Mr J A JOOSTE. Mr Speaker, on a point of order. Is the hon member permitted to refer to the hon the Minister as a cat? [Interjections.]

*Mr SPEAKER. Order! The hon member for Carletonville may proceed. [Interjections.]

*Mr P J PAULUS. Over the past three or four months various organisations have requested the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

hon the Minister's resignation because of incompetence [Interjections] I want to associate myself with those organisations and ask today on behalf of workers in mines and works that the hon the Minister become a housewife instead seeing that she—and the hon the Deputy Minister too—is completely incapable of doing her work properly [Interjections] That role will suit her better than looking after the health of miners [Interjections]

Up to the present no draft Bill to payments by the Compensation Commissioner has been sent to organisations for their comment I feel that this is a step in the wrong direction It must be debated and information collected on it [Interjections] That is not the point, the point is that these workers who contracted a disease [Time expired]

*Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, I want to remind the hon the Minister of a statement she made in the debate last year I do not have time to quote it now, but she made a promise to the miners of South Africa and she has broken her promise [Interjections] This happens now at a time when we hear about Ministers who, besides their salaries of R8 700 per month, receive allowances because they live in their own houses, plus the water and electricity account and service fees, and about a single meeting of Codesa which cost taxpayers more than R3 million This state of affairs simply cries to high heaven [Interjections]

Now that thousands of miners have been dismissed as a direct result of the policy of a hopeless government, now that White miners have been driven from their residential areas and impoverished and now that they are being negotiated out of their fatherland and freedom, this Government comes along and by means of a referendum asks for a blank cheque to proceed with this mess [Interjections] They are asking South Africa for this It is asking too much of the White miners of South Africa [Interjections]

Take the example of a miner suffering from the second stage of pneumoconiosis He receives a lump sum of R50 410 If he invests that amount at the prevailing rate, he receives a monthly amount of between R500 and R600 I should like to know how one could describe such a person as someone capable of living decently in these times It is a disgrace that this Government is

treating White miners in this way! [Interjections] [Time expired]

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH Mr Speaker, it is quite clear that hon members of the CP think a woman's place is only in the kitchen [Interjections]

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It is important that, when any fund is adjusted, one ascertains whether the fund can provide for the adjustments The second investigation specifically examined what the effect would be if the additional payments made by mines and the State were to fall away [Interjections] We had to examine every possibility which would ensure the future of this fund It is not merely a question of adjustment and looking after the interests of one part I consider it of importance that hon members should know [Interjections] They are trying to make out a case here that we are insensitive toward miners, and that is untrue [Interjections] No, I am a miner's daughter, and I know what I am talking about [Interjections]

*Mr SPEAKER Order! Hon members must not get so excited

*The MINISTER The hon members are trying to act here as if they were the champions of the miners [Interjections] This is not the point I bear the responsibility of ensuring that this fund will be able to make provision for the adjustments that have to be made [Interjections] What will those hon members say if we effect an adjustment, and there is no money in the fund in five years' time?

No, we should do our work thoroughly, and we are in the process of preparing a fitting Bill in a responsible way We shall give Parliament the opportunity of expressing its judgment on the principle of parity which we intend introducing in this Act Then hon members will have the opportunity to judge the way in which we have made the adjustment That is fair and just

*Mr J H HOON You broke your promises

*The MINISTER No promises were broken [Time expired]

Debate concluded

Assassination in Pietermaritzburg, arrests
2 Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order



(1) Whether any arrests have been made in connection with the assassination in Pietermaritzburg on or about 8 February 1992 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(2) whether, in the light of recent political assassinations in Natal, the Police are taking any steps to prevent further incidents of this nature, if so, what steps?

B291E INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Speaker, this interpellation has two parts I want to deal with the first part first Statements from various witnesses were obtained Alleged suspects were also approached and thoroughly interrogated and warning statements were obtained from them As a result of contradictions in different witnesses' statements, no prima facie case could be formulated against any of the alleged suspects at that stage The investigation is being continued The office of the Attorney-General of Natal is being kept informed of the progress of the investigation

As regards the second part, the SA Police always endeavours to prevent any criminal act, whether it has a political motivation or an ordinary criminal motivation Depending on circumstances, additional members from other regions and units are sent to problem areas to stabilise the situation If possible, the SA Police prevents people from forming groups in an attempt to restrain the possible incitement of emotions Attempts are made to diffuse unrest through joint discussions with militant factions High-density operations are undertaken, such as road-blocks, the cordoning-off of areas, searches of homes and hostels, intensified foot patrols and intensified night patrols

Specific incidents can only be prevented if the police receive information beforehand regarding the planning of such incidents Should the police have information regarding planned attacks against prominent people, they will react

I believe that the SA Police must play a prominent role in the restoration of law and order in the Natal-KwaZulu region, but it is also the duty of the leaders of Inkatha and the ANC to settle their political differences I believe that these

political groupings should meet, and I think they should meet now It is long overdue I believe that they should accept the peaceful, democratic way to settle their differences and not resort to violence In my opinion, assassinations will only cease once this agreement is reached and implemented at grassroots level

Mr R F HASWELL Mr Speaker, 12 months ago I raised the matter of the assassination, also in Pietermaritzburg, of Nkosi Maphumulo Despite allegations and an inquest no arrests have been made

Today I speak of another peacemaker who has been gunned down in my city S'khumbuzo Ngyenya went through hell during the past decade Along with 150 other students he was forced to leave the University of Zululand in 1984 He was almost hacked to death in Imbali in July 1985 No arrests were made In February 1986 he was abducted in Imbali's main street by Inkatha members who then beat him to a pulp He was smuggled into Edendale Hospital for treatment, and then he was charged with having stoned buses The assault charges that he laid came to nothing In May 1986 his house was burnt down, and he and his mother barely managed to escape In June 1986 he was detained for a period of 12 months In November 1987 he was a key figure in the UDF-Inkatha peace talks which were initiated by the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce, but no sooner had the talks commenced, than once again he was detained This time it was for one week—just sufficient time to derail the talks In February 1988 he was once again detained, and was only released after leading a 30-day hunger strike

Since the unbanning of the ANC he has played a leading role in the rehabilitation of community life in Imbali It just so happens that as this project, "Peace in The Township", and a dispute resolution committee were gaining momentum—all of them things which the hon the Minister has asked for, and which I fully support—and just as this person was going to play a leading role in the local dispute resolution committee as one of its leading members, he was accidentally gunned down

I believe the record speaks for itself This man was never even charged, let alone convicted, of any crime Why? No White political or commu-

Mines' injury rate 'disappointing'

MATTHEW CURBIN

2/12

Bldg 2812/92

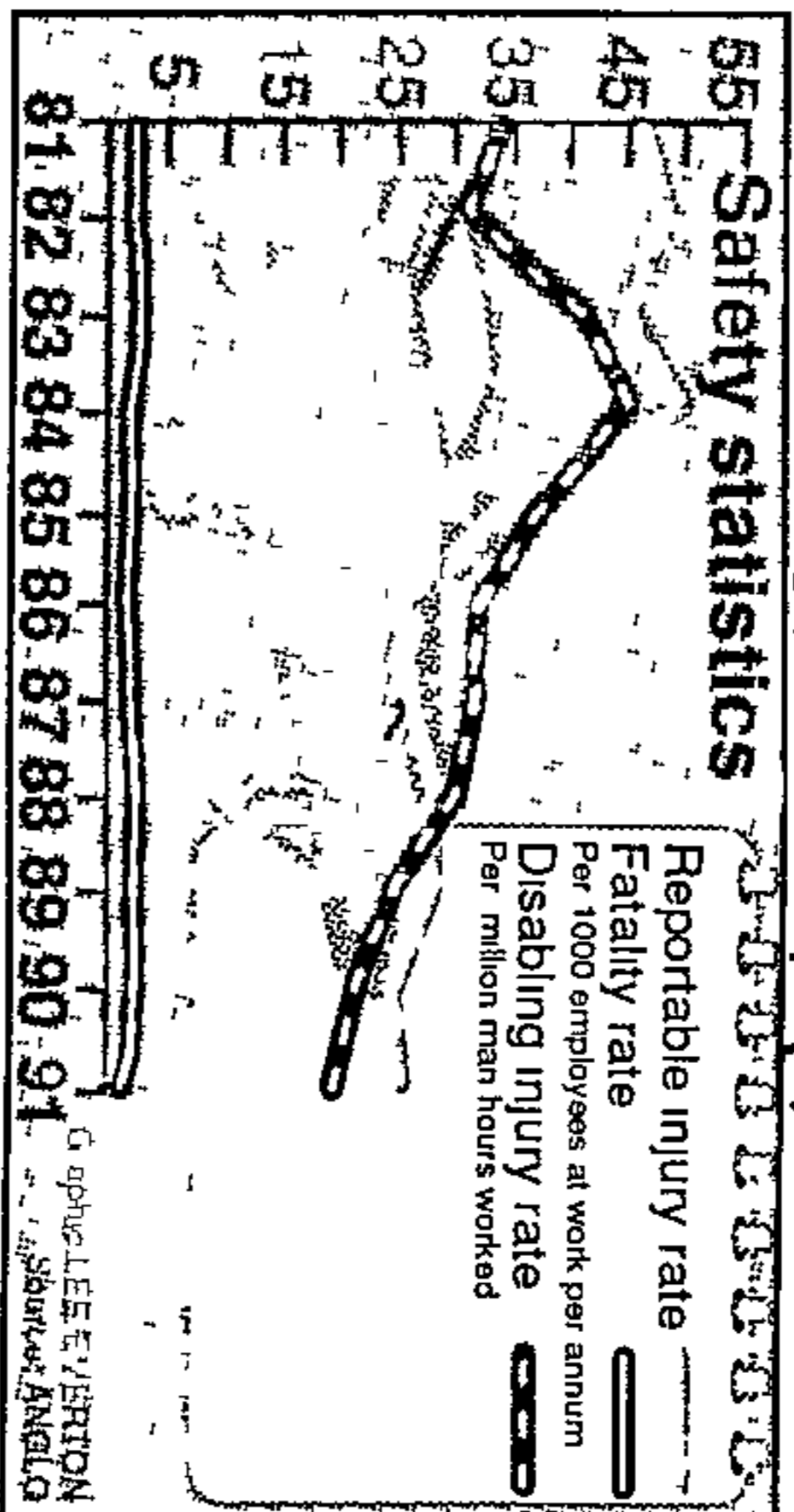
SAFETY campaigns on Anglo American's Vaal Reefs, Western Deep Levels and Elandsrand gold mines had mixed results in 1991, with falls in the rate of disabling and fatal accidents but increases in the number of reportable injuries.

Gold and uranium division chairman Clem Sunter said in the annual reports for the two mines that the rise in overall accident rates at Elandsrand and Vaal Reefs was disappointing.

Sunter said it was "extremely sad" that 1992 had started with two sets of rockfalls or rockbursts at Western Deep Levels south mine in which 17 workers died.

However, he said the disabling injury rates improved 10% and fatality rates by 37% to less than three deaths for every 1 000 employees a year at the mine (see graph). The number of "seismicity related fatalities" fell by 52%.

"We are constantly seeking to



improve our methods of combating seismicity and backfill is an integral part of our efforts to reduce rockfalls in general and rockbursts in particular," Sunter said in the mine's annual report. At the mine more than 30% of stopping panels were backfilled, and more than 60% would be in 1992.

He said at Vaal Reefs the emphasis on safety was reinforced by the introduction of a new "Safety First" campaign.

At Elandsrand, rockfalls and rockbursts remained a major concern, and the mine was critically reviewing slope support standards, launching a safety campaign and backfilling deeper areas of the sub-shaft.

Sunter said that "realism and creativity" had prevailed in 1991.

wage negotiations, but the same conditions were in force this year.

He said it was imperative that the parties stuck to "the groundbreaking principle" of profit and productivity bonuses in this year's wage talks.

Sunter added that although gold had not reacted to international tension in 1991, prices had held up well until the recession in the US and elsewhere took its toll.

"Gold remains a unique commodity, with a complex relationship between its practical worth in jewellery and industrial applications, and its traditional identity as a store of value.

"It is hoped the end of the economic recession in the world will signal the beginning of a sustained positive trend in the gold market", Sunter added.

He noted that in 1991, the introduction of the new uniform gold formula had accelerated. The change eliminated distortions introduced into the formula over the last two decades.

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Places in colleges of education

28 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether all student places in colleges of education falling under the control of his Department are filled, if so, how many such places are there, if not, (a) how many places are vacant and (b) why are they vacant,
- (2) whether any arrangements have been made with any other departments of education for the utilization of any colleges of education, or parts thereof, falling under the control of his Department, if so, what arrangements?

B245E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No,

(a) 4 679,

- (b) because the college sector is still in the process of rationalisation, the student quota has been reduced and a number of prospective students did not comply with the admission requirements,
- (2) no, but the following agreements have been reached for the training of students of other departments

— Edgewood College of Education and the Natal College of Education with the Department of Education and Culture of KwaZulu and the Natal College of Education with the Department of

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Microflight aircraft: accidents

5 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Transport

- (a) How many accidents involving microflight aircraft occurred in 1989, 1990 and 1991, respectively, (b) how many persons were killed as a result of such accidents in each of the above years and (c)(i) how many of these accidents have been investigated fully by his Department and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

D23E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

- (a) The following number of accidents involving microflight aircraft was reported to the Aero Club of South Africa, the control body of aviation sport, during the periods mentioned.

- (i) 1988-09-22 to 1989-08-31—17 accidents,
- (ii) 1989-09-01 to 1990-12-31—30 accidents, and

(iii) 1991-01-01 to 1991-12-31—30 accidents

It must be emphasized that damage in non-fatal accidents are usually of minor nature, and all accidents are therefore not always reported

- (b) In 1989 three (3) people died as a result of microflight aircraft accidents, in 1990 one (1), and in 1991 four (4)

- (c) (i) As a rule the Department of Transport investigates only accidents involving fatalities or structural failure of microflight aircraft. As a consequence seven (7) accidents out of the total of 77 accidents mentioned in (a) were investigated during the period 1988-09-22 to 1991-12-31
- (ii) This information reflects the position as at 19 February 1992

Miners killed/injured

6 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

- (a) How many miners were (i) killed and (ii) injured in accidents in (aa) gold, (bb) silver, (cc) coal and (dd) other mines during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) what are the names of the mines involved?

D24E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

Reply bound in Annexures of House—see M/150-1992

600 miners die a year

MORE than 600 miners were killed and 9 000 injured in the past year, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett said in Parliament yesterday

He said 461 miners were killed on gold mines, 42 on coal mines and 101 on other mines, while 7 571 miners were injured on gold mines, 361 on coal mines and 1 171 on other mines (212)

This means that an average of nearly two mineworkers were killed and eight injured every day of the year.

B/Dey 5/3/92

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DOWN in the dumps

Sowetan 6/3/92
MARIUS BOSCH discovers that a miner's lot is not a very happy one

GEORGE MATIWANA does not have the easiest job, sitting hunched over a noisy airdrill more than three kilometres underground in the world's deepest mine — Western Deep Levels.

Perched precariously above the metre-high slope on Level 97, 3 233m underground, where Matiwana drills holes for explosives to blast loose gold ore, are millions of tons of rocks which can shift at any time.

If what miners call a "bump" and mine owners Anglo American Corporation describe as a "seismic event" occurs, the rockface explodes, triggering a rockfall which can be felt on the surface.

Since January this year, 21 miners have lost their lives in three seismic events at one of the three mines making up the Western Deep Levels complex some 70 kilometres west of Johannesburg, according to AAC.

"A rockburst is the silent enemy, it is like fighting a war and not knowing where the enemy is," Western Deep Levels East mine manager Mike Smith said.

Humid workplace

But Matiwana, a 16-year veteran of goldmining, is unperturbed about rockbursts and the possibility that he may be buried beneath thousands of tons of rock.

"I am not scared of it, it happens every day," he said in a cramped, hot and humid workplace where he and 22 other miners spend nine hours each working day to break loose the ore that will yield only 30 grams of gold per ton of ore when treated.

Goldmining is a slow process, and despite some 5 500 miners descending into the earth at Western Deep Levels East mine every day, they progress at a mere 0.8m a day, Smith said.

Extracting a kilogram of gold, worth close to 36 000 rands at the current gold price of 350.25 dollars an ounce, would take at least a month at the moment, as they were cutting through dead rock to reach the ore, he added.

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But it would be a month fraught with danger for the miners working in a grim inferno, with giant ventilators sucking used air out of the mine at a rate of 700 square metres per second and replacing it with refrigerated air.

At its deepest point, the Western Deep Levels complex reaches 3 777m underground.

The recent deaths at Western Deep Levels prompted the National Union of Mineworkers to accuse mine management of having a "callous attitude" to the safety of black miners.

But AAC gold division's chairman, Clem Sunter, has pointed out that the fatality rate at Western Deep Levels last year had declined by 37 percent although he has acknowledged that "seismicity remains a concern."

In a bid to prop up the millions of tons of rock, the mine employs timber packs, hydraulic props and recently blast-resistant props but NUM last month questioned compliance with international standards of the rockface supports.

The supports did not help Amos Dhlomo in September last year. He was trapped for some 60 hours 3km underground after a rockburst before being rescued by fellow miners.

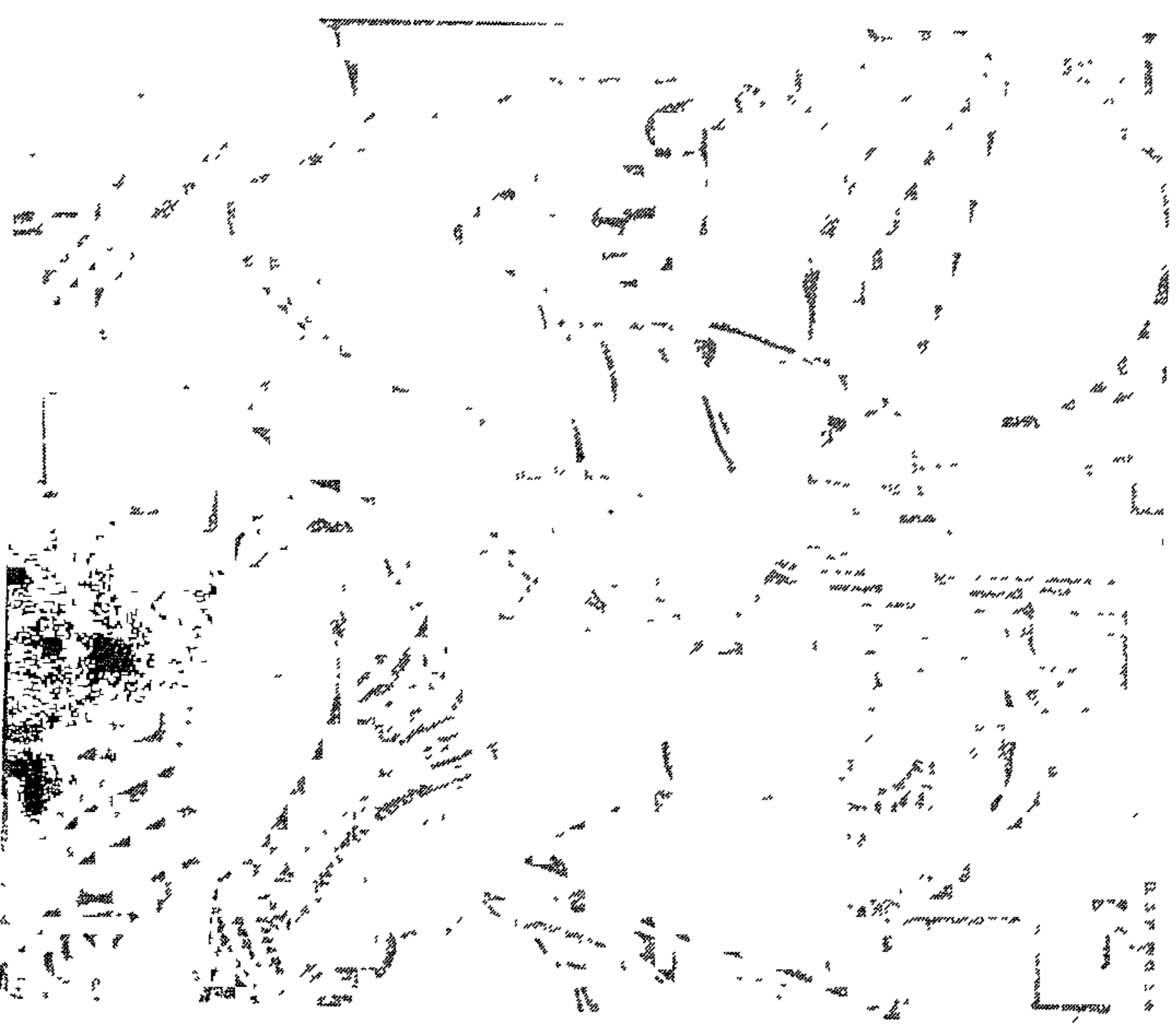
Dhlomo said he was trapped with two colleagues who later died from injuries. To survive, he drank water trickling from the rocks which he collected in his miner's helmet.

The first sign of rescue came when he felt a draft of cold air, Dhlomo said, adding "I felt very much happy (being rescued)."

Safety has improved at Western Deep Levels since the early 1960s, according to the mine's public relations superintendent, Martin de Beer, who has been working at the mine for the past 31 years, beginning as a learner mine official underground.

But despite modern technology and improved safety it still remains "rough and tough," De Beer said, adding, "It's a man's world" — *Sapa-AFP*

That sinking feeling



**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 829

20 Maart 1992

**VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYNE
EN RISIKOWERK**

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur: Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No. 78 van 1973), die volgende myne met ingang van 1 Mei 1992 tot beheerde myne:

(a) Die myn bekend as **Corby Rock Colliery (Pty) Limited**, op die plaas Corby Rock 1159, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Dundee, provinsie Natal, wat tans deur Corby Rock Colliery (Pty) Limited, Posbus 1348, Dundee, 3000, ontgin word.

(b) Die myn bekend as **Lakeside Colliery**, op die plase Welgelegen 221 IR en Leeuwfontein 219 IR, onderskeidelik gelee in die landdrostdistrikte Delmas en Witbank, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, Posbus 12247, Chloorkop, 1624, ontgin word

(c) Die myn bekend as **Westside Colliery**, op die plase Rondevly 208 IR en Dwarsfontein 209 IR, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Delmas, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, Posbus 12247, Chloorkop, 1624, ontgin word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myne met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Uitgraving Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

Bogronde Enige werk—

(i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, sowel as laaiwerk by ondergeskikte sylyne wat op die myngebiede gelee is,

(ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;

(iii) op of by afvalhope, steenkoolhope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word;

(iv) in boorslyp winkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,

(v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,

(vi) in steenkoollaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat ontledings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droë klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind nie;

(vii) waar monsters van vergruisde steenkool of ander minerale in 'n droë toestand gegradeer word; en

(vii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 829

212

~~829~~

20 March 1992

**DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINES
AND RISK WORK**

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director: Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), hereby declare the following mines to be controlled mines with effect from 1 May 1992:

(a) The mine known as **Corby Rock Colliery (Pty) Limited**, on the farm Corby Rock 1159, situated in the Magisterial District of Dundee, Province of Natal, which at present is worked by Corby Rock Colliery (Pty) Limited, P.O. Box 1348, Dundee, 3000.

(b) The mine known as **Lakeside Colliery**, on the farms Welgelegen 221 IR and Leeuwfontein 219 IR, situated in the Magisterial Districts of Delmas and Witbank, respectively, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, P O Box 12247, Chloorkop, 1624.

(c) The mine known as **Westside Colliery**, on the farms Rondevly 208 IR and Dwarsfontein 209 IR, situated in the Magisterial District of Delmas, Province of the Transvaal, which at present is worked by Rapid Coal Holdings (Pty) Limited, P O Box 12247, Chloorkop, 1624.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mines to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations: Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface Any work—

(i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, including loading operations at subsidiary sidings situated on the mining areas,

(ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,

(iii) on or at waste dumps, coal dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;

(iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,

(v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;

(vi) in coal laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet analyses are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place;

(vii) where samples of crushed coal or other minerals are graded in a dry state; and

(vii) where rock drilling is done

No. R. 995**3 April 1992****WET OP BEDRYFSIEKTES IN MYNE EN BEDRYWE,
1973 VERHOOGING VAN SEKERE VOORDELE**

Ek, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verhoog hierby kragtens artikel 2 (3) van die Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1991 (Wet 137 van 1991), na oorlegpleging met die advieskomitee, die voordele wat onmiddellik voor 1 April 1992 ingevolge van die Wet betaalbaar is, vanaf daardie datum, in die geval van—

- (a) 'n voordeel beoog in artikels 80 en 82 met 15 persent,
 (b) 'n voordeel beoog in artikels 87 en 88 met 17 persent;
 (c) 'n voordeel beoog in artikel 106 met 22 persent,
 (d) 'n voordeel beoog in artikels 79 (1) (a) en 86 (1) (a) met R31,00; en
 (e) 'n voordeel beoog in artikels 79 (1) (b), (c) en (d), 79 (4) (a) en (b), 79 (6), 83 (1) (a) en (b), 84 (1) (a), 86 (1) (b) en (c), 91 (1) (a) en (b) en 92 (1) (a) met 10 persent.

By die berekening van so 'n voordeel word 'n breukdeel van 'n rand tot die volgende volle rand bereken.

In hierdie kennisgewing beteken "die Wet" die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet 78 van 1973), en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis

E. H. VENTER,

Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid.

No. R. 997**3 April 1992****DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD****REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE
DEUR GENEESHERE EN TANDARTSE VAN ADDI-
SIONELE KWALIFIKASIES WYSIGING**

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 61 (1) (o) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aanvullende Gesondheidsdiensberoepes, 1974 (Wet No 56 van 1974), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 2275 van 3 Desember 1976, soos gewysig

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur—

- (a) die byvoeging van die volgende kwalifikasies onder die opskrifte soos aangedui

(a) GENEESHERE**Eksaminerende liggaam**

Die Kollege van Geneeskunde van Suid-Afrika

Kwalifikasie

Diploma in Geestesgesondheid
 Diploma in Obstetrie
 Diploma in Oftalmologie
 Genootskap van die Fakulteit van
 Gemeenskapsgesondheid

Afkorting vir registrasie

DGG (SA)
 Dip Obst (SA)
 Dip Oft (SA)
 GFG (SA)

No. R. 995**3 April 1992****OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN MINES AND
WORKS ACT, 1973 INCREASE OF CERTAIN
BENEFITS**

(212)

I, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister of National Health, hereby increase in terms of section 2 (3) of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1991 (Act 137 of 1991), after consultation with the advisory committee, the benefits which were payable immediately prior to 1 April 1992 in terms of the Act as from that date, in the case of—

- (a) a benefit contemplated in sections 80 and 82 by 15 per cent;
 (b) a benefit contemplated in sections 87 and 88 by 17 per cent;
 (c) a benefit contemplated in section 106 by 22 per cent;
 (d) a benefit contemplated in sections 79 (1) (a) and 86 (1) (a) by R31,00,
 (e) a benefit contemplated in section 79 (1) (b), (c) and (d), 79 (4) (a) and (b), 79 (6), 83 (1) (a) and (b), 84 (1) (a), 86 (1) (b) and (c), 91 (1) (a) and (b) and 92 (1) (a), by 10 per cent

In calculating such a benefit in fraction of a rand shall be calculated to the next complete rand

In this notice "the Act" means the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act 78 of 1973), and any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning

E. H. VENTER,

Minister of National Health.

No. R. 997**3 April 1992****THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND
DENTAL COUNCIL****REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION
BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS OF
ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AMENDMENT**

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 61 (1) (o) of the Medical, Dental and Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No 56 of 1974), on the recommendation of the South African Medical and Dental Council, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule the expression "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice R 2275 of 3 December 1976, as amended.

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by—

- (a) the addition of the following qualifications under the headings as indicated

LABOUR

Inquiry into mine safety

w/mant
3/4-9/4/92
By DREW FORREST

(212)

THE Chamber of Mines has bowed to a six-year National Union of Mineworkers' demand for an independent judicial commission of inquiry into health and safety on the mines.

Although he described the move as a breakthrough, NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding said the union was concerned about the commission's narrow terms of reference.

The chamber's proposal, which flows from joint union-employer talks arising from last year's mining summit, envisages a commission manned by a single judge which would focus on health and safety legislation.

"The chamber's main interest seems to be the Minerals Act. But we also want the enforcement of safety laws and issues such as inadequate compensation investigated," Golding said.

Of particular concern was statutory race discrimination in the Occupational Diseases Act. The NUM also wanted to focus on the union role in safety management.

Golding said the NUM had modified its proposal of a state-union-employer mining commission, which would keep industry policy, specifically in relation to downscaling, under permanent review.

The chamber had rejected the concept, also tabled in the summit process, as being "authoritarian and interventionist".

The NUM now proposed a non-statutory body with a charter of rights and obligations and an independent secretariat.

Miner dies in rockburst (2/2)

JOHANNESBURG — One miner was killed and three others were missing following a rockburst at Western Deep Levels South Mine shortly before 11am yesterday ET 3/4/92

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference code, appearing as a series of small, illegible characters.

604 die in mining accidents in 1991

(212) STAR 9/4/92

CAPE TOWN — Mining accidents claimed 604 lives in 1991, with rock falls accounting for 54 percent of all fatalities, Government Mining Engineer J B Raath said in the 1991 annual report of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Despite a safety campaign by the Association of Mine Managers and a decrease in most categories of accidents, those involving rock bursts and falls increased by 4 percent on gold and coal mines.

The mining labour force stood at 679 547 workers in 1991, compared to 715 170 in 1990. There were 426 380 miners employed by gold mines, 82 790 on coal mines, and 169 927 on other mining operations.

Many isolated strikes occurred during the year, many of them unrest-related.

The mining industry paid R11 661 million in wages dur-

ing 1991, against R10 916 million in 1990.

The report said 675 miners died in accidents in 1990, 526 in gold mines and 50 in coal mines. In 1991, 461 miners were killed in gold mines, and 42 in coal mines.

Most accidents involving rock falls happened at the stope face. At least four accidents occurred involving multiple deaths.

At the Buffelsfontein gold mine seven workers were killed and 13 injured after inhaling noxious gases.

Seven miners were killed and eight admitted to hospital after a tremor at the Free State Saaplans gold mine.

In another tremor, six miners died and two were injured at Western Deep Levels, East mine.

Seven miners died and five were reportably injured in a seismic event at the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine — Sapa

Breakthrough in rockfall prevention claimed

31 Day 14/4/92 (212)

MATTHEW CURTIN

A NEW system for securing steel supports underground in mines may mark an important breakthrough in preventing falls-of-ground accidents in the industry

Falls of ground and rockbursts cause more than half the underground fatalities in the mining industry, accounting for 280 deaths out of 522 in 1990, says the Chamber of Mines Government Mining Engineer figures show that last year 604 mineworkers died, of whom 461 were working on gold mines

The chamber and the Association of Mine Managers have targeted falls of ground accidents as the area of safety most in need of attention on the mines, and their Falls of Ground

Safety campaign is about to enter its second year

Multi Construction Chemicals (MCC), a Sentrachem subsidiary, claims to have developed a rock support system which doubles the efficiency of cement-based grouts. A grout is used to line drilled holes into which steel rods are inserted to support the hanging wall (ceiling of the tunnel)

GM Basil Kransdorff said yesterday that for some time there had been concern about the quality of the grouting material used to pack the holes, as well as the incomplete fill-

ing of the holes. However, industry sources said yesterday that while grout failure was cause for concern, it was not a critical aspect of mine safety. About 80% of accidents occurred at the stope-face rather than in the roadways or tunnels where steel rod supports were used.

Kransdorff said two years of tests by mining houses showed that the MCC cement-based capsule system was technologically superior to existing grout material

However, applying the grouts was still a headache for the mines

Kransdorff said MCC had developed a self-cleaning applicator gun, which was easily operated by an unskilled worker

No. R. 1109 16 April 1992

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

HAARKAPPERSBEDRYF, KAAPSE SKIEREILAND
HERNUWING VAN HOOFOOREENKOMS

Ek, Dennis van der Walt, Direkteur Arbeidsverhoudinge, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 48 (4) (a) (ii) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, dat die bepalinge van Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1902 van 2 September 1983, R 300 van 15 Februarie 1985, R 2724 van 24 Desember 1986, R 2330 van 18 November 1988, R 309 van 16 Februarie 1990 en R 2077 van 23 Augustus 1991 van krag is vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Maart 1993 eindig

D. VAN DER WALT,

Direkteur: Arbeidsverhoudinge

**DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN
ENERGIESAKE**

No. R. 1110 16 April 1992

MINERAALWET, 1991
(WET No 50 VAN 1991)

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Minerale- en Energiesake het kragtens artikel 63 van die Mineralewet, 1991 (Wet No 50 van 1991), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig

BYLAE**Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie regulasies beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No R. 992 van 26 Junie 1970, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings Nos R 303, R 304 en R 305 van 1 Maart 1972, R 1346 van 4 Augustus 1972, R. 2101, R 2102 en R 2103 van 15 November 1974, R 513 van 1 April 1977, R 1189 van 8 Junie 1979, R 537 van 21 Maart 1980, R 2227 en R. 2228 van 31 Oktober 1980, R 2703 van 11 Desember 1981, R 2264 van 31 Oktober 1986, R 367 van 27 Februarie 1987, R. 2566 van 20 November 1987, R. 1352 van 8 Julie 1988, R 1889 van 16 September 1988, R. 1130 van 2 Junie 1989, R 1339 van 22 Junie 1990, R 1644 van 13 Julie 1990, R 2706 van 23 November 1990, R 2923 van 10 Desember 1990, Kennisgewing 160 van 1 Februarie 1991, R 398 van 1 Maart 1991, R 1263 van 7 Junie 1991, R 2062 van 23 Augustus 1991, R 3083 van 20 Desember 1991 en R 814 van 13 Maart 1992

Byvoeging van Hoofstuk 35 by die Regulasies

2. Die volgende hoofstuk word hierby na Hoofstuk 34 van die Regulasies bygevoeg

HOOFSUK 35**Veiligheidsnavorsing**

35 1 Hierby word 'n veiligheidsnavorsingsrekening ingestel waarin gestort word—

(a) heffings ingevolge regulasie 35 2 (a) (v) betaal,

No. R. 1109 16 April 1992

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

HAIRDRESSING TRADE, CAPE PENINSULA
RENEWAL OF MAIN AGREEMENT

I, Dennis van der Walt, Director Labour Relations, duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Manpower, hereby, in terms of section 48 (4) (a) (ii) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, declare the provisions of Government Notices R. 1902 of 2 September 1983, R 300 of 15 February 1985, R 2724 of 24 December 1986, R 2330 of 18 November 1988, R 309 of 16 February 1990 and R 2077 of 23 August 1991 to be effective from the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 March 1993

D. VAN DER WALT,

Director: Labour Relations

**DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND
ENERGY AFFAIRS**

No. R. 1110 16 April 1992

MINERALS ACT, 1991
(ACT No 50 OF 1991)

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs has, under section 63 of the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No 50 of 1991), made the regulations in this Schedule

SCHEDULE

212

Definition

1. In these regulations "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice No R. 992 of 26 June 1970, as amended by Government Notices Nos R 303, R 304 and R 305 of 1 March 1972, R 1346 of 4 August 1972, R 2101, R 2102 and R 2103 of 15 November 1974, R 513 of 1 April 1977, R. 1189 of 8 June 1979, R 537 of 21 March 1980, R 2227 and R 2228 of 31 October 1980, R 2703 of 11 December 1981, R 2264 of 31 October 1986, R 367 of 27 February 1987, R 2566 of 20 November 1987, R 1352 of 8 July 1988, R 1889 of 16 September 1988, R 1130 of 2 June 1989, R 1339 of 22 June 1990, R 1644 of 13 July 1990, R 2706 of 23 November 1990, R 2923 of 10 December 1990, Notice 160 of 1 February 1991, R 398 of 1 March 1991, R 1263 of 7 June 1991, R. 2062 of 23 August 1991, R 3083 of 20 December 1991 and R 814 of 13 March 1992

Addition of Chapter 35 to the Regulations

2. The following chapter is hereby added after Chapter 34 of the Regulations

CHAPTER 35**Safety Research**

35 1 There is hereby established a safety research account to which shall be credited—

(a) levies paid in terms of regulations 35 2 (a) (v),

- (b) boetes ingevolge regulasie 35 3 opgelê, en
 (c) enige inkomste wat uit die belegging van geld in daardie rekening verkry word,

wat aangewend word vir navorsing en opnames betreffende, en vir die bevordering van bedryfsveiligheid by myne en bedrywe

35 2 Die veiligheidsnavorsingsrekening word deur die Direkteur-generaal bestuur wat—

- (a) so gou doenlik na die afkondiging van hierdie regulasies en jaarliks daarna voor of op die 31ste dag van Maart—
- (i) vir elke myn wat die Direkteur-generaal op grond van die aantal ongelukke en die ernstigheidsgraad van sodanige ongelukke bepaal, 'n veiligheidsrisiko vasstel,
 - (ii) behoefte aan navorsing gegrond op die veiligheidsrisiko van myne en bedrywe bepaal,
 - (iii) navorsingsprojekte identifiseer, die koste en voorrang daarvan bepaal,
 - (iv) vir elke myn bedoel in regulasie 35 2 (a) (i) 'n heffing gegrond op die veiligheidsrisiko van sodanige myn opelê, en
 - (v) die bestuurder van elke myn waarop 'n heffing ingevolge regulasie 35 2 (a) (iv) opgelê word, skriftelik in kennis stel van die bedrag van die heffing opgelê en die datum, plek en wyse van betaling van sodanige heffing,
- (b) ooreenkomste ter uitvoering van navorsingsprojekte aangaan,
- (c) 'n ooreenkoms aangaan met 'n beleggingsmaatskappy deur die Minister goedgekeur vir die invordering van die heffings, die belegging van die geld in die veiligheidsnavorsingsrekening en vir die betaling van krediteure, en
- (d) jaarliks, vir die tydperk geeindig 31 Maart 'n behoorlike balansstaat van die veiligheidsnavorsingsrekening laat opstel, wat op versoek aan enige myn wat 'n heffing betaal, beskikbaar gestel word

35.3 Indien 'n myn versuim om 'n heffing opgelê ingevolge regulasie 35 2 (a) (iv) voor of op die datum bedoel in regulasie 35 2 (a) (v) te betaal, moet die myn benewens die heffing 'n boete gelyk aan 5 persent van bedoelde heffing vir elke maand of gedeelte van 'n maand waartydens die versuim voortduur, betaal op die plek en wyse bedoel in regulasie 35 2 (a) (v)

35 4 Die Direkteur-generaal kan by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die bestuurder enige inligting wat hy vir die bepaling van die veiligheidsrisiko van 'n myn nodig het, vereis

35 5 Iemand wat—

- (a) versuim om 'n heffing waarvoor hy aanspreeklik is, voor of op die vervalddag te betaal,
- (b) versuim om 'n boete opgelê ingevolge regulasie 35 3 te betaal,
- (c) versuim om enige inligting ingevolge regulasie 35 4 te verstrek, of
- (d) valse inligting verstek,

is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R2 500 of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande of met sowel sodanige boete of sodanige gevangenisstraf

- (b) fines imposed in terms of regulation 35 3, and
 (c) any income accrued from the investment of money in that account,

which shall be used for research and surveys regarding, and for the promotion of, industrial safety at mines and works

35.2 The safety research account is managed by the Director-General who shall—

- (a) as soon as practicable after the promulgation of these regulations and annually thereafter, before or on the 31st day of March—
- (i) fix a safety risk for every mine which the Director-General identifies on the grounds of the number of accidents and the severity of such accidents,
 - (ii) determine the need for research based on the safety risk of mines and works,
 - (iii) identify research projects, determine the cost and priority thereof,
 - (iv) for every mine referred to in regulation 35 2 (a) (i), impose a levy based on the safety risk of such mine, and
 - (v) notify in writing the manager of every mine on which a levy is imposed in terms of regulation 35 2 (a) (iv) of the amount of the levy imposed and the date, place and manner of payment of such levy,
- (b) conclude agreements for the execution of research projects;
- (c) conclude an agreement with an investment company approved by the Minister, for the collection of the levies, the investment of the money in the safety research account and for the payment of creditors; and
- (d) cause a proper balance sheet of the safety research account to be drawn up annually for the period ending 31 March, which shall on request be made available to any mine paying a levy

35.3 If any mine fails to pay the levy imposed in terms of regulation 35.2 (a) (iv) before or on the date referred to in regulation 35 2 (a) (v), the mine shall, in addition to the levy, pay a fine equal to 5 percent of the said levy for every month or part of a month during which the failure continues, at the place and in the manner referred to in regulation 35 2 (a) (v)

35.4 The Director-General may by notice in writing to the manager call for any information which he requires, to determine the safety risk of a mine

35.5 Anyone who—

- (a) fails to pay a levy for which he is responsible before or on the due date,
- (b) fails to pay a fine imposed in terms of regulation 35.3,
- (c) fails to furnish any information in terms of regulation 35 4, or
- (d) give false information,

is guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding R2 500 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment

(a) (i) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, die tydperke vasgestel in Goewermenskennisgewings R 1299 van 1 Julie 1988 en R 2315 van 28 September 1990, met 'n verdere tydperk wat op 30 April 1997 eindig

D. VAN DER WALT,
Direkteur Arbeidsverhoudinge

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-
ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 1119 24 April 1992

WET OP BEDRYFSIEKTES IN MYNE EN BEDRYWE,
1973

VERHOGING VAN SEKERE VOORDELE

Ek, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verhoog hierby kragtens artikel 2 (3) van die Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1991 (Wet 137 van 1991), na oorlegpleging met die advieskomitee—

(a) met ingang van 1 April 1991 die voordele wat onmiddellik voor daardie datum betaalbaar was ingevolge—

- (i) artikels 80 en 82 van die Wet, met 15 persent,
- (ii) artikels 87 en 88 van die Wet, met 17 persent,
- (iii) artikel 106 van die Wet, met 22 persent,

(b) met ingang van 1 April 1992 die voordele wat onmiddellik voor daardie datum betaalbaar was ingevolge—

(i) artikels 79 (1) (a) en 86 (1) (a) van die Wet, met R31,00 per maand, en

(ii) artikels 79 (1) (b), (c) en (d), 79 (4) (a) en (b), 79 (6), 83 (1) (a) en (b), 84 (1) (a), 86 (1) (b) en (c), 91 (1) (a) en (b) en 92 (1) (a) van die Wet, met 10 persent

By die berekening van so 'n voordeel word 'n breukdeel van 'n rand tot die volgende volle rand afgerond

In hierdie kennisgewing beteken "die Wet" die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet 78 van 1973), en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis

Goewermenskennisgewing R 995 van 3 April 1992 word hierby herroep

E. H. VENTER,
Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid

**DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN
TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE**

No. R. 1139 24 April 1992

**SUID-AFRIKAANSE POSKANTOOR BEPERK
HERSIENE POSTARIEWE NA DIE BUITELAND**

Hiermee word ingevolge artikel 7 (5) van die Poswet, 1958 (Wet 44 van 1958), soos gewysig, bekendgemaak dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Poskantoor Beperk handelende kragtens artikel 7 (1) (a) van genoemde Wet en met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Vervoer en van Pos- en Telekommunikasiewese bepaal het dat die gelde uiteengesit in onderstaande Bylae ten opsigte van die betrokke dienste geëis of ontvang moet word

271 — B

Relations Act, 1956, extend the periods fixed in Government Notices R 1299 of 1 July 1988 and R 2315 of 28 September 1990, by a further period ending 30 April 1997

D. VAN DER WALT,
Director Labour Relations

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 1119. 24 April 1992

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN MINES AND
WORKS ACT, 1973

INCREASE OF CERTAIN BENEFITS

I, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister of National Health, hereby increase in terms of section 2 (3) of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1991 (Act 137 of 1991), after consultation with the advisory committee—

(a) with effect from 1 April 1991 the benefits which were payable immediately prior to that date in terms of—

- (i) sections 80 and 82 of the Act, by 15 per cent,
- (ii) sections 87 and 88 of the Act, by 17 per cent,
- (iii) section 106 of the Act, by 22 per cent,

(b) with effect from 1 April 1992 the benefits which were payable immediately prior to that date in terms of—

(i) sections 79 (1) (a) and 86 (1) (a) of the Act, by R31,00 per month, and

(ii) sections 79 (1) (b), (c) and (d), 79 (4) (a) and (b), 79 (6), 83 (1) (a) and (b), 84 (1) (a), 86 (1) (b) and (c), 91 (1) (a) and (b) and 92 (1) (a) of the Act, by 10 per cent.

In calculating such a benefit a fraction of a rand shall be rounded off to the next full rand

In this notice "the Act" means the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act 78 of 1973), and, unless the context otherwise indicates any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning

Government Notice R 995 of 3 April 1992 is hereby withdrawn

E. H. VENTER,
Minister of National Health

**DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

No. R. 1139 24 April 1992

**SOUTH AFRICAN POST OFFICE LIMITED
REVISED POSTAGE RATES TO FOREIGN
COUNTRIES**

It is hereby made known in terms of section 7 (5) of the Post Office Act, 1958 (Act 44 of 1958), as amended, that the South African Post Office Limited acting under section 7 (1) (a) of the said Act and with the approval of the Minister of Transport and of Posts and Telecommunications, has determined that the fees set out in the undermentioned Schedule are to be demanded or received in respect of the services concerned

**Asbestos fear causes
mine closure** (117) (212)

SHRINKING demand for the long-fibre amosite asbestos produced by Gefco's Penge asbestos mine will cause the mine to close next month. Inhalation of asbestos causes respiratory disease, and amosite has come under particular pressure from environmental groups. Around 700 jobs will be lost.

Wimond
815-1745/92

Taking on the big boys

w/mail
8/5-14/5/92

Mining is among the chief culprits in polluting South Africa. But a farmer took on Anglo American Corporation — and the court judgment has spurred the industry to become more environmentally aware.

EDDIE KOCH reports

A DAVID-AND-GOLIATH legal battle between the country's biggest mining corporation and a small-time farmer has shown that intense public pressure can combine with corporate responsibility to safeguard the environment from being degraded by industrial pollution.

In November 1989, Anglo American Corporation attracted the ire of environmental groups when 10 000 tons of contaminated mining waste, left by Anglo's prospecting division on a game farm in the eastern Transvaal, killed all the aquatic life in a nearby river.

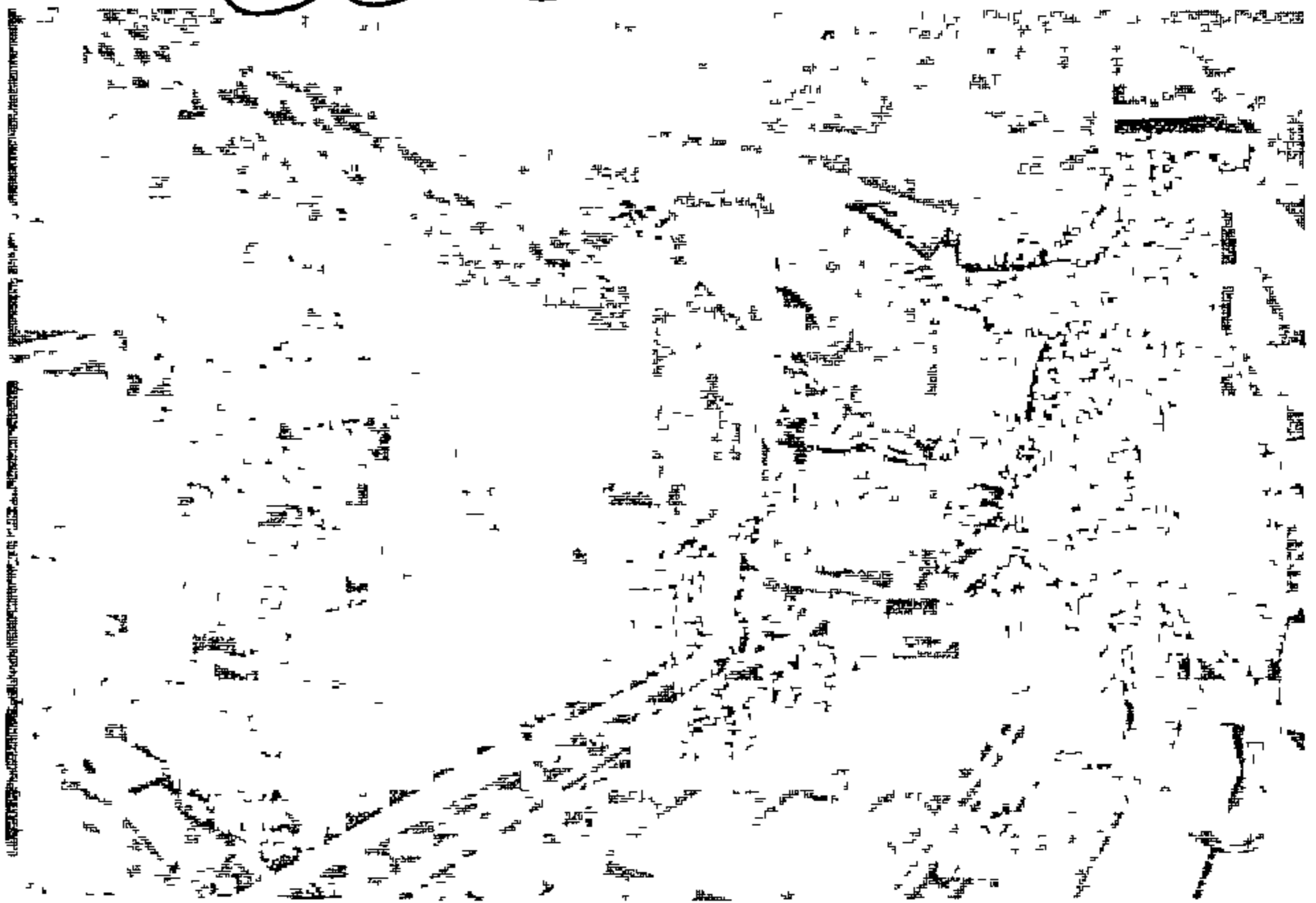
The waste was dumped illegally on the course of the river on a farm called Boondoks in the Barberton district after Anglo's prospecting services abandoned a shaft in the mountains where they had been exploring for gold.

The incident sparked a protracted dispute, which farm owner Luke von Johnson eventually won when he managed to persuade the company to remove the dump — and the result encouraged a thorough overhaul of environmental policy in the corporation's mining division.

The R2,5-million operation involved removing all waste material from the dump, cleaning up and rehabilitating the site and carefully burying the waste about 5km away.

In addition, Anglo conducted a comprehensive survey of its other prospecting sites. According to company representative James Duncan, every road, gully and trench dug by the company was checked to eliminate unnecessary damage to the environment.

"The incident at Boondoks also resulted in Anglo implementing a thorough environmental code of conduct that the management of all mine prospecting operations is obliged to implement," said Duncan.



Making amends ... Anglo American repairs the damage at Boondoks

The code requires that

- An environmental impact assessment is carried out at the beginning of every prospecting operation
- Monitoring of environmental disruption takes place during prospecting operations
- Steps are taken to remedy any pollution problems as soon as these may appear
- At the conclusion of every prospecting operation, a certificate is signed by all parties concerned that site has been properly cleared

Anglo was found guilty in court of violating clauses of the Mines and Works Act at Boondoks and was fined R10 000, which was suspended for five years. The magistrate took into account the rehabilitation carried out by the corporation and the review of environmental policy that the incident had stimulated.

"I think a sentence to hold the company to their word regarding this case and to try to keep them in future from conducting their operations in a manner detrimental to nature would be a suitable sentence," he ruled.

The Worldwatch Institute has judged the South African mining industry to be one of the most damaging to the environment in the world.

"South Africa has treated mining like a sacred cow, fearful of disturbing the cash flow. Air and water near mining smelting operations is hardly monitored and what little

monitoring is done is not reported. In South Africa the extent of mineral damage from mineral extraction is massive," said a 1990 report by the Washington-based institute entitled *Apartheid's Environmental Toll*.

But if this description was accurate two years ago, the outcome of the Boondoks case is a sign that some sections of the mining industry are beginning to take the environmental impact of their operations more seriously.

Other mining executives have also begun to display a sensitivity in their boardrooms to the ecological consequences of their activities.

Richards Bay Minerals is conducting the largest environmental impact assessment ever conducted in South Africa at the proposed site of its controversial scheme to strip mine the dune forests of Lake St Lucia.

John Frear, group environmental consultant for Genmin, says the company is spending large amounts on rehabilitating old dumps and preventing acid water from leaching out of slimes dams.

Butch Smuts, chief ecologist for Anglo American, said last year that "the corporation has decided at executive level that no new project will be funded without the environmental side being considered. This year we adopted an integrated environmental approach which requires consultants to be appointed from the word go."

238 died last year in rockbursts, rockfalls

(212) ARG 8/5/92
ROCKFALL and rockburst accidents were still the major causes of fatalities on mines which last year accounted for 238 deaths, of which 213 had been in gold mines, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr George Bartlett, said

A total of 604 people were killed in South African mines during 1991 compared to 675 fatalities in 1990, he said introducing debate on his budget vote in parliament

Since a high percentage of the workers were killed by rockfalls and rockbursts in the work face area, a campaign had been launched — backed by research — to improve temporary and permanent support

Various measures had been introduced to ensure greater safety un-

derground These included

- The establishment of a Rock Engineering Division in the department

- Introduction of a computerised accident statistics capturing system

- Further developments in the safe handling, transport, storage and use of hazardous materials such as explosives and diesel

- Restrictions on the use of flammable materials underground — Sapa.

the accusations — Sapa-Reuter

Crisis killing Angolan patients

LUANDA — Lack of medical care is killing dozens of Angolans daily because of a strike by Luanda hospital workers, officials said yesterday. The indefinite stoppage, in its fifth day, is the second in six months by the strikers demanding better wages and working conditions. "We don't have a single aspirin, anti-diarrhoea medicine or malaria pills," said one striker — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 16/5/92

Mine blaze halts production

UNDERGROUND production at the Libanon gold mine outside Johannesburg was affected when a fire was detected about 2 400 m below the surface on Wednesday, a spokesman for Gold Fields SA said yesterday. The fire has been successfully sealed off, and no injuries were reported — Sapa

STAR 16/5/92

Art vanishes in gallery move

DURBAN — Three paintings insured for R42 400 have disappeared from the collection of Maritzburg's Tatham art gallery, be-



Three miners' bodies found (212)

THE bodies of the three mineworkers who were buried under tons of mud at the Vergenoeg mine in the northern Transvaal on Thursday have been recovered. *Cipres 1715192*

The three men were Lodewyk Wilhelm Bothma, 46, Kenneth Mokoka Moyo, 36, and David Jackson Lebekoana, 48.

Mineworkers' bodies found

THE bodies of the three mineworkers buried under tons of mud at the Vergenoeg mine in the northern Transvaal on Thursday have been recovered (212)

The three men were Mr Lodewyk Wilhelm Bothma, 46, Mr Kerineth Mokoka Moyo, 36, and Mr David Jackson Lebekoana, 48 *Stimes 17/5/92*

B 10 am
18/5/92

Miners' bodies found

THE bodies of the three mine workers who were buried under tons of mud at the Vergenoeg mine in the northern Transvaal on Thursday have been recovered.

The three men were Lodewyk Wilhelm Bothma, 46, Kenneth Mokoaka Moyo, 36, and David Jackson Lebekoana, 48 (212)

~~19/5/92~~
B/P/eng
19/5/92

Award for Rand Mines

THREE Rand Mines gold mines were awarded the industry's Millionaire Safety Shield, the group said yesterday. Harmony North achieved a million fatality-free shifts on March 24, Blyvooruitzicht reached the mark on April 24 and Durban Deep on May 1

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Worker injured in mine blast

Star 2115192
An explosion at a gold mine near central Johannesburg seriously injured a miner yesterday, mine owners and hospital sources said

The miner was drilling a rockface at Village Main Reef gold mine when he hit an unused explosive cartridge, a spokesman for Anglovaal said.

The employee was admitted to the Rand Mutual Hospital in a serious condition.

The mineworker underwent an emergency operation on arrival at the hospital. — Sapa

Carbon tax threat to SA coal mines

SI Times (B455) 24/5/92

212

SOUTH Africa's coal industry faces a major challenge from environmental lobbies in the current decade.

The European Economic Community (EEC) proposes to adopt the most ambitious environmental measure ever contemplated — the carbon-energy tax.

The EEC Commission has

By IAN ROBINSON

approved a directive — subject to endorsement by the Council of Ministers — to impose the tax. The intention is to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions. Carbon dioxide has been blamed for the greenhouse effect and global warming.

The commission's plan stems from an EEC decision two years ago to stabilise CO2 emissions, which will mean cutting their predicted level in 2000 by 12%.

The proposed tax would start at \$3 on the equivalent of a barrel of oil in 1993, rising to \$10 by 2000. Half of the tax would be levied on the use of energy from non-renewable sources (excluding nuclear) and half on carbon emissions.

Weighted

The carbon tax is weighted against coal because it would be imposed at different levels on different primary fuels according to their carbon content. Because of its high carbon content a unit of energy, coal will carry a higher tax than other hydrocarbons. At \$10 a barrel of oil, the tax would raise the price of coal by 58% compared with 34% for natural gas (for industry) and only 6% for petrol.

The tax's application will, however, be subject to the "rule of conditionality". This means that enforcement of the tax is subject to the adoption of similar measures (involving an equivalent financial burden) by the EEC's main trading partners.

Nevertheless, Jacques Delors, president of the commission, wants the EEC to take the moral high ground by presenting the proposal at the United Nations earth summit — to be attended by 135 nations — in Rio de Janeiro next month.

Both the US — which generates a quarter of the

world's CO2 emissions — and Japan are hostile to an energy tax. The impact of the tax will be watered down by exemptions or reductions granted to important energy-intensive sectors of EEC industry, such as aluminium, steel, glass, paper and others. Although loopholes and opposition from other countries may prevent the effective application of the tax for some years, the EEC Commission's directive represents a "strong way" of presenting its position and exerting pressure on trading partners.

Signal

Counsellor (mineral and energy) at the South African Embassy in Paris, Arthur Dykes, describes the carbon tax as "potentially a major threat". Even if the proposed tax has no teeth, it has an adverse psychological effect on coal use.

The proposal sends a signal to coal users that if they fail to use energy more efficiently, they would be liable to penalties at some time.

Randcoal and Amcoal say they are monitoring the tax proposal. Randcoal managing director Rick Mohring says it "could be a threat, but it is difficult to gauge the magnitude".

Closer to Zaire

A ZAIRE-SOUTH Africa Business Association has been formed to promote trade and business links.

The association says SA has traded with Zaire since the early 1960s. Zaire pioneered the opening of international relationships between SA and the rest of Africa.

SA's first African trade mission was opened in Kinshasa and Zaire was the first country to lift all visa restrictions on South Africans.

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Body recovered

JOHANNESBURG. — Rescue teams have recovered the body of a miner and were working against time yesterday to reach three others trapped by a ground fall at West Driefontein gold mine in the Western Transvaal on Wednesday 30/5/97.

A statement by Driefontein Consolidated Ltd said the fall happened at a depth of about 2 500 m. — Sapa (212) ARC

3 die in mine (212) shaft rockfall

THREE people died and one man went missing in a fall of ground at Western Holdings at number two shaft at Welkom yesterday morning *Sowetan*

Rescue teams are searching for the missing man

Five employees have been admitted to hospital, two of whom are in a critical condition *3/6/92*

Anglo American Corporation's Gold and Uranium Division said the fall of ground followed a seismic event measuring 2,8 on the Richter Scale. - Sapa

WS

Bop mine sets safety record

Star 4/6/92
A new South African safety record was set when Impala's Wildebeestfontein North mine in Bophuthatswana achieved four million fatality-free shifts last weekend.

(212)
It took the mine nearly two years to set the record.

No other mine in the South African platinum and gold mining industries has been able to attain this record, according to Anglo American Corporation.

Besides Wildebeestfontein North only three other mines, West Rand Cons, Winkelhaak and Randfontein, have been able to work more than three million consecutive fatality-free shifts.

4/6/92
Wildebeestfontein mine's general manager, Charles Ashton, said setting the record was a team effort — Staff Reporter

Some jobs can cause respiratory disease

The link between respiratory diseases and certain occupations is just about as old as civilisation.

When people work year after year in dusty, poorly ventilated shops, mines and factories, and breathe in high concentrations of one or more foreign substances, lung diseases are inevitable.

Death

All of these diseases cause discomfort, varying degrees of disability, and some-

times death.

Three basic kinds of agents that can cause occupational lung diseases have been identified: organic dusts, including moulds, animal proteins and plant dusts, inorganic dusts, including heavy metal particles, and airborne chemicals.

Exposed to these agents, smokers are apparently at higher risk than the average worker.

Among the various

diseases of the respiratory system triggered off by organic dusts are farmer's lung which affects field workers who handle hay; brown lung which is associated with the milling of cotton and other fibres, and mushroom worker's lung from mushroom spores.

Some occupational lung diseases caused by inorganic dusts in-

clude silicosis, from

quartz dust, sand, stone dust, and silicon black-lung disease, caused by coal dust, and berylliosis, from the beryllium used in making fluorescent lamps.

Also implicated is asbestos which when processed yields a fine dust that obstructs the airways, and scars the lungs.

The resulting disease, asbestosis,

makes breathing diffi-

cult and hampers the body's efforts to take in oxygen and get rid of carbon dioxide.

Miners, factory workers, and construction workers are most at risk, but people in buildings in which asbestos has been used may also be exposed to excessive levels of it.

Job-related chemical offenders include

the solvents used in

paints and substances used in pesticides.

Doctor

If you suspect you have a job-related lung problem, you should discuss it with your physician. If you cannot change your working conditions, you may have to find a new job.

The Body Book by Reader's Digest

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Mines losing by spurning gold hedging

S/Times (Buss)

7/6/92

214

A TORONTO stockbroker has concluded that hedging of gold will add nearly a billion American dollars to the industry's revenue in the three years to the end of 1994

Broker Nesbitt Thompson's analyst Egizio Bianchini says mines have continued to sell gold forward, a factor which is having a negative influence on spot bullion

More than 100 companies were surveyed — and 39% of their production has been hedged. The survey includes figures from all the mines owned by North American companies as well as London's RTZ. They jointly account for more than 90% of North American gold production.

In the past six months these companies have increased their hedging total by 106 tons. The realisation for hedged ounces is falling as a result of lower spot prices and declining contango. It has fallen from \$436 to \$411 an ounce hedged between now and 1995.

Mr Bianchini concludes that the cost of hedging is still minimal. The opportunity cost does not become significant until gold averages above \$500/oz.

Echo

The risk-reward ratio favours mines which hedge. The study expects hedging to remain at 40%.

In contrast, SA's producers belatedly took advantage of forward selling only last year. About a fifth of SA's production is now hedged — by far the smallest percentage compared with America and Australia.

Nesbitt Thompson says two companies which hedged excellently would have incurred losses in 1991 if they had not done so.

Echo Bay made \$22-million extra compared with pre-tax profit of \$11-million. Placer Dome and American Barrick both gained more than \$60-million compared with pre-tax earnings of \$10-million.

North American producers have hedged 202 tons of gold at an average \$409/oz, and for 1993 the figure is more

By JULIE WALKER

than 90 tons at a price of \$420/oz.

SA's mines are becoming more active in the gold market, but some insist on being stubborn and waiting for the gold price to rally.

Mines have done as much as they can on the expense side of the profit equation. The reluctance of their managers to lock in guaranteed revenue at \$400/oz is surprising.

Their behaviour could constitute a breach of fiduciary duties in not maximising profits to shareholders. If the National Union of Mineworkers cottoned on to the principle that gold revenue can be secured, it might become a bargaining chip.

And for once, both shareholders and workers could win.

Earth tremor rocks Goldfields

By Montshiwa Moroke

An earth tremor struck the Free State Goldfields on Saturday night, disrupting electricity supplies and causing considerable damage.

Worst hit was the mining town of Virginia where windows were broken and walls cracked. Several suburbs were left without electricity.

The tremor's epicentre was the suburbs of Saaiplaas and Harmony, chief of emergency and protection services at the

Virginia municipality Pieter Smith said yesterday

Water pipes in Riebeeckstad, Welkom, were damaged and the tremor was felt as far away as Bloemfontein and Vereeniging.

In the western Transvaal, it was felt in Ottosdal, Lichtenburg and Rustenburg.

Mr Smith said the tremor occurred at about 8.30 pm while he was watching TV at his home in the centre of Virginia.

"All of a sudden there was a cracking sound like a rockburst underground, then a rumbling and windows started shattering

STAR 8/6/92
"I immediately called the fire brigade control room. We sent out traffic and police patrols to all important buildings such as hospitals and old-age homes, after residents started phoning in. The power failure lasted for two hours.

"We are quite used to these tremors, which last for a second or two, but this one was felt for about 12 to 15 seconds. It certainly was one of the most intense I have experienced in my 10 years here. Others who have lived here longer say it was the worst in 30 years."

COMPANIES

Mine safety 'cause for concern'

By Day 11/6/92

MATTHEW CURTIN (212)

THE safety performance of SA's gold mines is still cause for concern, says the Chamber of Mines' 1991 annual report

The chamber said falls of ground and rockbursts remained primary problem areas and had been the major focus of research and safety management efforts. Despite considerable technological progress, application of new techniques underground was lacking.

National Union of Mineworkers safety office Hasha Gordhan said yesterday that the spate of underground accidents, especially in the Carletonville area, this year showed safety campaigns' slow progress. Chamber statistics showed that although

fatality rates on gold mines fell to 1,16 for every 1 000 workers, down from 1,24 in 1990, the rate was no better than it was in 1985. The reportable injury rate increased in the year to 19,70 for every 1 000 workers, compared with 19,17 in 1990, the first increase since the early 1980s.

The chamber said that the safety performance of coal mines was particularly noteworthy in 1991, with reportable injury rates at their lowest at 4,46 for every 1 000 workers. The death rate fell sharply to 0,4

Overall the industry fatality rate fell to 0,97, the lowest mark since 1988

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die vyf-en-twintigste dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd twee-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK

Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

H. J. COETSEE,

Minister van die Kabinet

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS- ONTWIKKELING

No. 1564

5 Junie 1992

VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN EN RISIKOWERK

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No 78 van 1973), die volgende myn met ingang van 1 Augustus 1992 tot 'n beheerde myn

Die myn bekend as **Vaalbrug Dolomietgroef**, op die plaas Du Portlanding 500, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Viljoenskroon, provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, wat tans deur Plaaslike Boeredienste (Edms.) Bpk, Posbus 385, Orkney, 2620, ontgin word

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

Bogronde Enige werk—

- (i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied,
- (iii) op of by afvalhope, ertshope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word,
- (iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerpgemaak word,
- (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verklee,
- (vi) waar monsters van vergruisde erts of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word, en
- (vii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this twenty-fifth day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety two

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet

H. J. COETSEE,

Minister of the Cabinet

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No. 1564

212

5 June 1992

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE AND RISK WORK

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No. 78 of 1973), hereby declare the following mine to be a controlled mine with effect from 1 August 1992:

The mine known as **Vaalbrug Dolomietgroef**, on the farm Du Pontlanding 500, situated in the Magisterial District of Viljoenskroon, Province of the Orange Free State, which at present is worked by Plaaslike Boeredienste (Edms.) Bpk, P O Box 385, Orkney, 2620.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place,
- (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, ore or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water;
- (iii) on or at waste dumps, ore dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime,
- (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened,
- (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;
- (vi) where samples of crushed ore or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
- (vii) where rock-drilling is done

Lost miners found alive

JOHANNESBURG — Two mineworkers have been found alive "in good health" after being trapped 2 300 metres underground at Vaal Reefs East Mine for more than 72 hours, the Anglo American Corporation announced yesterday

The men were members of a group of mineworkers trapped after Friday's rockfalls at the mine near Orkney

Four other men are still missing and the bodies of three others were recovered earlier

The names of the three who died are being withheld until their next of kin have been informed

— Sapa CT 23/6/92

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Trapped miners found alive after three days

DIRK HARTFORD (212)

TWO miners were found alive yesterday after spending more than three days trapped in a stope 2300m underground.

But two more miners were found dead, bringing the death toll at the No 9 Shaft of Vaal Reefs' east mine near Orkney to five, with two still missing, reports Sapa/Sunday 23/6/92. Anglo American spokesman James Duncan said the men were dehydrated, but otherwise healthy.

He said there must have been sufficient air in the shaft to keep them alive and cool.

The National Union of Mineworkers slated the miners' deaths, reiterating its call for an independent commission of inquiry into mine safety.

Duncan said there was a seismic event and rockfall at the No 9 shaft on Friday morning.

Sixteen workers trapped underground had managed to find their way through secondary access tunnels to the No 8 shaft. They emerged unscathed.

Four miners were found injured — one with a broken back — near the site of the rockfall.

Mine management thought eight miners were missing, but after a computer check at the end of the shift it was discovered that nine were missing.

Workers who were about to begin their shifts organised themselves into voluntary rescue teams and went underground once the area was safe late on Friday morning.

Using picks and shovels, the teams had been clearing tons of rock to get to the area where the missing miners were believed to be. The five dead miners were found during the course of the rescue operation.



2 found alive 72 hours after rockfall

Staff Reporters

(212)

Two of the six missing miners trapped 2,3 km underground since Friday morning in the Vaal Reefs East Mine's No 9 shaft were yesterday found — dehydrated but alive — by rescue teams working round the clock

The missing men were members of underground work teams believed to have been dispersed between two stopes (working areas) after a seismic event triggered heavy rockfalls which blocked access tunnels

Anglo American Corporation

STAR 23/6/92
spokesman James Duncan said the rescuers — fellow mine workers who had been working in relays with picks, shovels and their bare hands for more than 72 hours — had made the breakthrough at around midday yesterday

"Preliminary medical checks of the two men underground immediately after their rescue showed them to be suffering from dehydration but otherwise in good health," he said

Both had been brought to the surface and were undergoing thorough medical examinations in the West Vaal Hospital yes-

terday afternoon

Rescue workers have also recovered the bodies of two other miners who have been missing since Friday's seismic event and rockfalls

This brings to five the number of employees who have died

The search continues for the two mine workers who are still missing after the rockfalls

Mr Duncan said that immediately after the rockfalls, work-mates of the trapped miners had downed tools and formed rescue teams

"Because of the nature of the

falls they weren't able to get sophisticated machinery in, and they never worked in teams of more than 20 at a time because of the restricted space

"They used picks, shovels and their bare hands to clear the passages. En route they found the body of one fellow in a cross-cutting early on Saturday

"We initially thought eight miners were missing but a check on Friday night showed there were nine

"This afternoon around lunch-time they found the other two miners alive

Harrowing tale of 'fool's gold' cave-in

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Only two "prospectors" survived the night-mare ordeal of Saturday night when 14 of their friends and relatives died after earth in which they were digging for what turned out to be "fool's gold" collapsed on top of them.

Both survivors are recovering in Greytown Hospital, where their condition is described as satisfactory.

Chamber

One of them, who lost two relatives — the other lost five members of her family — in the landslide tragedy near Tugela Ferry described the horror of her ordeal.

Baqphile Diadla (60) spent the entire night of June 20 trapped under 2 m of rock and clay inside a chamber barely wide enough to enable her to turn over.

She had been digging for what many of the local people believed to be gold.

It was the first occasion she had ventured into the shallow pits and tunnels that have been chipped away since the beginning of March.

After she had been digging for half an hour, the entrance to the pit suddenly collapsed.

Mrs Diadla said it all hap-

pened too quickly for any of the diggers to escape.

In seconds, all the prospectors were buried alive.

Fortunately, Mrs Diadla found herself able to breathe. She described her "tomb" as a small room. A small crack between two rocks allowed air into her tiny chamber.

But just a few metres away from her lay some of the 14 victims who had either been crushed by rocks or asphyxiated when buried alive.

Mrs Diadla was unable to move, she said, as her buttocks were pinned down by a heavy boulder.

She screamed for assistance the whole night, even though the rescue party was only a few metres away.

Landslide

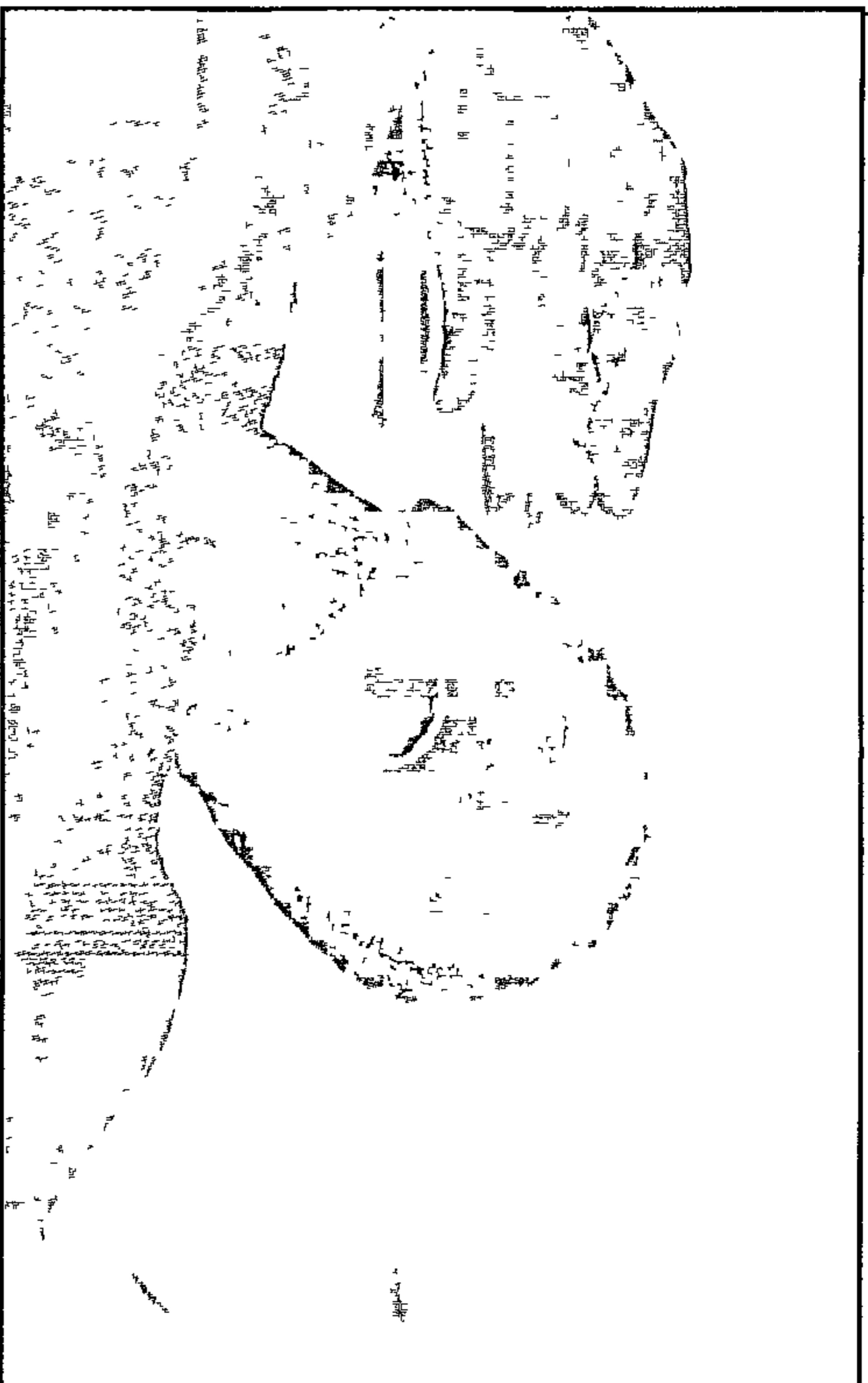
They managed to dig her out as the sun came up. She had been trapped since 10 pm the night before.

Two of her relatives were killed in the landslide.

The second survivor, Thulisile Sithole (27), was at the entrance to the pit when it gave way.

She was pulled free after an hour of digging.

Five members of her family perished in the collapse.



Thankful to be alive . . . the condition of miners Nduna Hlophe (left) and Lerata Letsie was yesterday described by the West Mining Hospital as stable. Picture: George Mashini



Miners tell of underground ordeal

By Brian Sokutu

(212)

Dust billowed in Shaft Number 9 at Vaal Reefs gold mine on Friday when rocks fell on mine crew supervisor Buti Mapholoba.

Mr Mapholoba (40) lost his torch-helmet in the fall — seven of his colleagues lost their lives and four others were injured in

the dark shaft 2.3 km below the surface.

Mr Mapholoba, Sello Pakiso (29) and Florencio Mabicane (53) were rescued on Friday by mine paramedics.

Two other survivors — Nduna Hlophe (32) and Lerata Letsie (30) — remained trapped until rescuers reached them on Monday.

Speaking from his hospital

STAR 24/6/92

bed, father of five Mr Mapholoba said he braced himself "for the worst" when the 4.4 Richter seismic event rocked the Anglo American-owned gold mine, near Orkney.

"Injured on the neck by the rock, I tried to crawl through the tunnel, to be hit by another rock in the spine. But I continued crawling."

Mr Mapholoba said he came

across injured miners, half buried by rocks, but could not help.

"I crawled through holes until I was seen by mine paramedics who took me out on a stretcher to hospital," he said.

Mr Hlophe and Mr Letsie, who spent three days underground, said they were thankful to be alive and considered talk-

ing "long leave from work."

"I rushed to get out but the exit was closed by rocks. I came across Mr Letsie who was trapped too. He begged for help," said Mr Hlophe.

Hungry, dehydrated and shocked, the two men sat together underground.

They said they managed to free another colleague, also

trapped by rocks.

"But he later died while sitting next to us, saying he could not breathe. The water level also rose waist-high. It was contaminated with blood and we could not drink it," said Mr Hlophe.

"I want to go home. I won't ever go underground again," Mr Letsie said.

Two miners are fine after rescue

Sowetan 24/6/92

(212)

RESCUE workers have recovered the bodies of the last two miners trapped underground since Friday in the Vaal Reefs East Mine's No 9 shaft.

This brought to seven the number of people killed when seismic activity caused ground falls underground, Anglo American Corporation spokesman Mr James Duncan said yesterday

Two miners who were

Staff Reporters

trapped 2,3km underground were found yesterday - dehydrated but alive - by rescue teams working round the clock in the mine near Orkney

The missing men were members of underground work teams believed to have been dispersed between two stopes after a seismic event triggered heavy rock falls which blocked access tunnels

Duncan said the rescuers - fellow mine workers who had been working in relays with picks, shovels and bare hands for more than 72 hours - had made the breakthrough at around midday yesterday

"Preliminary medical checks of the two men underground immediately after their rescue showed them to be suffering from dehydration but otherwise in good health," he said

Both were undergoing thorough medical exami-

nations in the West Vaal Hospital yesterday afternoon

Duncan said that immediately after the rock falls, workmates of the trapped miners had downed tools and formed rescue teams

"We initially thought eight miners were missing but a check on Friday night showed there were nine," he said

Duncan said the names of the dead would be released once their next of kin had been contacted

Two miners killed

(212)
CT 25/6/92

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners were killed and 12 others were injured in a ground-fall at the Western Deep Levels South Mine near Carltonville yesterday

NUM proposes inquiry into marginal mines

(212) JONO WATERS (212)

A NATIONAL Union of Mineworkers (NUM) delegation met government officials in Pretoria yesterday and proposed that a commission of inquiry be appointed to look into the survival of marginal mines and mine down-scaling. *BID on 26/6/92*

NUM negotiator Martin Nicol said the union would like to see the appointment of a body such as the Marais committee, which in 1990 presented a report on marginal mines. However, the committee had neglected mine down-scaling in its report, as retrenchments of the current proportions were not expected until after 2000.

The meeting stemmed from rationalisation plans at the marginal Harmony gold mine, where the work force had been slashed to 14 000 from 31 000 in 1989.

The NUM estimated the job cuts at Harmony represented a loss of four tons of gold and R120m in foreign exchange.

In a memorandum to Energy and Mineral Affairs Minister George Bartlett earlier this month, the NUM proposed that the state refund indirect taxes generated by marginal mine activities so that such mines could remain safe sources of employment.

Nicol described the meeting as "cordial and fruitful", saying government representatives agreed there was a need to review state policy on the mining industry.

DIRK HARTFORD reports that the NUM yesterday cancelled a meeting with the Chamber of Mines, saying national negotiations were in jeopardy after Gold Fields of SA and Anglovaal refused to consider the union's profit-sharing proposal.

Miners' journey

STAR 27/6/92

212

"I AM very happy to be alive, to be with living people. Down there, it was absolute hell. I have no words to describe it. It was dark, wet and horrible. I had given up life. I will never, never, ever go back down there again."

Lerata Letsie was gazing through his hospital window at a giant walnut tree, whose browning leaves were ablaze in a myriad colours on a crisp winter's day. Slowly he let out a deep sigh.

The "down there" he was referring to was 3,5 km down in the bowels of Shaft No 9 at Vaal Reefs gold mine where, at about 9.30 am last Friday, he and five fellow mineworkers suddenly heard a muffled roar that Letsie thought was "something like an earthquake".

The men had been working as usual in a shallow stope — an enclosed area — where, stooped or on their knees, they work jackhammers and other equipment to loosen the gold-bearing rock. As they work deeper and laterally into the strata, the cavity left behind them is secured with pylons put in place with hydraulic jacks. Al-

'Finally the man gave a last, heavy sigh and started banging his head against the rock of the stope — and then he was gone.'

though the rules of safety are strictly enforced, it's a hazardous job.

With Letsie was Nduna Hlophe and three others. Letsie (30) comes from Mafeteng in Lesotho. He is the father of three young children and has been mining since 1985.

Hlophe is from Hlongwane in Swaziland and has five children. He has been mining since 1978. They were the only ones who survived to tell of their ordeal that fateful Friday night.

"Suddenly, after we heard the rumble, rocks started falling from above, covering the whole work area," said



TOUGH GOING: Life at the stope of a mine is hard, harsh and noisy — and in spite of the best safety measures in the industry, dangerous at times.

THREE of the many thousands of men who toil beneath the ground to produce the country's wealth experienced their ultimate terror last week — being trapped by a rockfall. One of them, injured and in pain, lost hope and apparently took his own life. Miraculously the other two survived. They tell their grim story to JOE LOUW.

Hlophe, still looking bewildered as he spoke.

"I panicked and saw everybody running towards what looked like a safety exit. I ran too but soon realised there was no exit. Rocks were crashing down all round us and I quickly made it back to where I had come from. It was dark and dusty and the place was full of screams.

"Then I became aware of this agonising scream above the others. Looking round I saw it was my workmate, Letsie. I started to approach him but he shouted to me that I should go back, that it was not safe. I was very confused and bewildered. The screams filled my head.

"I saw that Letsie was trapped under a huge rock, trapped up to his waist. Both of his legs were under the rock. I tried to budge it but it was too heavy to move. Letsie pointed to a large rockhammer lying nearby and instructed me to try and break the rock. I hesitated, but he insisted and said there was no other way.

"I struck twice. Letsie screamed. I stopped. He was in terrible pain. But he was brave. He told me to go on. I struck again, and this time the rock burst, freeing his left leg. I thanked the Almighty God.

"Now I tried to free his right leg, but still the rock was too heavy to lift. Letsie then showed me a way. He had spotted a gwalabar, a large crowbar used for loosening rocks. I put it in his hands and he levered the rock up slightly. I inserted a smaller rock to relieve the pressure.

"It worked, except that beneath the leg some metal straps had become caught — the straps used to secure the roof of the stope in which we worked.

"By slowly digging out the smaller rocks beneath his body, I could free the straps. I then managed to pull his second leg free. But as I was helping him to move away, the rock pivoted and fell back, leaving a bruise on his thigh. But at least he was free."

It was a grim and exhausting task carried out with only the light from the lamps they wore above their safety hats. With Letsie in relative safety, the pair rested in the engulfing darkness for a while.

But it wasn't very long before they heard groans not far away. Hlophe, who was not seriously hurt, crawled over to find a third colleague trapped under a pile of rocks. He had a large cut above his right eye which had begun to

swell up, closing his eye, but he was still alive.

Rock by rock, Letsie and Hlophe moved the stones, helped by the trapped man. Finally, he too was free, although his legs were badly injured. The three men crawled back on their stomachs to the safety of the stope.

'Then suddenly a small light began to show in the distance and we began to hear voices shouting 'Are you there... are you there?'

There the third workmate let Hlophe remove his watch from his pocket. It was now, according to the watch, 6 pm on Friday. The three men talked a while and then tried to sleep.

Around 9 pm their colleague suddenly started gasping loudly. "His body was very hot and as I tried to pacify him I felt the water for the first time," said Hlophe. "Our 'place of safety' had started flooding.

Relentlessly the water rose until the three men were sitting waist high in water. Hlophe used the water to cool his friend's body. The man became hysterical and

wanted to leave, but Hlophe continued comforting him.

"Finally the man gave a last, heavy sigh and started banging his head against the rock of the stope — and then he was gone."

Exhausted, and with their dead colleague half sitting in water, they tried to sleep. "We lived for many hours like that, sometimes dozing, sometimes waking," Letsie recalled. "I was in terrible pain but I could think only of whether we would be rescued or not. We were very afraid and hungry but somehow I could not really feel it. We drank the water in which the man had died. It saved our lives."

It wasn't until the Monday afternoon, after the men had almost given up hope, when they heard the first faint sounds of drilling and blasting.

"The gas was very strong and we almost choked in that narrow space. Then suddenly a small light began to show in the distance and we began to hear voices shouting 'Are you there are you there?' We started crawling towards the light on our stomachs. Eventually we were pulled out of the shaft and taken to hospital. We thank God for his greatness," Letsie said.

Miners' bodies recovered

JOHANNESBURG — Rescue workers yesterday recovered the bodies of the two miners missing after Monday's rock fall at Western Deep Levels East mine

212 CT 15/7/92

STAR 157792.
Mine death toll now four

Staff Reporter

(212)

tion in hospital after the accident, which occurred about 3300 m below surface

The bodies of two more miners who went missing after Monday's fall of ground at the Western Deep Levels East mine near Carletonville were recovered yesterday by rescue workers, bringing the death toll to four.

Anglo American Corporation spokesman James Duncan said the bodies of the two miners were recovered at about 7 45 am after a lengthy search-and-rescue operation

Three miners injured in the fall are in a satisfactory condi-

The names of the dead are being withheld until their next of kin have been informed

More compensation (212)

A JUDGMENT by the Department of Manpower this week overturned Rand Mutual Assurance Company's "underestimated" compensation pay for a miner.

Rand Mutual Assurance, which administers Chamber of Mines's compensation pay, had awarded R723 a month compensation to a 25-year-old miner who was rendered a paraplegic in a 1987 mining accident. Because he was below 26 years old he was entitled to 75 percent of the earnings he would be getting in five years from then. The National Union of Mineworkers appealed to the Worker's Compensation Commission and secured a R1 300 pension for the miner.

Wimond 1717-2317192

STAR 22/7/92

Third man dies in mine groundfall

A third man has died as a result of a groundfall nearly 3 000 m underground at the Leeudoorn gold mine on the West Rand, it was announced yesterday.

The fall occurred at 6 pm on Thursday and killed two contractors in a development end off the No 1 sub-vertical shaft

Obliged (212)

In terms of a reporting agreement with the Chamber of Mines, Leeudoorn mine's parent company, Gold Fields of SA Ltd, said it was obliged to make a public statement only if an accident claimed three or more lives

Yesterday's statement followed the death on Monday at Rand Mutual Hospital of the third man — one of two men admitted to the hospital after surviving the fall of ground, but with serious injuries.

Five other employees were treated for less serious injuries. — Sapa.

Extra shifts on mines

JOHANNESBURG — The National Union of Mineworkers has reached agreement with individual mines on working extra shifts to make up for the expected loss in production during next week's mass action

(212) ARG 11/8/92

CP419192 (212)
Two killed in mine

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners died and two were injured in groundfalls at Anglo American's Western Deep Level mine near Randfontein on Wednesday, Anglo said in a statement yesterday

Mines to pay levy on risks

JONO WATERS

THE Safety in Mines Research Advisory Committee is to impose a levy on the mining industry for every worker killed or injured

And, starting this month, another levy will apply for each worker employed. Government Mining Engineer Jan Raath said yesterday he was unable to give the exact amounts that mines would be liable for as each case would differ.

The committee, formed in May, would levy the mines to provide for research and surveys in the promotion of health and safety. Four sub-committees — gold/platinum, coal, other mines and generic — had been formed.

Levies would depend on the frequency and severity of accidents and on the number of workers at the mine.

Raath said the committee was a big step towards improving safety.

Initial payments for the generic fund, where R1,5m would be raised (about R3,75 a miner), were due in the next quarter. Payments for the other sections would come from injuries calculated on total days lost. A miner's death would be equivalent to 6 000 days absent from work.

Anglo American — the industry's largest employer — had 57 deaths at Western Deep this year.

Anglo Gold and Uranium spokesman James Duncan said the responsibility for mine safety should rest with individual mine managements.

"We believe there is a strong case to be made for in-house research facilities, such as the Gold and Uranium division's Technical and Development Services, as it conducts essential strategic research necessitated by the trend towards deeper mining."

However, Duncan said the principle of industry safety research was now established.

Gengold pays out R2,6m for Kinross victims

(212) RAY HARTLEY

GENGOLD had agreed to pay R2,6m in compensation to families of 172 workers killed by gas from burning polyurethane in its Kinross mine in September 1986, NUM president James Motlatsi announced yesterday. *BIDAM 2/10/92*

NUM spokesman Jerry Majatladi said the money would go into two separate trust funds — R1,4m to a fund for 40 families already identified and another R1m to a fund for the remaining families.

He said NUM had been unable to trace the families of 132 of the workers because Gengold and the labour ministries of neighbouring countries had not co-operated with the union.

Both sets of families will be entitled to claim lump sum payments from the funds, which are to be administered jointly by management and the NUM. The union was paid R200 000 of the settlement to cover its legal costs.

Families of five white workers who died in the accident had been paid out in a separate agreement with the company as they were not NUM members, he said.

Majatladi said 1997 had been set as a deadline for claims, after which a portion of the unclaimed money would go towards a NUM accident fund.

Action against the companies that manufactured the polyurethane used in the mine and those which produced faulty gas cylinders, which led to the fire, was still being investigated.

Gengold MD Gary Maude said the payment would have no effect on the financial status of Kinross or Gengold as provision had been made for it at the time of the accident.

He said the settlement had taken six years to finalise because it involved negotiations with insurers and separate negotiations for each of the 177 deaths.

Maude said the Kinross accident had led to greatly improved safety standards in mines.

Motlatsi said NUM and SACP officials, including Chris Hani, would address a series of rallies on mine safety in the Transvaal and OFS on Sunday.

the nation in brief

Sowetan 2/10/92

R2,6m in compensation ~~(2/2)~~

THE National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and Gencor have agreed on a settlement of R2,6 million as compensation for families of the 1986 Kinross gold mine disaster in which 177 people died and 228 were injured (2/2)

NUM president Mr James Motlatsi told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that a large portion of the settlement would be put in a trust jointly managed by Kinross and the NUM for the benefit of the families of the deceased.

Mine death toll criticised

By Zingisa Mkhuma

On average, two workers were killed every day on South African mines, National Union of Mineworkers president Jerry Majatladi said yesterday.

He was speaking at an NUM health and safety rally at Virginia in the Free State.

Mr Majatladi said more than 800 miners

212 STAR 5/10/92
were killed each year and 10 000 injured in mining accidents

Thousands had died of work-related diseases such as pneumonia, TB and cancer, but the figures could be higher as many more had died in remote rural areas

Groundfalls were increasing on the mines. In 1990 alone, falls had killed 288 workers, Mr Majatladi said.

The union called for research into mine safety to be removed from mine owners and put in the hands of the Government to allow the NUM to take part

He said the death of a mineworker at work should be made a criminal offence. "Mine owners as well as managers must be held responsible for the safety of mineworkers"

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Miners 'should have say in safety research'

BY DAFM 5/10/92

(212)

Business Day Reporter

NUM president James Motlatsi yesterday called for mineworkers to have a say in research into mine safety

In a speech at Harmony Mines stadium in Welkom to mark health and safety day yesterday, he said profits and production at present determined how far employers and governments were prepared to go with safety measures

He said a strong mandatory system was needed that made the killing of mineworkers a criminal offence

He said every year about 800 mineworkers lost their lives while about 10 000 were injured. He said many died of work-related diseases but the full extent of this was not known as no one had counted the casualties.

"Neither the government nor the mine employers are interested in mineworkers once they have returned to their villages," he claimed

"It is clear the main purpose of employers and governments has been to save mines rather than lives," Motlatsi added.

In 1990 the amount of money given to rockburst research by the Chamber of Mines was reduced by 43% because of economic pressure on the mines

"Health and safety measures cost money and usually hamper the production process. That is why employers have to be forced either by public pressure or by trade unions to institute any changes in working conditions," Motlatsi said.

A chamber spokesman yesterday said mine safety was of major concern to the chamber and it was doing everything possible to improve it. Its objective was no

deaths and no injuries.

He said the NUM did have representation on certain safety-related committees but added that he could not comment further without seeing Motlatsi's allegations

Motlatsi said the answer did not lie in safety committees and safety stewards.

"The answer lies in achieving a democratic government which will pursue a socialist policy and encourage the growth of strong trade unions so workers can participate in drawing up the priorities of their industries"

Motlatsi said accident statistics were undermined by the fact that an accident on a SA mine was not reportable unless a worker was off sick for 14 days, by which time most injured workers were already back at work. In the UK the period was four days and in the US one day

He said research into mine safety should be conducted independently of the mine owner although it should be financed from mine profits to enable the NUM to take part in and influence research priorities

SA mines were getting deeper so the possibility of accidents from falls of ground was increasing, he said. Motlatsi said in 1990 alone rockfalls killed 288 workers but he added that reported accidents had dropped by 66% since 1968

He added that almost half of accidents in coal mines were caused by methane gas explosions and the detection and dispersion of gases had to be researched and controlled in the same way as rockfalls

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Mining industry in trouble - NUM

Sarpen 9/10/92

Sowetan & Radio Metro Talkback



with Tim Modise

By Lulama Luti

ABOUT 150 000 mineworkers have been laid off by mining houses in the past three years, the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback show was told last night.

Studio guest Mr James Motlatsi, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said it was bad as there were still threats of retrenchments and mine closures from other mining houses.

"From the economic point of view the gold mining is bad, particularly the price gold which is determined by overseas markets.

"I think the situation will continue to deteriorate unless some miracle regarding the price of gold happens," he said.

military style with bosses still adopting aggressive policies against workers, especially black employees

"In fact it is worse than the military. Workers are still housed in single sex hostels, they don't have a say in matters of safety and are still underpaid," he said.

Quoting the Chamber of Mines as an example, Motlatsi said the chamber had reduced their research budget on safety by 43 percent.

"The mining houses are refusing to allow workers to participate fully in the

determination of working conditions," he said.

He added that recommendations by the union were not heeded by the mines because these had to be sanctioned by the government.

"We believe political changes will bring about economic changes because as we are not represented our suggestions are not taken seriously."

Motlatsi said his organisation had clinched deals with some mining houses which had committed themselves to retrain retrenched employees

However, Motlatsi came out strongly against the lack of safety in the mines and said the conditions were still repressive and hazardous while mining bosses continued to concern themselves about profits.

"On average two miners die per day and we loose up to 800 annually. This is against the background of more than 10 000 who get seriously wounded.

"The record of safety is not impressive at all. It hasn't improved an inch since the inception of the mines more than a century ago," he told listeners

He said the mining industry was run on

Seven miners die, 11 hurt (15)

JOHANNESBURG — Seven miners died, 11 others were injured and two others are still missing following a fall of ground at the Annan Shaft area of the Doornfontein Gold Mine in the Western Transvaal yesterday morning

CT 10/10/92 (212)

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New devices may reduce mine deaths

B1D49
12/10/92 (212)

JONO WATERS

NEW rockburst props, developed over the past 18 months by the Chamber of Mines Research Organisation (Comro), could reduce the number of deaths caused on underground mines by rockbursts, a spokesman said yesterday.

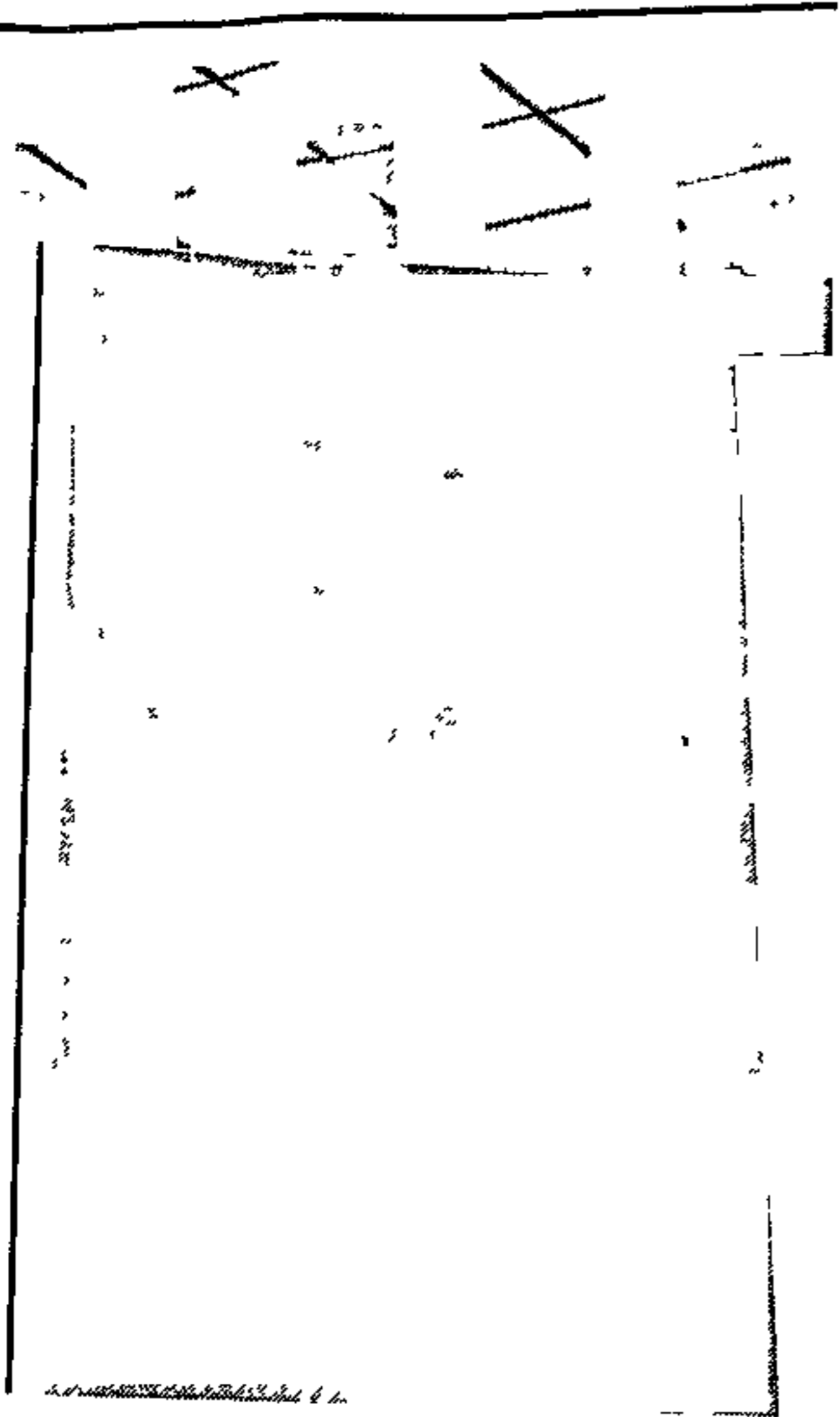
Comro launched the new prop at a media conference at the weekend.

"If the props are used in the stope face together with the headboard, they have the ability to absorb rockburst energy rapidly and will reduce rockburst damage," Comro specialist engineer Mike Roberts said at the weekend.

Rockbursts account for more than 60% of accidents in the mining industry. Props support the hanging wall and are able to withstand sudden increases in pressure associated with earth tremors. Studies conducted from the introduction of props into the ERPM 20 years ago found related injuries fell by 25%.

Since the early 1970s, hydraulic props have been extensively used in SA gold mines. There are more than 300 000 in use today.

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NEW ISUZU 50 000 km



Eskom in deal with Fabcos to boost affordable housing

IN A first marriage between Eskom and the informal sector, the utility yesterday entered into a joint venture with business organisation Fabcos which should see about 16 000 affordable houses electrified in the next two years

Eskom commercial manager Dennis Cook told the launch of the venture at Eskom head office that the utility would supply the necessary resources while Fabcos would provide contractors from the informal sector.

A cheque for R600 000 was handed to Fabcos as sponsorship for the pilot run of the venture

Fabcos affiliate Fabfin, which was involved in the development of affordable housing, was already putting the scheme into operation in Bela-Bela township in Warmbaths and Tshepiso township in the Vaal, the parties said in a joint statement

"The scope of this venture will also in-

clude the marketing of affordable electrical appliances and the erection of electric poles to be developed by the African Builders' Association (Aba), another Fabcos affiliate," the statement said

Fabcos CEO and Future Bank chairman Jabu Mabuza said the relationship between Fabcos and Eskom was long overdue

"This historic occasion just shows how developed and developing business can jointly work together at developing the quality of life of our people, and at the same time empowering people at the bottom rung of the economic ladder," he said

Future plans of the joint venture would cover areas such as sub-contracting for black plumbers and electricians in the fitting of geysers in affordable houses, and other services, the parties said

THEO RAWANA

'2 700 die at work a year'

DIRK HARTFORD

SUN CITY — About 2 700 people died in industrial and mining accidents in SA each year while each day workers were permanently disabled, ANC health spokesman Dr M B Kistnasamy said yesterday

About 100 000 hands and 50 000 feet were lost each year in industrial accidents, he told National Occupational Safety Association annual conference delegates

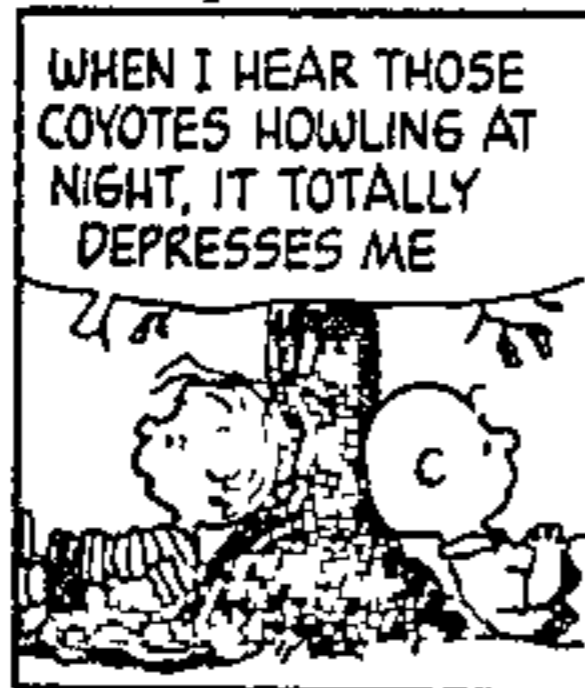
Although the mortality rate in mining had remained fairly consistent, the accident rate had declined. While this could be because of better health and safety procedures, employers' failure to notify the authorities of accidents and the exclusion of certain employment sectors was also a contributory factor

Kistnasamy said SA's accident record was eight times worse than Britain's, four times worse than EC countries' and twice as bad as the US's

The ANC's occupational health and safety concerns would also focus on farm and domestic workers

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



BUSINESS

Grim Reaper still stalks the miners

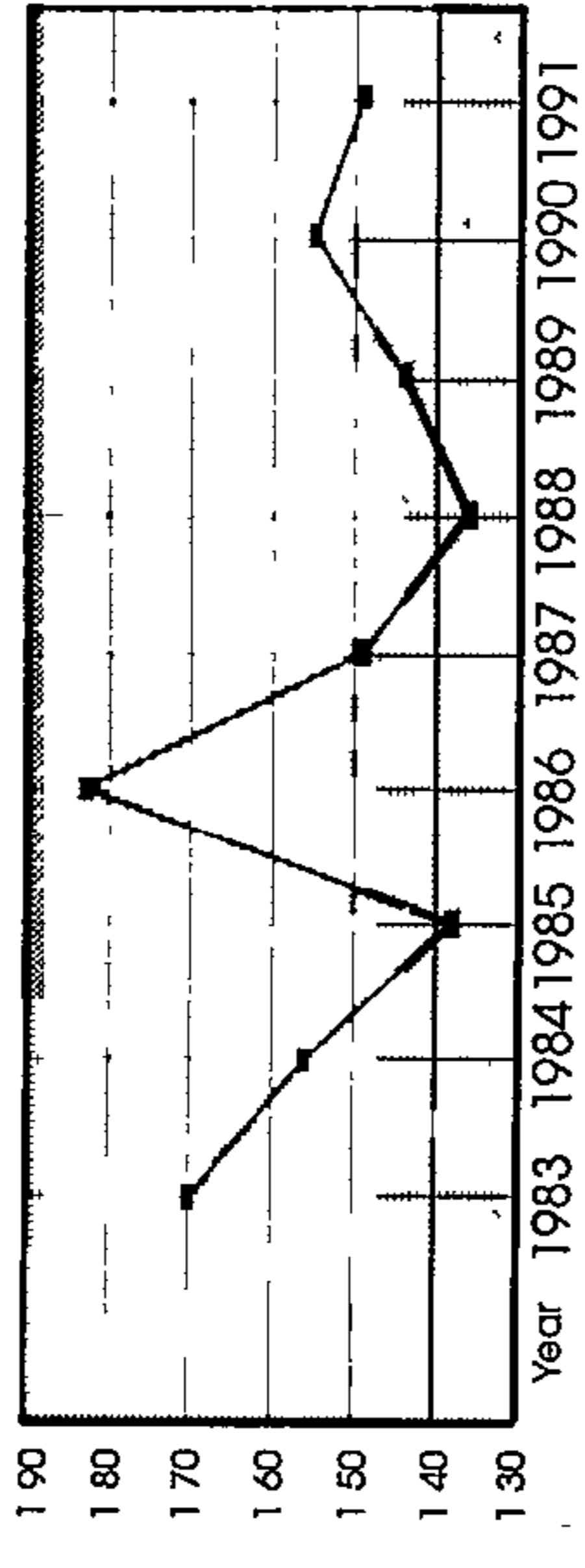
Last week's disaster at Doornfontein gold mine, in which nine miners died, puts mine safety under the spotlight again. REG RUMNEY reports

LAST year more than one miner a day was killed underground in South Africa's gold mines. To be exact, 433 miners lost their lives in what in terms of human loss was a good year.

Statistics on gold mine fatalities underground updated recently by the Chamber of Mines show only a marginal improvement in the fatality rate — deaths per 1 000 employees — over the past eight years.

The underground fatality rate in 1983, when 605 miners were killed, was 1,70. Since then the rate has not dropped below 1,36 and rose in 1986 to 1,83.

GOLD MINE FATALITY RATES



Looked at this way, safety on the gold mines appears to give the lie to any commitment to the "in-house" side of social responsibility, that is caring for

mining in the US more closely. And indeed, according to Chamber stats, the fatality rate, at 0,73 (17 deaths) was closer to the US norm last year.

The "reportable injury rate" in coal mines has dropped steadily from 13,65 per 1 000 employees in 1983 to 7,48 in 1991. At the same time the reportable injury rate dropped from 37,38 to 24,10 on gold mines between 1983 and 1991. The reportable injury rate counts injuries which mean 14 or more days off work or involve permanent disability.

What then can be and is being done to make particularly gold mining less hazardous to human life?

Wagner says the use of "backfill", piping tailings or waste ground into mined out areas to prevent rockburst and the use of lighter, easier to install hydraulic rockburst props.

And right now, Wagner says mine management with the safety division of the Chamber has started a new campaign concentrating on safety at the workplace.

Leger recommends, among other things, the establishment of an independent (government) deep-level mining research institute and more thorough investigations of disasters and analyses of disaster trends.

"About 10 percent of the gold mine workforce is employed between 3 000 and 3 500 metres. These miners face a threefold increase in the fatality rate. One out of 11 miners working for 20 years at these depths is likely to be killed in an accident.

"While the Chamber of Mines has devoted considerable resources to rockburst research — increased efforts aimed at ameliorating the rockburst problem at depth are urgently necessary."

More seriously, and pointing to a need for further investigation is Leger's claim that fatality rates in diamond mines remain at levels similar to those of the 1920s. And in other mineral mines the rate has increased since the 1930s.

of the Sociology of Work Programme at the University of the Witwatersrand, has pointed out that, far from being abnormal, mining in South Africa is characterised by such big disasters. They are, in other words, part of the trend, not separate from it.

In a paper published by Elsevier Science Publishers, Leger says disasters remain a significant contributor to total fatalities, more disasters having occurred in the 1980s than in any other decade this century.

Wagner says the reason for the intractability of the problem on gold mines is the nature of the mining. Gold mines in South Africa are deeper than in the rest of the world, and rockbursts and rockfalls are common causes of death. For instance, last year, according to chamber statistics, 93 of the 433 miners who died underground were killed by rock bursts, 184 by other falls of ground.

Advances have been made, says Wagner, in controlling methane gas explosions in coal mines in South Africa.

But, unlike say UK coal mines, which are mainly longwall operations and are highly mechanised, coal mining in South Africa is a mixture of the more dangerous room-and-pillar and longwall mining. It resembles coal

one's own workers. In the mines' defence, the underground fatality rate at coal mines has dropped sharply, from 2,32 in 1983 to 0,73 in 1991. And the accident rate at both coal and gold mines has fallen. Moreover, the mines do not conceal their statistics. They argue they are far from being callous about the loss of human life.

Chamber of Mines senior GM operations Horst Wagner says deaths are a tragedy but appears genuinely hurt that anyone might suggest the mining industry is insensitive to the issue. "There are many dedicated people who go to great lengths to make mines safer," he says.

The accident and fatality rates must be seen against the background, adds Wagner, of mining being a big industry employing a huge workforce.

"In mine safety a single large accident can have a distorting effect on the overall trend," says Wagner. He cites disasters such as the fire at the Kruks gold mine in 1986, in which 177 miners died, and the coal mine disasters at Hlobane and St Helena.

Jean Leger, arch-critic of the mines' safety record and formerly

CENTRE FOR APPLIED LEGAL STUDIES

AIDS Legal Officers

The Centre for Applied Legal Studies has vacancies for two AIDS legal officers to join its AIDS Law Project. Practitioner status and practical experience in litigation will be a recommendation, though applications from all legally qualified applicants will be considered. One post is at Senior Research Officer level, the other at Research Officer level.

- Duties will include
- conduct of public interest litigation around AIDS and HIV
- training education and public speaking in the field especially with unions and community organisations,
- research and writing
- policy formulation
- participation in the activities of the AIDS Consortium

Starting date January 1993 or earlier

Salary will be commensurate with experience

Applications, including a detailed C.V. with the names and addresses of 2 referees should be sent to University of the Witwatersrand, Personnel Office, Private Bag 5, Wits 2050, or fax (011) 339-2223.

Closing date 25 October 1992 Quote ref WM 1309

WITS UNIVERSITY

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January 1965, have been changed, the relevant aspects of the registration will be amended as follows.

New name of the applicant Evangelisch-Lutherische St Petersgemeinde Pretoria

New blazon of the seal

Seal Two keys in saltire between the words SANKT PETER, and surrounded by the words EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHE ST PETERSGEMEINDE PRETORIA; in the ward of each key a representation of a Roman cross.

2. Since the name and arms of the **Vaal Triangle College for Advanced Technical Education, Vanderbijlpark** (H4/3/1/2251), as published under Government Notices No 781 of 22 May 1970 and No 1383 of 21 August 1970, have been changed, the relevant aspects of the registration will be amended as follows.

New name of the applicant Vaal Triangle Technikon

New blazon of the arms

Arms: Azure, three pairs of dividers pallwise with points inwards, between three cogwheels placed 1 and 2, Argent.

Crest: within a vol Argent, a triangle inverted Azure charged with another Gules, fimbriated Argent.

Wreath and mantling: Azure and Argent

Motto SCIENTIA ET ARTE

3. Since the name of the **South African Society for Quality Control** (H4/3/1/2721), as published under Government Notices No. 1963 of 10 September 1982 and No. 82 of 14 January 1983, has been changed, the registration will be amended as follows:

New name of the applicant South African Society for Quality.

en No 72 van 15 Januarie 1965, verander is, sal die betrokke aspekte van die registrasie soos volg gewysig word:

Nuwe naam van die aansoeker Evangelisch-Luthersche St Petersgemeinde Pretoria

Nuwe blasoen van die seel

Seel Twee skuinsgekruste sleutels waartussen die woorde SANKT PETER, en omring deur die woorde EVANGELISCH-LUTHERISCHE ST PETERSGEMEINDE PRETORIA, in die baard van elke sleutel 'n voorstelling van 'n Romeinse kruis

2. Aangesien die naam en wapen van die **Vaaldriehoekse Kollege vir Gevordere Tegniese Onderwys, Vanderbijlpark** (H4/3/1/2251), soos gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewings No 781 van 22 Mei 1970 en No 1383 van 21 Augustus 1970, verander is, sal die betrokke aspekte van die registrasie soos volg gewysig word

Nuwe naam van die aansoeker Vaaldriehoekse Technikon

Nuwe blasoen van die wapen

Wapen In blou, drie steekpassers gaffelsgewys met punte na binne geplaas, vergesel van drie tandratte geplaas 1 en 2, alles in silwer.

Helmteken: Binne-in 'n silwer vlug, 'n blou omgekeerde driehoek belaa met 'n ander van rooi, silwer omboor.

Wronk en dekklede Blou en silwer

Wapenspreuk: SCIENTIA ET ARTE

3. Aangesien die naam van die **Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Gehaltebeheer** (H4/3/1/2721), soos gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewings No 1963 van 10 September 1982 en No. 82 van 14 Januarie 1983, verander is, sal die registrasie soos volg gewysig word:

Nuwe naam van die aansoeker Suid-Afrikaanse Vereniging vir Kwaliteit.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No. 2948

212

23 October 1992

DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE AND RISK WORK

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director: Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973), with the concurrence of the Government of KwaZulu, hereby declare the following mine to be a controlled mine with effect from 1 December 1992.

The mine known as **Annandale Colliery**, on the farms Annandale 2960 and Diepsluiten 4260, situated in the Magisterial District of Madadeni, self-governing territory of KwaZulu, which at present is worked by P. J. Lamming and Associates, P O Box 158, Dundee, 3000

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-ONTWIKKELING

No. 2948

23 Oktober 1992

VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN EN RISIKOWERK

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No 78 van 1973), met die instemming van die Regering van KwaZulu, die volgende myn met ingang van 1 Desember 1992 tot 'n beheerde myn

Die myn bekend as **Annandale Colliery**, op die plase Annandale 2960 en Diepsluiten 4260, gelee in die landdrostdistrik Madadeni, selfregerende gebied KwaZulu, wat tans deur P. J. Lamming and Associates, Posbus 158, Dundee, 3000, ontgin word.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date

Excavations Any work in underground or open workings.

On the surface: Any work—

- (212)
- (i) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, including loading operations at subsidiary sidings situated on the mining area,
 - (ii) where the crushing, screening or classification of stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place, except where this is carried out under water,
 - (iii) on or at waste dumps, coal dumps or slimes dams, except where the materials are being deposited in the form of slime;
 - (iv) in drill-sharpening shops or at any other place where drills are sharpened;
 - (v) in change-houses where persons performing risk work change their clothing;
 - (vi) in coal laboratories, except in separately ventilated parts thereof where only wet analyses are done and no treatment of dry stone, rock, coal or other minerals takes place,
 - (vii) where samples of crushed coal or other minerals are graded in a dry state, and
 - (viii) where rock-drilling is done.

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

No. 2935

23 October 1992

AMENDMENT OF THE GUIDE PLAN FOR GREATER PRETORIA, 1984

Under section 6A (19) of the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act No 88 of 1967), read with section 37 (1) (d) of the Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act No 125 of 1991), I, Andrew Fourie, Deputy Minister for Regional Development, hereby amend the Guide Plan for Greater Pretoria, 1984, as made known by Government Notice No. 883 of 4 May 1984, by—

- (a) changing the designation of a part of the Remainder of Portion 17 of the farm De Rust 478 JQ, as indicated schematically on the attached map, from agricultural purposes to recreation and tourism;
- (b) changing the designation of that part of Portion 19 of the farm De Rust 478 JQ, which was amended by Government Notice No. 1015 of 10 April 1992, from recreation and tourism to nature areas; and
- (c) changing the designation of those parts of Portions 85 and 86 of the farm De Rust 478 JQ, which was amended by Government Notice No. 1015 of 10 April 1992, and which Portions were consolidated on 22 February 1992 by SG Diagram A8063/88 and are now known as Portion 120 of the farm De Rust 478 JQ, from recreation and tourism to nature areas.

Signed at Pretoria this 7th day of September 1992

A. FOURIE,
Deputy Minister for Regional Development

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk

Uitgrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke

Bogronde: Enige werk—

- (i) waar die verskuiwing, oorplasing of hantering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, sowel as laaiwerk by ondergeskikte sylyne wat op die myngebied gelee is,
- (ii) waar die vergruising, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
- (iii) op of by afvalhope, steenkoolhope of slikdamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van slik gestort word,
- (iv) in boorslypwinkels of by enige ander plek waar bore skerp gemaak word;
- (v) in kleedhuise waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verkleed,
- (vi) in steenkoollaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in afsonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs nat ontledings uitgevoer word en geen behandeling van droe klip, rots, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind nie;
- (vii) waar monsters van vergruisde steenkool of ander minerale in 'n droe toestand gegradeer word; en
- (viii) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

DEPARTEMENT VAN STREEK- EN GRONDSAKE

No. 2935

23 Oktober 1992

WYSIGING VAN DIE GIDSPLAN VIR GROTER PRETORIA, 1984

Kragtens artikel 6A (19) van die Wet op Fisiese Beplanning, 1967 (Wet No 88 van 1967), gelees met artikel 37 (1) (d) van die Wet op Fisiese Beplanning, 1991 (Wet No 125 van 1991), wysig ek, Andrew Fourie, Adjunkminister vir Streekontwikkeling, hierby die Gidsplan vir Groter Pretoria, 1984, soos bekendgemaak by Goewermentskennisgewing No 883 van 4 Mei 1984, deur—

- (a) die gebruiksaanwysing van 'n deel van die Restant van Gedeelte 17 van die plaas De Rust 478 JQ, soos by benadering op die meegaande kaart aangedui, vanaf landboudoeleindes na ontspanning en toerisme te verander;
- (b) die gebruiksaanwysing van daardie deel van Gedeelte 19 van die Plaas De Rust 478 JQ, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No 1015 van 10 April 1992, vanaf ontspanning en toerisme na natuurgebiede te verander; en
- (c) die gebruiksaanwysing van daardie deel van Gedeeltes 85 en 86 van die plaas De Rust 478 JQ, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1015 van 10 April 1992, en welke Gedeeltes op 22 Februarie 1989 by LG-diagram A8063/88 gekonsolideer is en tans bekend staan as Gedeelte 120 van die plaas De Rust 478 JQ, vanaf ontspanning en toerisme na natuurgebiede te verander

Geteken te Pretoria op hede die 7de dag van September 1992.

A. FOURIE,
Adjunkminister vir Streekontwikkeling

NOTICE 1005 OF 1992**DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER****LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956****PROPOSED VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL FOR THE SUGAR MANUFACTURING AND REFINING INDUSTRY**

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, hereby in terms of section 19 (8) (a) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, propose to vary the area in respect of which the Industrial Council for the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Industry is registered by excluding the Magisterial District of Port Shepstone and the Lower Illovo Health Committee Area in the Magisterial District of Durban from its scope of registration, as I am satisfied that the said Industrial Council is no longer sufficiently representative in the said areas in respect of the Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Industry.

Any person who objects to the proposed variation is invited to lodge his objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistant Industrial Registrar

(8 November 1992)

NOTICE 1006 OF 1992**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT**

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for general information and comment. No firm decision has been made on any principle or provision of the Bill. Interested persons are invited to submit comments and representations thereon to the Director-General National Health and Population Development, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001, for attention the Chief Director Management Support Services, before or on 31 December 1992

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments

— Words underlined with a solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

BILL

To amend the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973, so as to do away with all provisions which differentiate between persons on

KENNISGEWING 1005 VAN 1992**DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG****WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956****VOORGENOME VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN DIE NYWERHEIDSRAAD VIR DIE SUIKERVERVAARDIGINGS- EN -RAFFINEER- NYWERHEID**

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentnywerheidsregistrator, is kragtens artikel 19 (8) (a) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, voornemens om die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die Nywerheidsraad vir die Suikervervaardigings- en -raffineer-nywerheid geregistreer is, te verander deur die uitsluiting van die landdrostdistrik Port Shepstone en die gesondheidskomiteegebied van Onder-Illovo in die landdrostdistrik Durban uit sy registrasiebestek, aangesien ek oortuig is dat genoemde Nywerheidsraad nie langer voldoende verteenwoordigend in bedoelde gebiede ten opsigte van die Suikervervaardigings- en -raffineer-nywerheid is nie

Enigiemand wat teen die voorgename verandering beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001)

G. C. PAPENFUS,

Assistentnywerheidsregistrator

(8 November 1992)

KENNISGEWING 1006 VAN 1992**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGSONTWIKKELING**

Die volgende Konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer. Geen definitiewe besluit oor enige beginsel of bepaling van die Wetsontwerp is al geneem nie. Belanghebbende persone word uitgenooi om kommentaar daarop en vertoe daaromtrent voor of op 31 Desember 1992 aan die Direkteur-generaal Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, Privaatsak X828, Pretoria, 0001, vir aandag die Hoofdirekteur Bestuursondersteuningsdienste, voor te lê

ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

[] Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui skrapings uit bestaande verordenings aan

— Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui invoegings in bestaande verordenings aan

WETSONTWERP

Tot wysiging van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973, ten einde weg te doen met alle bepalings wat onderskei tussen persone op

the ground of their population group; to define or further define certain expressions; to empower the director to authorize owners of mines and works to issue certificates of fitness on his behalf and subject to his directions; to do away with the office of medical adviser; to put it beyond doubt that a female under the age of 16 years may not be allowed to be employed in risk work; to regulate differently the expression of a risk; to make the possession of a certificate of fitness by all persons performing risk work in controlled mines and works compulsory; to regulate differently the issuing of certificates of fitness; to repeal provisions which seek to oust the jurisdiction of the courts; to further regulate the certification of compensatable diseases; to change the basis on which interest on amounts indebted to the commissioner are levied; to provide for the actuarial evaluation of the fund; to change the basis on which benefits are calculated; to do away with assistance in connection with training; to empower the Minister to amend the Act so as to increase benefits; to extend the Minister's powers to make regulations; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

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BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa as follows:

Amendment of section 1 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 1 of Act 27 of 1974, section 2 of Act 45 of 1974, section 1 of Act 30 of 1978 and section 7 of Act 89 of 1988

1. Section 1 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

- (a) by the deletion of the definition of "adopted child",
- (b) by the insertion, after the definition of "advisory committee", of the following definition

"basic salary" means—

- (a) in the case of a person who was performing risk work at the date contemplated in section 49, the annual rate of the person's salary on that date, excluding allowances,

grond van hul bevolkingsgroep; sekere uitdrukkings te omskryf of verder toe omskryf; die direkteur te magtig om goedkeuring te verleen aan eienaars van myne en bedrywe om sertifikate van geskiktheid namens hom en onderworpe aan sy voorskrifte uit te reik; weg te doen met die amp van geneeskundige adviseur; dit buite alle twyfel te stel dat 'n vrouepersoon onder die ouderdom van 16 jaar nie toegelaat mag word om in risikowerk in diens gestel te word nie; die uitdrukking van 'n risiko verskillend te reel; die besit van 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid deur alle persone wat risikowerk in beheerde myne en bedrywe verrig, verpligtend te maak; die uitreiking van sertifikate van geskiktheid verskillend te reel; die bepalings te herroep wat poog om die jurisdiksie van die houe weg te neem; die sertifisering van vergoedbare siektes verder te reel; die basis te verander waarop rente op bedrae verskuldig aan die kommissaris gehef word; voorsiening te maak vir die aktuariele waardering van die fonds; die basis te verander waarvolgens voordele bereken word; weg te doen met bystand ten opsigte van opleiding; die Minister te magtig om die Wet te wysig ten einde voordele te kan verhoog; die Minister se magte om regulasies uit te vaardig, uit te brei; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 1 van Wet 27 van 1974, artikel 2 van Wet 45 van 1974, artikel 1 van Wet 30 van 1978 en artikel 7 van Wet 89 van 1988

1. Artikel 1 van die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (hierna die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby gewysig—

- (a) deur die omskrywing van "aangenome kind" te skrap,
- (b) deur die omskrywing van "afhanklike" en "afhanklike kind" te skrap,
- (c) deur na die omskrywing van "afhanklike kind" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg

"basiese salaris"—

- (a) in die geval van 'n persoon wat risikowerk verrig het op die datum bedoel in artikel 49, die jaarkoers van die persoon se salaris op daardie datum, met uitsluiting van toelaes,

(b) in the case of a person who was not performing risk work at the said date, an amount which the commissioner determines with regard to the person's basic salary when he last performed risk work and to the basic salaries of persons who performed similar work on that date,

whichever is the greater amount,"

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(c) by the deletion of the definitions of "Black person", "child", "Coloured person" and "Coloured female",

(d) by the insertion after the definition of "compensatable disease" of the following definitions:

" 'compensatable disease in the first stage', in relation to a compensatable disease, means the stage of a compensatable disease in which the degree of a person's disablement is in terms of the prescribed standards of certification more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent,

'compensatable disease in the second stage', in relation to a compensatable disease, means the stage of a compensatable disease in which the degree of a person's disablement is in terms of the prescribed standards of certification more than 30 per cent but not more than 40 per cent;

'compensatable disease in the third stage', in relation to a compensatable disease, means the stage of a compensatable disease in which the degree of a person's disablement is in terms of the prescribed standards of certification more than 40 per cent"

(e) by the deletion of the definitions of "dependant" and "dependant child",

(f) by the insertion after the definition of "financial year" of the following definition

" 'fixed date' means the date on which the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1993, comes into operation,"

(b) in die geval van 'n persoon wat nie risikowerk op die vermelde datum verrig het nie, 'n bedrag deur die kommissaris bepaal met inagneming van die persoon se basiese salaris toe hy laas risikowerk verrig het en die basiese salaris van persone wat soortgelyke werk op daardie datum verrig het,

welke bedrag die grootste is,";

(d) deur die omskrywing van "bedryf" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

" 'bedryf' 'n plek wat nie 'n myn of deel van 'n myn is nie, waar enige van die volgende werksaamhede en 'n daarvoor nodige of daarmee in verband staande werksaamheid voortgesit word en die hoofwerksaamheid by so 'n plek uitmaak—

(a) waar die verskuiwing, oorpasing of hantering van klip, rots, erts, steenkool of ander minerale plaasvind, sowel as laaiwerk by ondergeskikte sylyne,

(b) die vergruising, sif, was, klassifisering of konsentrasie van 'n delfstof;

(c) die behandeling van 'n delfstof in die vorm verkry van 'n myn, vir die produksie van 'n onedele metaal in enige fatsoen of vorm, met inbegrip van gietblokke, knuppels en gewalste profielstawe,

(d) die bewerking en behandeling van mynuitskothope of mynhope vir die herwinning van enige waardevolle inhoud daarvan,

(e) die ekstrahering van 'n edelmetaal uit 'n delfstof of konsentraat,

(f) die raffinering van 'n edelmetaal,

(g) die droog of kalsinering van bronmetaal soos omskryf in die Wet op Kernenergie, 1982 (Wet No 92 van 1982),

(h) die maak, reparasie, heropening of toemaak van 'n ondergrondse tunnel,"

(e) deur die omskrywing van "Blankepersoon" te skrap;

(f) deur die omskrywing van "geneesheer" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

" 'geneesheer' iemand wat kragtens die Wet op Geneesheer, Tandartse, en [Aptekers, 1928 Wet No. 13 van 1928] Aanvullende Gesondheidsdiensberoepers, 1974 (Wet 56 van 1974), as 'n geneesheer geregistreer is;"

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- (g) by the substitution for the definition of "medical practitioner" of the following definition
- " 'medical practitioner' means a person who is registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical, Dental and **[Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928)] Supplementary Health Service Professions Act, 1974 (Act No. 56 of 1974);**"
- (h) by the substitution for the definition of "mine" of the following definition.
- " 'mine' means a mine as defined in section 1 of the **[Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act No. 27 of 1956), or in section 1 of the Mines, Works and Minerals Ordinance, 1968 (Ordinance No. 20 of 1968), of the territory of South West Africa, as the case may be, according to whether the mine is situated in the Republic or in the said territory] Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No. 50 of 1991);**"
- (i) by the substitution for the definition of "Minister" of the following definition:
- " 'Minister' means the Minister of National Health **[and Population Development];**"
- (j) by the deletion of the definitions "medical adviser" and "Republic";
- (k) by the substitution for the definition of "tuberculosis" of the following definition:
- " 'tuberculosis' means tuberculosis of the cardio-respiratory organs, or any sequelae, complication or manifestation thereof **[but does not include inactive or calcified foci; and a person shall be deemed to be or to have been suffering from tuberculosis if evidence of active tuberculosis has been found in such person]** which—
- (a) is incurable; and
- (b) renders the person concerned permanently unfit to return to his ordinary work, ply his trade skills, if any; and
- (c) was contracted after the person concerned had already worked at least 250 shifts in risk circumstances where silica dust was present;"
- (l) by the deletion of the definition of "White person";
- (m) by the substitution for the definition of "works" of the following definition
- " 'works' means any place, not being a mine or part of a mine, where any of the following operations and any operation necessary or incidental thereto are carried out and constitute the main operation at such place—
- (a) where the moving, transfer or handling of stone, rock, ore, coal or other minerals takes place, including loading operation at subsidiary sidings,
- (g) deur die omskrywing van "geneeskundige adviseur" te skrap;
- (h) deur die omskrywing van "kind", "Kleurlingpersoon" en "Kleurlingvrou" te skrap,
- (i) deur die omskrywing van "Minister" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang
- " 'Minister' die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid **[en Bevolkingsontwikkeling];**"
- (j) deur die omskrywing van "myn" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang
- " 'myn' 'n myn soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die **[Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet No. 27 van 1956), of artikel 1 van die Ordonnansie op Myne, Bedrywe en Minerale, 1968 (Ordonnansie No. 20 van 1968), van die gebied Suidwes-Afrika, na gelang die myn in die Republiek of die gebied geleë is] Mineraalwet, 1991 (Wet No 50 van 1991);**"
- (j) deur die omskrywing van "Republiek" en "Swart persoon" te skrap,
- (k) deur die omskrywing van "tuberkulose" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang
- " 'tuberkulose' tuberkulose van die kardiorespiratoriese organe, of 'n gevolg, komplikasie of manifestasie daarvan, **[maar nie ook onaktiewe of verkalkte foci nie; en iemand word geag aan tuberkulose te ly of te gely het indien tekens van aktiewe tuberkulose by so iemand gevind is]** wat—
- (a) ongeneeslik is; en
- (b) die betrokke persoon blywend ongeskik maak om na sy gewone werk terug te keer of sy ambag of vaardigheid, indien enige, te beoefen; en
- (c) opgedoen is nadat die betrokke persoon minstens 250 skofte in risiko-omstandighede gewerk het waar silika stof teenwoordig was,"
- (l) deur na die omskrywing van "tuberkulose" die volgende omskrywing in te voeg
- " 'vasgestelde datum' die datum waarop die **[Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1993 in werking tree,**"

(b) the crushing, screening, washing, classifying or concentration of any mineral,

(c) the treating of any mineral, in the form obtained from a mine, for the production of coke or for the production of a base metal in any shape or form, including ingots, billets and rolled sections;

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(d) the working and treating of any mine tailings deposit or mine dump for the recovery of any valuable content thereof,

(e) the extracting of any precious metal from any mineral or concentrate,

(f) the refining of any precious metal,

(g) the drying and calcining of any source material as defined in the Nuclear Energy Act, 1982 (Act No 92 of 1982);

(h) the making, repairing, re-opening or closing of any subterranean tunnel,"

(n) by the addition of the following subsection:

"(3) Any finding made by the certification committee in accordance with the provisions of sections 44 and 106 of this Act before the re-repeal of those sections by the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1993, shall for the purposes of this Act be construed,

(i) in the case of a compensatable disease contemplated in paragraphs (a) and (c) of the said section 106 as well as in sections 80 (4), 87 (4), 88 (2) and in the previous Act, as a finding of a compensatable disease in the first stage;

(ii) in the case of a compensatable disease in the first degree referred to in the said section 44 or a compensatable disease contemplated in paragraph (b) of the said section 106, as a compensatable disease in the second stage;

(iii) in the case of a compensatable disease in the second degree contemplated in section 44, as a compensatable disease in the third stage "

Amendment of section 3 of Act 78 of 1973

2. Section 3 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (2).

(m) deur na die omskrywing van "vergoedbare siekte" die volgende omskrywings in te voeg

" 'vergoedbare siekte in die eerste stadium' met betrekking tot 'n vergoedbare siekte, die stadium van 'n vergoedbare siekte waar die graad van 'n persoon se ongeskiktheid, volgens die voorgeskrewe standarde van sertifisering, meer as 25 persent maar hoogstens 30 persent is,

'Vergoedbare siekte in die tweede stadium' met betrekking tot 'n vergoedbare siekte, die stadium van 'n vergoedbare siekte waar die graad van 'n persoon se ongeskiktheid, volgens die voorgeskrewe standarde van sertifisering, meer as 30 persent maar hoogstens 40 persent is,

'vergoedbare siekte in die derde stadium' met betrekking tot 'n vergoedbare siekte, die stadium van 'n vergoedbare siekte waar die graad van 'n persoon se ongeskiktheid, volgens die voorgeskrewe standarde van sertifisering, meer as 40 persent is;"

(n) deur die volgende subartikel by te voeg

"(3) 'n Bevinding wat die sertifiseringskomitee ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikels 44 en 106 van hierdie Wet gemaak het, voor die herroeping van daardie artikels deur die Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1993, word vir doeleindes van hierdie Wet uitgelê—

(i) in die geval van 'n vergoedbare siekte soos bedoel in paragraawe (a) en (c) van genoemde artikel 106 asook in artikels 80 (4), 87 (4), 88 (2) en in die vorige Wet, as 'n bevinding van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die eerste stadium,

(ii) in die geval van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die eerste graad waarna verwys word in artikel 44 of 'n vergoedbare siekte soos bedoel in paragraaf (b) van die gemelde artikel 106, as 'n vergoedbare siekte in die tweede stadium,

(iii) in die geval van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die tweede graad soos bedoel in artikel 44, as 'n vergoedbare siekte in die derde stadium "

Wysiging van artikel 3 van Wet 78 van 1973

2. Artikel 3 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) te skrap

Amendment of section 4 of Act 78 of 1973

3. Section 4 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

“(2) The director may in writing authorise—

- (a) any person appointed under section 3 (1) (b), (c) or (d) to issue or sign any certificate or other document which in terms of this Act is required to be issued or signed by the director, and
- (b) the owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works or a contractor, as the case may be, to issue or renew through their duly authorised officers, on behalf of the director and subject to his directions, any certificate of fitness ”

Repeal of section 7 of Act 78 of 1973

4. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby repealed

Amendment of section 13 of Act 78 of 1973

5. Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (6)

Amendment of section 14 of Act 78 of 1973

6. Section 14 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

“(2) The Minister may, subject to the provisions of section 32 of the Minerals Act, 1991, and after consultation with the Government Mining Engineer and subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine, authorize an owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works to employ a female over the age of 16 years in risk work at that mine or works ”

Amendment of section 20 of Act 78 of 1973

7. Section 20 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection.

“(4) The risk committee shall express any risk which it determines [as a percentage] in accordance with a scale or in a manner which shall be prescribed.”

Substitution of section 23 of Act 78 of 1973

8. The following section is hereby substituted for section 23 of the principal Act:

“Certificate of fitness

23. (1) The director may, subject to the provisions of this Act, on application made in the prescribed manner by any person or by the owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works who intends to employ a person to perform risk work at such mine or works, and who is not in possession of a valid certificate of fitness, issue to such person a certificate of fitness, which shall be in a form determined by the director

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 78 van 1973

3. Artikel 4 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

“(2) Die direkteur kan—

- (a) 'n persoon wat kragtens artikel 3 (1) (b), (c) of (d) aangestel is, skriftelik magtig om 'n sertifikaat of 'n ander stuk uit te reik of te onderteken wat ingevolge hierdie Wet deur die direkteur uitgereik of onderteken moet word, en
- (b) die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf of 'n kontrakteur, na gelang van die geval, skriftelik magtig om deur middel van hul behoorlik gemagtigde beamptes, namens die direkteur en onderworpe aan sy opdragte, 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid uit te reik of te hernieu ”.

Herroeping van artikel 7 van Wet 78 van 1973

4. Artikel 7 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

Wysiging van artikel 13 van Wet 78 van 1973

5. Artikel 13 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (6) te skrap

Wysiging van artikel 14 van Wet 78 van 1973

6. Artikel 14 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur die vervanging van subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel

“(2) Die Minister kan, onderworpe aan die bepalinge van artikel 32 van die Mineralewet, 1991, en na raadpleging met die Staatsmyningenieur en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes wat die minister bepaal, 'n eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf magtig om 'n vrouepersoon bo die ouderdom van 16 jaar in risikowerk by daardie myn of bedryf in diens te stel ”.

Wysiging van artikel 20 van Wet 78 van 1973

7. Artikel 20 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang.

“(4) Die risikokomitee moet 'n risiko wat hy bepaal, uitdruk [as 'n persentasie] ooreenkomstig 'n skaal of op 'n wyse wat voorgeskryf moet word.”

Vervanging van artikel 23 van Wet 78 van 1973

8. Artikel 23 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

“Sertifikaat van geskiktheid

23. (1) Die direkteur kan, behoudens die bepalinge van hierdie Wet, op aansoek op die voorgeskrewe wyse, gedoen deur enige persoon of deur die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf wat van voorneme is om 'n persoon in diens te neem ten einde risikowerk te verrig by sodanige myn of bedryf en wat nie in besit van 'n geldige sertifikaat van geskiktheid is nie, aan so 'n persoon 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid uitreik, wat in die vorm sal wees soos deur die direkteur bepaal

(2) An application in terms of subsection (1) shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee, if any, and the prescribed medical report on the person concerned

(3) The director may—

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- (a) direct such owner or contractor to furnish the further information in respect of the application as the director deems necessary or expedient;
 - (b) cause the application to be investigated;
 - (c) obtain the further information as he may deem necessary for the consideration of the application;
 - (d) direct the person concerned to make himself available, at the expense of such owner or contractor, at the bureau or a sub-bureau or a place determined by the director, for such examinations as may be determined by the director

(4) A certificate of fitness issued to any person under subsection (3) shall be valid for a period not exceeding three years from the date of its issue as the director may determine, either generally or in any particular case, and the director may, in his discretion, in respect of such certificate impose restrictions limiting the holder thereof—

- (a) to work at a particular controlled mine or controlled works; or
- (b) to work at a controlled mine or a controlled works of a particular kind or group or category; or
- (c) to work in a particular occupation of a controlled mine or a controlled works; or
- (d) to work for a fixed period or fixed periods in a particular controlled mine or controlled works, or in controlled mines or controlled works of a particular kind or group or category.

(5) Where any person has on such an examination been found permanently or temporarily unfit for risk work at a controlled mine or a controlled works, the director shall cause the finding to be communicated in writing to the person, the owner of the controlled mine or works or the contractor concerned.

(6) The director shall prescribe the standard of fitness for risk work at a controlled mine or a controlled works which shall be applied at the medical examination of a person examined for the first time with a view to the issue to him of a certificate of fitness, and for that purpose the director may—

- (a) prescribe different standards in respect of mines and works,
- (b) prescribe different standards in respect of different groups, kinds of categories of mines and works;

(2) 'n Aansoek ingevolge subartikel (1) moet vergesel word van die voorgeskrewe geld, indien enige, en die voorgeskrewe mediese verslag oor die betrokke persoon

(3) Die direkteur kan—

- (a) so 'n eienaar of kontrakteur aansê om die verdere inligting te verskaf ten opsigte van die aansoek wat die direkteur nodig of dienstig ag,
- (b) die aansoek laat ondersoek,
- (c) die verdere inligting inwin wat hy vir die oorweging van die aansoek nodig ag,
- (d) die betrokke persoon aansê om, ten koste van so 'n eienaar of kontrakteur, hom aan te meld by die buro of sub-buro of 'n plek deur die direkteur bepaal vir sodanige ondersoeke as wat die direkteur bepaal

(4) 'n Sertifikaat van geskiktheid wat ingevolge subartikel (3) aan 'n persoon uitgereik word, is geldig vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie jaar vanaf die datum van uitreiking daarvan, wat die direkteur in die algemeen of in 'n besondere geval bepaal, en die direkteur kan na goeddunke in verband met so 'n sertifikaat beperkings opleë, waardeur die besitter daarvan beperk word—

- (a) om by 'n bepaalde beheerde myn of beheerde bedryf te werk, of
- (b) om by 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf van 'n bepaalde soort of groep of kategorie te werk, of
- (c) om by 'n beheerde myn of beheerde bedryf in 'n bepaalde beroep te werk, of
- (d) om vir 'n vasgestelde tydperk of vir vasgestelde tydperke in 'n bepaalde beheerde myn of beheerde bedryf of in beheerde myne of beheerde bedrywe van 'n bepaalde soort of groep of kategorie te werk

(5) Waar 'n persoon by so 'n ondersoek permanent of tydelik ongeskik vir risikowerk by 'n beheerde myn of beheerde bedryf bevind is, moet die direkteur die bevinding skriftelik aan daardie persoon, die eienaar van die beheerde myn of bedryf of aan die betrokke kontrakteur laat meedeel

(6) Die direkteur moet die standaard van geskiktheid vir risikowerk by 'n beheerde myn of beheerde bedryf bepaal wat toegepas moet word by die geneeskundige ondersoek van 'n persoon wat vir die eerste keer ondersoek word met die oog op die uitreiking aan hom van 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid, en vir daardie doel kan die direkteur—

- (a) verskillende standaarde ten opsigte van myne en bedrywe voorskryf,
- (b) verskillende standaarde ten opsigte van verskillende groepe, soorte of kategoriee van myne of bedrywe voorskryf;

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(c) prescribe different standards in respect of different classes, groups or categories of persons, or different occupations at controlled mines or controlled works "

Amendment of section 25 of Act 78 of 1973

9. Section 25 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsections (3), (4) and (6) of the following subsections.

"(3) If a person referred to in subsection (1) is at an examination in terms of that subsection found to be free from any compensatable disease in the **[second degree within the meaning of section 44 (2)]** third stage and fit to perform risk work, the director shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (4) and (5) of this section, cause the certificate of fitness of such person to be renewed for such period as the director may determine but not exceeding the prescribed period

(4) Any certificate of fitness may under subsection (3) of this section be renewed subject to any restriction contemplated in section 23 **[(3)]** (4)

(6) **[The decision of the director in regard to the renewal of a certificate of fitness shall be final, but]** Where the renewal of a certificate of fitness has been refused under this section, the director shall immediately cause the reasons for the refusal to be communicated in writing to the person concerned and a copy of such communication to be sent to the owner of the mine or works where or by whom that person is employed "

Substitution of section 36 of Act 78 of 1973

10. The following section is hereby substituted for section 36 of the principal Act:

"Cost of medical examinations

36 Unless this Act provides otherwise, an owner of a controlled mine, or a controlled works or a mine or works in respect of which the Minister has under section 12 applied any provision of this Act, shall bear the cost of any medical examination for the purposes of this Act, of a person who works or worked for such mine or works, including the cost incurred to keep such person under observation, in terms of this Act "

Repeal of section 38 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 3 of Act 27 of 1974

11. Section 38 of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 43 and 44 of Act 78 of 1973

12. Sections 43 and 44 of the principal Act are hereby repealed

(c) verskillende standarde ten opsigte van verskillende klasse, groepe of kategoriee van persone of verskillende beroepe by beheerde myne of beheerde bedrywe voor-skrif "

Wysiging van artikel 25 van Wet 78 van 1973

9. Artikel 25 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikels (3), (4) en (6) deur die volgende subartikels te vervang.

"(3) Indien 'n persoon in subartikel (1) bedoel by 'n ondersoek ingevolge daardie artikel vry bevind word van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die **[tweede graad soos in artikel 44 (2) bedoel]** derde stadium en geskik bevind word om risiko-werk te verrig, moet die direkteur, behoudens die bepalings van subartikels (4) en (5) van hierdie artikel, daardie persoon se sertifikaat van geskiktheid laat hernieu vir die tydperk wat die direkteur bepaal maar wat die voorgeskrewe tydperk nie te bowe gaan nie.

(4) 'n Sertifikaat van geskiktheid kan kragtens subartikel (3) van hierdie artikel hernieu word onderworpe aan enige beperking in artikel 23 **[(3)]** (4) beoog

"(6) **[Die beslissing van die direkteur aangaande die hernuwing van 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid is afdoende, maar]** Waar die hernuwing van 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid kragtens hierdie artikel geweier is, moet die direkteur onverwyld die redes vir die weiering skriftelik aan die betrokke persoon laat meedeel en 'n afskrif van die mededeling laat stuur aan die eienaar van die myn of bedryf waar of by wie daardie persoon werksaam is."

Vervanging van artikel 36 van Wet 78 van 1973

10. Artikel 36 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Koste van geneeskundige ondersoeke

36. Tensy hierdie Wet anders bepaal, dra die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf of 'n myn of 'n bedryf ten opsigte waarvan die Minister kragtens artikel 12 'n bepaling van hierdie Wet van toepassing gemaak het, die koste van enige mediese ondersoek, vir doeleindes van hierdie Wet, van 'n persoon wat werk of gewerk het vir so 'n myn of 'n bedryf en ook die koste aangegaan om so 'n persoon kragtens hierdie Wet onder waarneming te hou "

Herroeping van artikel 38 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 3 van Wet 27 van 1974

11. Artikel 38 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep.

Herroeping van artikels 43 en 44 van Wet 78 van 1973

12. Artikels 43 en 44 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

Substitution of section 46 of Act 78 of 1973

13. The following section is hereby substituted for section 46 of the principal Act

"Certification committee to determine presence, nature and [degree] stage of compensatable disease

46. When the certification committee has received from the director a report in terms of section 45 or has obtained or received in terms of any other provisions of this Act a report on the medical or post-mortem examination of any such person as is referred to in that section, the certification committee shall determine, in any manner it deems fit but with due regard to the prescribed standards [(if any) determined under section 43 and to the provisions of section 44]—

- (a) in the case of a person who has not previously been found by the committee to be suffering from a compensatable disease, whether he is suffering from such a disease or, as the case may be, was suffering from such a disease at the time of his death, and, if so, the nature and the [degree] stage of the disease,
- (b) in the case of a person who has previously been found by the certification committee to be suffering from a compensatable disease, the [degree] stage of the disease."

Repeal of sections 53 and 57 of Act 78 of 1973

14. Sections 53 and 57 of the principal Act are hereby repealed

Amendment of section 63 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 4 of Act 27 of 1974

15. Section 63 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) The amount so determined shall not exceed two cents per shift"

Substitution of section 64 of Act 78 of 1973

16. The following section is hereby substituted for section 64 of the principal Act

"Interest on amount in arrear

64. An owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works shall pay interest to the commissioner, at [a rate determined by the commissioner and approved by the Minister] the standard interest rate referred to in section 26 of the Exchequer Act, 1975 (Act No 66 of 1975), on any amount due to the commissioner under the provisions of section 62 of 63 which was not paid on the day on which it became payable, and such interest shall be calculated from the said day to the day preceding the day on which the amount in question is paid "

Vervanging van artikel 46 van Wet 78 van 1973

13. Artikel 46 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Sertifiseringskomitee bepaal aanwesigheid, aard en [graad] stadium van vergoedbare siekte

46. Wanneer die sertifiseringskomitee 'n verslag ingevolge artikel 45 van die direkteur ontvang het, of 'n verslag oor die geneeskundige of nadoodse ondersoek van 'n persoon soos in daardie artikel bedoel ingevolge 'n ander bepaling van hierdie Wet verkry of ontvang het, bepaal die sertifiseringskomitee op die wyse wat hy goetvind maar met inagneming van die voorgeskrewe standarde [(as daar is) kragtens artikel 43 bepaal en van die bepalings van artikel 44]—

- (a) in die geval van 'n persoon ten opsigte van wie die sertifiseringskomitee nie voorheen bevind het dat hy aan 'n vergoedbare siekte ly nie, of hy aan so 'n siekte ly of, na gelang van die geval, ten tyde van sy dood aan so 'n siekte gely het, en, indien wel, die aard en [graad] stadium van die siekte,
- (b) in die geval van 'n persoon ten opsigte van wie die sertifiseringskomitee voorheen bevind het dat hy aan 'n vergoedbare siekte ly, die [graad] stadium van die siekte "

Herroeping van artikels 53 en 57 van Wet 78 van 1973

14. Artikels 53 en 57 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

Wysiging van artikel 63 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 4 van Wet 27 van 1974

15. Artikel 63 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(2) Die aldus bepaalde bedrag moet nie twee sent per skof oorskry nie"

Vervanging van artikel 64 van Wet 78 van 1973

16. Artikel 64 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Rente op agterstallige bedrag

64. 'n Eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf moet aan die kommissaris rente betaal teen ['n koers wat die kommissaris bepaal en die Minister goedgekeur het] die standaard rentekoers waarna verwys word in artikel 26 van die Skatkiswet, 1975 (Wet No 66 van 1975), op 'n bedrag verskuldig aan die kommissaris ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 62 of 63 wat nie op die dag waarop dit betaalbaar geword het, betaal is nie, en bedoelde rente word bereken vanaf die genoemde dag tot die dag voorafgaande aan die dag waarop die betrokke bedrag betaal is "

Insertion of section 77A in Act 78 of 1973

17. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 77

"Actuarial valuation and services (212)

77A. The compensation fund shall within three years from the fixed date, be valued by an actuary, appointed by the Minister, and thereafter the said fund shall be valued by the said actuary at intervals not exceeding three years, as the Minister may determine

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 60, the cost of any actuarial valuation in terms of subsection (1) and, subject to the directions of the Minister, any actuarial services to give effect to any provision of this Act shall be paid from the compensation fund and the accounts referred to in section 67 shall be debited with the amounts determined by the Minister after consultation with the advisory committee

(3) For the purposes of this section "actuary" means any Fellow of any institute, faculty, society or chapter of actuaries approved by the Minister of Finance "

Substitution of heading to Chapter VI of Act 78 of 1973

18. The following heading is hereby substituted for the heading to Chapter VI of the principal Act

"COMPENSATION [TO WHITE AND COLOURED PERSONS, AND] GENERALLY "

Amendment of section 78 of Act 78 of 1973

19. Section 78 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (5) of the following subsection

"(5) Any application for a benefit in terms of this Act on account of a finding of the certification committee, expressed before the fixed date shall be disposed of in terms of the provisions of this Act which were in force immediately prior to the fixed date, as if the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1993 was not enacted "

Substitution of section 79 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 6 of Act 27 of 1974, section 1 of Act 67 of 1974 and section 1 of 105 of 1985

20. The following section is hereby substituted for section 79 of the principal Act:

"Benefits to a person (excluding widow) who received pension under previous Act

79 (1) Any person, except a widow, who immediately before the commencement of this Act was entitled to a pension in respect of himself and his dependants, if any, on account of a finding expressed before the commencement of this Act, shall, as from the said commencement, be entitled to —

(a) in the case of a finding of pneumoconiosis which has impaired his cardio-respiratory functions by not more than 50 per cent, a monthly pension of R287,

Invoeging van artikel 77A in Wet 78 van 1973

17. Die volgende artikel word hierby in die Hoofwet na artikel 77 ingevoeg

"Aktuariële waardering en dienste

77A. Die vergoedingsfonds word waardeur binne drie jaar vanaf die vasgestelde datum deur 'n aktuaris, aangestel deur die Minister, en daarna word die gemelde fonds waardeur deur die gemelde aktuaris met tussenposes van hoogstens drie jaar, soos deur die Minister bepaal

(2) Nieteenstaande die bepalings van artikel 60, word die koste van enige aktuariële waardering ingevolge subartikel (1) en, onderworpe aan die voorskrifte van die Minister, enige aktuariële dienste om aan 'n bepaling van hierdie Wet gevolg te gee uit die vergoedingsfonds betaal en die rekeninge vermeld in artikel 67 word gedebiteer met die bedrae wat die Minister na oorleg met die advieskomitee bepaal

(3) Vir doeleindes van hierdie artikel beteken "aktuaris" 'n "Fellow" van 'n deur die Minister van Finansies goedgekeurde instituut, fakulteit, vereniging of kapittel van aktuarisse "

Vervanging van die opskrif van Hoofstuk VI van Wet 78 van 1973

18. Die opskrif van Hoofstuk VI van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende opskrif vervang:

"VERGOEDING [AAN BLANKE- EN KLEURLINGPERSENE, EN] IN DIE ALGEMEEN "

Wysiging van artikel 78 van Wet 78 van 1973

19. Artikel 78 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (5) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang.

"(5) 'n Aansoek om 'n voordeel ingevolge hierdie Wet op grond van 'n bevinding van die sertifiseringskomitee, gegee voor die vasgestelde datum, word afgehandel ingevolge die bepalings van hierdie Wet wat van krag was onmiddellik voor die vasgestelde datum asof die Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1993 nie verorden was nie "

Vervanging van artikel 79 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 6 van Wet 27 van 1974, artikel 1 van Wet 67 van 1974 en artikel 1 van Wet 105 van 1985

20. Artikel 79 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"Voordele aan 'n persoon (uitgesonderd weduwee) wat pensioen ingevolge vorige Wet ontvang het

79.(1) 'n Persoon, uitgesonderd 'n weduwee, wat onmiddellik voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet op 'n pensioen geregtig was ten opsigte van homself en sy afhanklikes, indien daar is, op grond van 'n bevinding uitgespreek voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet, is vanaf bedoelde inwerkingtreding geregtig op—

(a) in die geval van 'n bevinding van pneumoconiose wat sy kardiorespiratoriese funksies hoogstens 50 persent belemmer het, 'n maandelikse pensioen van R287,

- (b) in the case of a finding of pneumoconiosis which has impaired his cardio-respiratory functions by more than 50 per cent but by not more than 75 per cent, a monthly pension of R468, (212)
- (c) in the case of a finding of pneumoconiosis which has impaired his cardio-respiratory functions by more than 75 per cent, or a finding of pneumoconiosis together with tuberculosis, a monthly pension of R674;
- (d) in the case of a finding of tuberculosis, a monthly pension of R468

(2) Any person who has accepted a one-sum benefit in lieu of a monthly pension, and his dependants, shall not at any time have a further right or claim to a monthly pension under this Act.

(3) When the certification committee has found that a person who accepted a one-sum benefit in lieu of a monthly pension is suffering from a compensatable disease in the third stage, the commissioner shall award to such person an additional sum of R27 913 or, if found after his death, to his widow or dependants.

(4) When the certification committee has found that a person mentioned in subsection (1) (a) to whom a one sum benefit in lieu of a monthly pension was not awarded, is suffering from pneumoconiosis which has impaired his cardio-respiratory functions by more than 50 per cent but by not more than 75 per cent, the commissioner shall award to that person a monthly pension of R468.

(5) When the certification committee has found that a person mentioned in subsection 1 (a) or (b), to whom a one sum benefit in lieu of a pension was not awarded, is suffering from pneumoconiosis which has impaired his cardio-respiratory functions by more than 75 per cent, or that such person or a person mentioned in subsection (1) (d), is suffering from tuberculosis and another compensatable disease simultaneously, the commissioner shall award the person concerned a monthly pension of R674."

Substitution of section 80 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 2 of Act 123 of 1984

21. The following section is hereby substituted for section 80 of the Principal Act

"Benefits payable after the fixed date

80 (1) When the certification committee finds after the fixed date that a person is suffering from a compensatable disease which he contracted as a

(b) in die geval van 'n bevinding van pneumoconiose wat sy kardiorespiratoriese funksies meer as 50 persent maar hoogstens 75 persent belemmer het, 'n maandelikse pensioen van R468,

(c) in die geval van 'n bevinding van pneumoconiose wat sy kardiorespiratoriese funksies meer as 75 persent belemmer het, of 'n bevinding van pneumokoniose saam met tuberkulose, 'n maandelikse pensioen van R674,

(d) in die geval van 'n bevinding van tuberkulose, 'n maandelikse pensioen van R468

(2) 'n Persoon wat 'n enkelbedragvoordeel in die plek van 'n maandelikse pensioen aanvaar het, en sy afhanklikes, het nie te eniger tyd 'n verdere req of aanspraak op 'n maandelikse pensioen in-gevolge hierdie Wet nie

(3) Wanneer die sertifiseringskomitee bevind het dat 'n persoon, wat 'n enkelbedragvoordeel in die plek van 'n maandelikse pensioen aanvaar het, aan 'n vergoedbare siekte in die derde stadium ly, moet die kommissaris aan daardie persoon 'n bykomende voordeel van R27 913 toeken of, indien na sy dood bevind, aan sy weduwee of afhanklikes.

(4) Wanneer die sertifiseringskomitee bevind het dat 'n persoon in subartikel (1) (a) bedoel aan wie daar nie 'n enkelbedragvoordeel in die plek van 'n maandelikse pensioen toegeken is nie, aan pneumokoniose ly wat sy kardiorespiratoriese funksies meer as 50 persent maar hoogstens 75 persent belemmer het, moet die kommissaris aan daardie persoon 'n maandelikse pensioen van R468 toeken

(5) Wanneer die sertifiseringskomitee bevind het dat 'n persoon in subartikel (1) (a) of (b) bedoel aan wie daar nie 'n enkelbedragvoordeel in die plek van 'n maandelikse pensioen toegeken is nie, aan pneumokoniose ly wat sy kardiorespiratoriese funksies meer as 75 persent belemmer het, of dat so 'n persoon of 'n persoon in subartikel (1) (d) bedoel, gelyktydig aan tuberkulose en 'n ander vergoedbare siekte ly, moet die kommissaris aan die betrokke persoon 'n maandelikse pensioen van R674 toeken "

Vervanging van artikel 80 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 123 van 1984

21. Artikel 80 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Voordele betaalbaar na die vasgestelde datum

80. (1) Wanneer die sertifiseringskomitee na die vasgestelde datum bevind dat 'n persoon aan 'n vergoedbare siekte ly, wat hy opgedoen het as

result of employment at or in connection with a controlled mine or a controlled works, the commissioner shall award to such person a one-sum benefit calculated in accordance with the formula—

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 $A \times B$

in which formula "A" represents the person's basic salary, but not exceeding an amount of R24 000 and "B" represents—

- (a) in the case of a person who is found for the first time to be suffering from a compensatable disease in the first stage, 0,175;
- (b) in the case of a person who is found for the first time to be suffering from a compensatable disease in the second stage and—
 - (i) who did not previously become entitled to any benefit in terms of this Act, 1,31,
 - (ii) who previously became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of a compensatable disease in the first stage, 1,135;
 - (iii) who previously became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of tuberculosis in terms of section 80 (4), 0,755,
 - (iv) who previously became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of tuberculosis in terms of sections 87 (4) and 88 (2), 0,974;
 - (v) who in terms of the previous Act became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of tuberculosis, 0,755,
- (c) in the case of a person who is found for the first time to be suffering from a compensatable disease in the third stage and—
 - (i) who did not previously become entitled to any benefit in terms of this Act, 2,42,
 - (ii) who previously became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of a compensatable disease in the second stage, 1,11;
 - (iii) who previously became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of a compensatable disease in the first stage but not to such disease in the second stage, 2,245
 - (iv) who previously became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of tuberculosis in terms of section 80 (5), 1,865,

gevolg van diens by of in verband met 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf ken die kommissaris aan daardie persoon 'n enkelbedragvoordeel toe wat bereken word ooreenkomstig die formule—

 $A \times B$

in welke formule "A" die persoon se basiese salaris voorstel, maar wat nie 'n bedrag van R24 000 oorskry nie en "B"—

- (a) in die geval van 'n persoon wat vir die eerste keer bevind word aan 'n vergoedbare siekte in die eerste stadium te ly, 0,175 voorstel,
- (b) in die geval van 'n persoon wat vir die eerste keer bevind word aan 'n vergoedbare siekte in die tweede stadium te ly en—
 - (i) wat nie voorheen op 'n voordeel ingevolge hierdie Wet geregtig geword het nie, 1,31 voorstel;
 - (ii) wat voorheen op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die eerste stadium, 1,135 voorstel;
 - (iii) wat voorheen op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van tuberkulose ingevolge artikel 80 (4), 0,755 voorstel,
 - (iv) wat voorheen op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van tuberkulose ingevolge artikels 87 (4) en 88 (2), 0,974 voorstel,
 - (v) wat ingevolge vorige wetgewing op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van tuberkulose, 0,755 voorstel,
- (c) in die geval van 'n persoon wat vir die eerste keer bevind word aan 'n vergoedbare siekte in die derde stadium te ly en—
 - (i) wat nie voorheen geregtig geword het op 'n voordeel ingevolge hierdie Wet nie, 2,42 voorstel,
 - (ii) wat voorheen geregtig geword het op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel ten opsigte van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die tweede stadium, 1,11 voorstel,
 - (iii) wat voorheen op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die eerste stadium maar nie so 'n siekte in die tweede stadium nie, 2,245 voorstel
 - (iv) wat voorheen op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van tuberkulose ingevolge artikel 80 (5), 1,865 voorstel,

(v) who previously became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect tuberculosis in terms of sections 87 (5) and 88 (3), 2,1,

(vi) who in terms of the previous Act became entitled to a one-sum benefit in respect of tuberculosis, 1,865

(2) If a person, who died after the fixed date, was at the time of his death found to be suffering from a compensatable disease, there shall be payable to that person's dependants, designated by the commissioner or, if no dependants are so designated, to his estate, an amount equal to the one-sum benefit which would have been payable to him in terms of this section and of section 79 (3) had he not died.

(3) Any one-sum benefit payable in terms of subsection (2) to a member's dependants shall be divided among them in such proportion as the commissioner may determine."

(4) In awarding any one-sum benefit in terms of this section a fraction of a rand shall be calculated to the next completed rand "

Amendment of section 81 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 4 of Act 45 of 1975

22. Section 81 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection.

"(1) If a person who became entitled to a one-sum benefit under **[section 79 of 80]** this Act or the previous Act and to whom such benefit was not paid in full, has died, the commissioner may in his discretion award to his widow or to his dependent children, if any, a benefit which shall be equal to not more than the unpaid balance of such one-sum benefit",

(b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

"(2) If a benefit equal to such unpaid balance has not been awarded in terms of subsection (1), or if any portion of such unpaid balance has not been so awarded, the commissioner may, in his discretion **[and after consultation with the advisory committee]**, award a benefit equal to such unpaid balance, or such portion thereof, as the case may be, to any person or persons for whose maintenance the deceased in the opinion of the commissioner, was responsible before his death, **[, and where there is no such person, the commissioner shall pay such benefit to the estate of the deceased]**."

(v) wat voorheen op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van tuberkulose ingevolge artikels 87 (5) en 88 (3), 2,1 voorstel,

(vi) wat ingevolge vorige wetgewing op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het ten opsigte van tuberkulose, 1,865 voorstel.

(2) Indien 'n persoon, wat na die vasgestelde datum te sterwe gekom het, ten tyde van sy afsterwe bevind was aan 'n vergoedbare siekte te gely het, word daar aan daardie persoon se afhanklikes deur die kommissaris aangewys, 'n bedrag betaal gelykstaande aan die enkelbedragvoordeel wat ingevolge hierdie artikel en ook artikel 79 (3) aan hom betaalbaar sou gewees het, indien hy nie te sterwe gekom het nie

(3) Enige enkelbedragvoordeel wat aan die afhanklikes van 'n oorledene betaalbaar is, word tussen hulle verdeel in sodanige verhouding as wat die kommissaris mag bepaal

(4) By die toekenning van 'n enkelbedragvoordeel ingevolge hierdie artikel word 'n gedeelte van 'n rand tot die volgende volle rand bereken "

Wysiging van artikel 81 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig artikel 4 van Wet 45 van 1975

22. Artikel 81 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(1) Indien 'n persoon wat ingevolge **[artikel 79 of 80]** hierdie Wet of die vorige Wet op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel geregtig geword het en aan wie daardie voordeel nie ten volle uitbetaal is nie, oorlede is, kan die kommissaris na goeddunke aan sy weduwee of aan sy afhanklike kinders, as daar is, 'n voordeel toeken gelyk aan hoogstens die onuitbetaalde deel van bedoelde enkelbedragvoordeel",

(b) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(2) Indien 'n voordeel gelyk aan bedoelde onbetaalde gedeelte nie ingevolge subartikel (1) toegeken is nie, kan die kommissaris na goeddunke **[en na raadpleging met die advieskomitee,]** 'n voordeel gelyk aan bedoelde onbetaalde gedeelte, of bedoelde gedeelte daarvan, na gelang van die geval, toeken aan 'n persoon of persone vir wie se onderhoud die oorledene voor sy dood volgens die kommissaris se mening verantwoordelik was, **[, en waar daar nie so 'n persoon is nie, betaal die kommissaris bedoelde voordeel aan die boedel van die oorledene]** "

Repeal of section 82 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 5 of Act 45 of 1975

212 23. Section 82 of the principal Act is hereby repealed

Substitution of section 83 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 6 of Act 45 of 1975

24. The following section is hereby substituted for section 83 of the principal Act

"Benefits to widows of pensioners and widows entitled to pensions

83. (1) If a person who was entitled to a pension under the previous Act and to whom a one-sum benefit in lieu of such pension was not awarded, has died, the commissioner shall award to his widow a one-sum benefit of R29 227

(2) If a widow was immediately before the commencement of this Act entitled to a pension under the previous Act, such widow shall, as from the fixed date, be entitled to a monthly pension of R373 "

Repeal of sections 84 up to and including section 93 of Act 78 of 1973

25. Sections 84 up to and including section 93 of the principal Act are hereby repealed

Amendment of section 96 of Act 78 of 1973

26. Section 96 of the principle Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

"(2) When a right to a one-sum benefit to which the widow of a deceased **[White person or deceased Coloured person]** became entitled under any provision of the previous Act or this Act, has lapsed as aforesaid, the commissioner shall pay the benefit in question or the unpaid balance thereof to any person or persons for whose maintenance she was, in the opinion of the commissioner, responsible **[, or if there is no such person, the commissioner shall pay the benefit in question or the unpaid balance thereof to the estate of the deceased]** ",

(b) by the deletion of paragraph (d) of subsection (3)

Substitution of section 98 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 8 of Act 45 of 1975

27. The following section is hereby substituted for section 98 of the principal Act

"Cessation of pension to widow who remarries

98. A pension awarded under the previous Act or this Act to a widow of a deceased person, shall cease on the last day of the month in which she remarries "

Herroeping van artikel 82 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 5 van Wet 45 van 1975

23. Artikel 82 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

Vervanging van artikel 83 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 6 van Wet 45 van 1975

24. Artikel 83 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang.

"Voordele aan weduwees van pensioenarisse en weduwees geregtig op pensioen

83 (1) Indien 'n persoon wat ingevolge die vorige Wet op 'n pensioen geregtig was en aan wie 'n enkelbedragvoordeel in die plek van daardie pensioen nie toegeken is nie, te sterwe gekom het, ken die kommissaris aan sy weduwee 'n enkelbedragvoordeel van R29 227 toe

(2) Indien 'n weduwee onmiddellik voor die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Wet geregtig was op 'n pensioen onder die vorige Wet, is sodanige weduwee vanaf die vasgestelde datum geregtig op 'n maandelikse pensioen van R373 "

Herroeping van artikels 84 tot en met artikel 93 van Wet 78 van 1973

25. Artikels 84 tot en met artikel 93 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

Wysiging van artikel 96 van Wet 78 van 1973

26. Artikel 96 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang

"(2) Wanneer die reg op 'n enkelbedragvoordeel waarop die weduwee van 'n **[oorlede Blankepersoon of oorlede Kleurlingpersoon]** oorledene ingevolge 'n bepaling van die vorige Wet of hierdie Wet geregtig geword het, veival het soos vermeld, betaal die kommissaris die betrokke voordeel of die onuitbetaalde balans daarvan aan enige persoon of persone vir wie se onderhoud sy volgens die kommissaris se oordeelaanspreeklik was **[, en as daar nie so 'n persoon is nie, betaal die kommissaris die betrokke voordeel of die onuitbetaalde balans daarvan aan die boedel van die oorledene]** ",

(b) deur paragraaf (d) van subartikel (3) te skrap

Vervanging van artikel 98 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 8 van Wet 45 van 1975

27. Artikel 98 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Staking van pensioen aan weduwee wat weer trou

98. 'n Pensioen wat ingevolge die vorige Wet of hierdie Wet aan die weduwee van 'n oorledene toegeken is, verval op die laaste dag van die maand waarin sy weer trou "

Amendment of section 101 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 9 of Act 45 of 1975, section 11 of Act 89 of 1988 and section 1 of Act 137 of 1991

28. Section 101 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (4)

Repeal of section 102 of Act 78 of 1973, as amended by section 2 of Act 117 of 1977

29. (1) Section 102 of the principal Act is hereby repealed

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the provisions of section 102 of the principal Act by subsection (1) of this section, the said provisions shall remain in force in respect of any person to whom assistance in connection with education and training was rendered prior to the said repeal

Insertion of section 105A in Act 78 of 1973

30. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 105

"Minister may amend the Act to increase benefits

105A. (1) The Minister may, after consultation with the advisory committee and, in the case of any benefit payable from the State Account, with the concurrence of the Minister of State Expenditure, by notice in the Gazette amend any amount or number appearing in sections 79, 80 and 83 so as to increase any benefit,

(2) Any amendment contemplated in subsection (1) shall take effect on a date mentioned in the notice "

Repeal of Chapter VII of Act 78 of 1973

31. Chapter VII of the principal Act is hereby repealed

Amendment of section 120 of Act 78 of 1973

32. Section 120 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (3)

Substitution of section 121 of Act 78 of 1973

33. The following section is hereby substituted for section 121 of the principal Act

"Regulations

121. (1) The Minister may make regulations relating to—

- (a) the standards to be applied in the certification of compensatable diseases in terms of this Act,
- (b) the employment of medical practitioners by owners of controlled mines or controlled works,
- (c) the particulars to be recorded by the owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works or by any contractor in connection with persons employed by him at or in connection with such mine or works,

Wysiging van artikel 101 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 9 van Wet 45 van 1975, artikel 11 van Wet 89 van 1988 en artikel 1 van Wet 137 van 1991

28. Artikel 101 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (4) te skrap

Herroeping van artikel 102 van Wet 78 van 1973, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 117 van 1977

29. (1) Artikel 102 van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

(2) Ondanks die herroeping van die bepalings van artikel 102 van die Hoofwet deur subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel, bly die bepalings van daardie artikel van toepassing op 'n persoon aan wie bystand in verband met opleiding en onderrig voor gemelde herroeping verleen is

Invoeging van artikel 105A in Wet 78 van 1973

30. Die volgende artikel word hierby in die Hoofwet na artikel 105 ingevoeg

"Minister kan Wet wysig ten einde voordele te verhoog

105A. (1) Die Minister kan, na oorlegpleging met die advieskomitee en, in die geval van 'n voordeel betaalbaar vanuit die Staatsrekening, met die instemming van die Minister van Staatsbesteding, enige bedrag of getal wat in artikels 79, 80 en 83 voorkom, by wyse van kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant wysig, ten einde 'n voordeel te verhoog,

(2) 'n Wysiging beoog in subartikel (1) word van krag op 'n datum gemeld in die kennisgewing "

Herroeping van Hoofstuk VII van Wet 78 van 1973

31. Hoofstuk VII van die Hoofwet word hierby herroep

Wysiging van artikel 120 van Wet 78 van 1973

32. Artikel 120 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) te skrap

Vervanging van artikel 121 van Wet 78 van 1973

33. Artikel 121 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang

"Regulasies

121. (1) Die Minister kan regulasies uitvaardig betreffende—

- (a) die standarde wat toegepas moet word by die sertifisering van vergoedbare siektes ingevolge hierdie Wet,
- (b) die indiensneming van geneeshere deur eienaars van beheerde myne of beheerde bedrywe,
- (c) die gegewens wat die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf of 'n kontrakteur moet aanteken in verband met persone wat hy in sy diens het by of in verband met so 'n myn of 'n bedryf,

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- (d) the information, particulars, documents or reports to be submitted or made available by the owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works with reference to any person in his service in connection with his mine or works, or in the service of any other person in connection with the mine or works of such owner, or with reference to any medical examination of such a person;
- (e) the medical examination of persons who were employed at or in connection with controlled mines or controlled works but who are no longer in the service of an owner of such a mine or works, and the payment of the cost in connection with such examinations,
- (f) the accommodation and maintenance of any person by the owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works pending a finding by the certification committee or pending the award of compensation to the person concerned, and the payment of the cost of such accommodation and maintenance,
- (g) the notice which the director or the owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works shall give of the result of any medical examination of a person under this Act, and the person to whom such notice shall be given,
- (h) the repatriation or return of persons recruited by the owner of a controlled mine or a controlled works, or by a contractor or by any organization acting for or on behalf of such owner or contractor, for employment at or in connection with a controlled mine or a controlled works, and the payment of the cost of such repatriation or return,
- (i) the medical examination of persons who are recruited outside the Republic for work at or in connection with a controlled mine or a controlled works, and the payment of the cost of any such examination
- (j) the medical treatment and care of any person who has been found to be suffering from a compensatable disease, and the payment of the cost of such treatment or care,
- (k) the exercise of control over the payment of benefits,
- (l) any matter which shall or may be prescribed by regulation in terms of this Act, and
- (d) die inligting, gegewens, stukke of verslae wat die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf moet voorlê of beskikbaar stel met betrekking tot 'n persoon in sy diens in verband met sy myn of bedryf of in diens van iemand anders in verband met bedoelde eienaar se myn en bedryf, of met betrekking tot 'n geneeskundige ondersoek van so 'n persoon,
- (e) die geneeskundige ondersoek van persone wat by of in verband met beheerde myne of beheerde bedrywe werksaam was maar wat nie meer in die diens van 'n eienaar van so 'n myn of bedryf is nie, en die betaling van die uitgawes in verband met sodanige ondersoeke,
- (f) die huisvesting en onderhoud van 'n persoon deur die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf, in afwagting van 'n bevinding deur die sertifiseringskomitee of in afwagting van die toekenning van vergoeding aan die betrokke persoon en die betaling van uitgawes in verband met sodanige huisvesting en onderhoud,
- (g) die kennis wat die direkteur of die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf moet gee van die uitslag van 'n geneeskundige ondersoek van 'n persoon ingevolge hierdie Wet, en die persoon aan wie sodanige kennis gegee moet word,
- (h) die repatriasie of terugsending van persone wat deur die eienaar van 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf, of deur 'n kontrakteur of deur 'n organisasie wat namens of ten behoeve van so 'n eienaar of kontrakteur optree, gewerf is vir diens by of in verband met 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf, en die betaling van die koste van sodanige repatriasie of terugsending,
- (i) die geneeskundige ondersoek van persone wat buite die Republiek gewerf word vir diens by of in verband met 'n beheerde myn of 'n beheerde bedryf, en die betaling van die koste van so 'n ondersoek,
- (j) die geneeskundige behandeling en versorging van 'n persoon ten opsigte van wie bevind is dat hy aan 'n vergoedbare siekte ly, en die betaling van die koste in verband met sodanige behandeling en versorging,
- (k) die uitoefening van beheer oor die betaling van voordele,
- (l) enige aangeleentheid wat ingevolge hierdie Wet by regulasie voorgeskryf moet of kan word, en

(m) in general, any matter which the Minister may deem necessary or expedient to prescribe for achieving the objects of this Act, and the generality of this paragraph shall not be limited by the preceding paragraphs

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(2) Any regulation prescribing or providing for the payment of any cost or expense from the State Revenue Fund shall be made with the concurrence of the Minister of State Expenditure

(3) Different regulations may be made in respect of different areas, or in respect of different mines and works or classes, groups or categories of mines and works, or in respect of different classes, groups or categories of persons, or in respect of different occupations or work or places at mines and works

(4) Regulations made under subsection (1) (a) may prescribe any manner or method set out in a publication which in the opinion of the Minister is generally recognized as authoritative

(5) The Minister shall, not less than three months before making any regulation under this Act, cause the text of the proposed regulation to be published in the Gazette together with a notice declaring his intention to make such regulation and inviting interested persons to furnish him with any comments on, or representations they may wish to make in regard to the proposed regulation

(6) The provisions of subsection (5) shall not apply in respect of—

(a) a regulation which, after the provisions of that subsection have been complied with, has been amended by the Minister in consequence of comments or representations received by him in pursuance of a notice published in terms of that subsection;

(b) any regulation in respect of which the Minister is of the opinion that the public interest requires it to be made without delay

(7) The regulations may provide for penalties not exceeding a fine of R3 000, for a contravention of or failure to comply with any provision thereof."

Amendment of provisions of Act 78 of 1973 in the Schedule

34. The sections of the principal Act referred to in the first column of the Schedule is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression referred to in the second column thereof of the expressions referred to in the third column thereof.

(m) in die algemeen, met betrekking tot enige aangeleentheid wat die Minister nodig of dienstig ag om voor te skryf om die oogmerke van hierdie Wet te bereik, en die algemeenheid van hierdie bepaling word nie deur die voorafgaande paragrawe van hierdie subartikel beperk nie

(2) 'n Regulasie wat voorskryf of daarvoor voorsiening maak dat enige koste of uitgawe uit die Staatsinkomstefonds betaal moet word, moet met die instemming van die Minister van Staatsbesteding uitgevaardig word

(3) Verskillende regulasies kan uitgevaardig word ten opsigte van verskillende gebiede, of ten opsigte van verskillende myne en bedrywe of klasse, groepe of kategoriee van myne en bedrywe, of ten opsigte van verskillende klasse, groepe of kategoriee van persone of ten opsigte van verskillende beroepe of werk of plekke by myne en bedrywe.

(4) Regulasies kragtens subartikel (1) (a) uitgevaardig kan 'n wyse of 'n metode voorskryf wat uiteengesit word in 'n publikasie wat na die mening van die Minister algemeen as gesaghebbend erken word

(5) Die Minister moet, minstens drie maande voordat hy 'n regulasie kragtens hierdie Wet uitgevaardig, die teks van die voorgestelde regulasie in die Staatskoerant laat publiseer tesame met 'n kennisgewing waarby verklaar word dat hy van voornemens is om so 'n regulasie uit te vaardig en waarn belanghebbende persone uitgenooi word om opmerkings oor, of vertoe wat hulle wil maak in verband met die voorgestelde regulasie aan hom te verstrek

(6) Die bepalings van subartikel (5) is nie van toepassing nie ten opsigte van—

(a) 'n regulasie wat, nadat daar aan die bepalings van daardie subartikel voldoen is, deur die Minister gewysig is as gevolg van opmerkings of vertoe deur hom ontvang na aanleiding van die kennisgewing ingevolge daardie subartikel gepubliseer,

(b) 'n regulasie ten opsigte waarvan die Minister van oordeel is dat dit in die openbare belang nodig is om dit sonder versuim uit te vaardig

(7) Die regulasies kan vir 'n oortreding van 'n bepaling daarvan of 'n versuim om daaraan te voldoen, strawwe voorskryf wat nie 'n boete van R3 000 oorskryf nie "

Wysiging van bepalings van Wet 78 van 1973 in die Bylae

34. Die artikels van die Hoofwet vermeld in die eerste kolom van die Bylae word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking vermeld in die tweede kolom daarvan te vervang deur die uitdrukking vermeld in die derde kolom daarvan

Amendment of section 2 of Act 137 of 1991

35. Section 2 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1991, is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (3)

Short title and commencement

36. (1) This Act shall be called the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Act, 1993, and shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3), come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*

(2) Different dates may be fixed under subsection (1) in respect of different provisions of this Act

(3) In the case of a person who was lawfully performing risk work without a certificate of fitness in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the principal Act, immediately prior to its repeal by section 9 of this Act, the provisions of this Act relating to Chapter III of the principal Act, as far as they are applicable and can be applied to such person, shall come into operation two years after the fixed date

Wysiging van artikel 2 van Wet 137 van 1991

35. Artikel 2 van die Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1991, word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) te skrap

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

36. (1) Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1993, en tree, behoudens die bepalings van subartikels (2) en (3), in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal.

(2) Verskillende datums kan kragtens subartikel (1) ten opsigte van verskillende bepalings van hierdie Wet bepaal word.

(3) In die geval van 'n persoon wat, onmiddellik voor die herroeping daarvan deur artikel 9 van hierdie Wet, wettiglik risikowerk verrig het sonder 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 38 van die Hoofwet, tree die bepalings van hierdie Wet betreffende Hoofstuk III van die Hoofwet, vir sover dit van toepassing is en toegepas kan word op so 'n persoon, in werking twee jaar na die vasgestelde datum

Schedule

Number of section (or description of provision where otherwise indicated)	Expression to be substituted	Substituting expression
1 (2) (b)	"Minister of Labour"	"Minister of Manpower"
13 (7)	"Coloured female or a Black person"	"person"
15 (1)	"White person and no Coloured person"	"person"
15 (1)	"White person or Coloured person"	"person"
16 (1) (a) and 16 (2)	"White person or Coloured person"	"person"
Heading to section 24	"White or Coloured person"	"person"
24 (1) (a)	"White person or Coloured person"	"person"
24 (1) (b)	"23 (5)"	"23 (6)"
24 (2)	"23 (3)"	"23 (4)"
25 (1)	"White person or Coloured person"	"person"
29 (1)	"White person or Coloured person"	"person"
30 (1) (a) (iii)	"second degree within the meaning of section 44"	"third stage"
30 (2) (a), (b) and (c)	"second degree"	"third stage"
30 (3)	"White male or Coloured male"	"male"
31 (1) (a)	"White person or Coloured person"	"person"
37 (1) (b) (ii), 37 (2) (b) (i) and 37 (3)	"Minister of Finance"	"Minister of State Expenditure"
41 (1)	"Minister of Finance"	"Minister of State Expenditure"
59 (6)	"Minister of Finance"	"Minister of State Expenditure"
60 (2)	"Minister of Finance"	"Minister of State Expenditure"
69 (2)	"Minister of Finance"	"Minister of State Expenditure"
69 (4)	"Consolidated Revenue Fund"	"State Revenue Fund"
75 (1)	"Public Debt Commissioners"	"Public Investment Commissioners"
75 (2) (a)	"Minister of Finance"	"Minister of State Expenditure"
75 (2) (b) and 75 (3)	"Public Debt Commissioners"	"Public Investment Commissioners"
76 (2)	"Controller and Auditor-General"	"Auditor-General"
Heading to section 81	"White beneficiary"	"beneficiary"
Heading to section 96	"White or Coloured beneficiary"	"beneficiary"
96 (1)	"White person or Coloured person"	"person"
120 (2)	"Minister of Finance"	"Minister of State Expenditure"

Bylae

Nommer van artikel (of beskrywing van bepaling waar anders aangedui)	Uitdrukking wat vervang moet word	Vervangende uitdrukking
1 (2) (b)	"Minister van Arbeid"	"Minister van Mannekrag"
13 (7)	"Kleurlingvrou of 'n Swart persoon"	"persoon"
15 (1)	"Blankepersoon en geen Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
15 (1)	"Blankepersoon of Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
16 (1) (a) en 16 (2)	"Blankepersoon of Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
Opskrif van artikel 24	"Blanke of Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
24 (1) (a)	"Blankepersoon of Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
24 (1) (b)	"23 (5)"	"23 (6)"
24 (2)	"23 (3)"	"23 (4)"
25 (1)	"Blankepersoon of Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
29 (1)	"Blankepersoon of 'n Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
30 (1) (a) (iii)	"tweede graad soos bedoel in artikel 44 (2)"	"derde stadium"
30 (2) (a), (b) en (c)	"tweede graad"	"derde stadium"
30 (3)	"Blankeman of Kleurlingman"	"man"
31 (1) (a)	"Blankepersoon of 'n Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
37 (1) (b) (ii), 37 (2) (b) (i) en 37 (3)	"Minister van Finansies"	"Minister van Staatsbesteding"
41 (1)	"Minister van Finansies"	"Minister van Staatsbesteding"
59 (6)	"Minister van Finansies"	"Minister van Staatsbesteding"
60 (2)	"Minister van Finansies"	"Minister van Staatsbesteding"
69 (2)	"Minister Finansies"	"Minister van Staatsbesteding"
69 (4)	"Gekonsolideerde Inkomstefonds"	"Staatsinkomstefonds"
75 (1)	"Openbare Skuldkommissaris"	"Openbare Beleggingskommissaris"
75 (2) (a)	"Minister van Finansies"	"Minister van Staatsbesteding"
75 (2) (b) en 75 (3)	"Openbare Skuldkommissaris"	"Openbare Beleggingskommissaris"
76 (2)	"Kontroleur en Ouditeur-generaal"	"Ouditeur-generaal"
Opskrif van artikel 81	"bevoordeelde Blanke"	"bevoordeelde"
Opskrif van artikel 96	"bevoordeelde Blanke of Kleurling"	"bevoordeelde"
96 (1)	"Blankepersoon of 'n Kleurlingpersoon"	"persoon"
120 (2)	"Minister van Finansies"	"Minister van Staatsbesteding"

MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN MINES AND WORKS AMENDMENT BILL, 1993 (212)

The Commission of Inquiry into Compensation for Occupational Diseases in the Republic of South Africa (Nieuwenhuizen Commission) recommended that compensation for occupational diseases should be made uniform by extending the title and provisions of the Workman's Compensation Act, 1941, so as to provide for the inclusion in the Act of the permanent, irreversible and incurable occupational diseases, at present listed in the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (the principal Act), and that the latter Act should be repealed. Whether the principal Act should be repealed will therefore be decided when the proposed Amendment Bill and the Workman's Compensation Act is considered

The Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Amendment Bill, 1993, is a interim measure and its principal aim is to amend the principal Act so as to do away with provisions which are no longer tenable because they—

- (a) differentiate between persons on the grounds of their population group or colour, or
- (b) oust the jurisdiction of a court of law

MEMORANDUM OOR DIE OOGMERKE VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP BEDRYFSIEKTES IN MYNE EN BEDRYWE, 1993

Die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Vergoeding vir Bedryfsiektes in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika (Nieuwenhuizen-kommissie) het aanbeveel dat vergoeding vir bedryfsiektes eenvormig gemaak moet word deur die uitbreiding van die titel en voorwaardes van die Ongevalwet, 1941, ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die insluiting in die Wet van permanente, onomkeerbare en ongeneeslike bedryfsiektes, wat huidiglik gelys word in die Wet op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1973 (die Hoofwet), en dat laasgenoemde Wet herroep moet word. Of die Hoofwet herroep moet word sal beslis word wanneer die voorgestelde Wysigingswetsontwerp en die Ongevalwet oorweeg word.

Die Wysigingswetsontwerp op Bedryfsiektes in Myne en Bedrywe, 1993, is 'n tussentydse maatregel en die hoofoogmerk daarvan is om die Hoofwet te wysig ten einde weg te doen met bepalings wat nie meer houdbaar is nie aangesien dit—

- (a) 'n onderskeid maak tussen persone op grond van hul bevolkingsgroep of kleur; of
- (b) die jurisdiksie van 'n geregs Hof wegneem

The other provisions of the Bill are the following

Clause 1

(212)

"Adopted child", "child", "dependant" and "dependent child"

The definitions of the above-mentioned words and expressions are omitted because, with the exception of "dependant", they will no longer appear in the text of the principal Act as a result of the proposed amendments. The word "dependant" is not defined because it is envisaged that it should bear its ordinary meaning in future, that is to say, any person to whom a person owes a duty of support

"Basic salary"

Benefits payable in terms of the principal Act at present varies according to the population group to which the beneficiary belongs. According to the report of the Nieuwenhuizen Commission, the benefits for the population groups are in the same proportion as originally their respective remunerations were. The assumption that a person's population group is indicative of his earnings in the mining industry is no longer valid. It is therefore proposed that in the calculation of the amount of a benefit a person's basic salary is to be taken into account and that his population group should not play any part

Stages of a compensatable disease

The Bill proposes that for certification and compensation purposes three stages of a compensatable disease should be distinguished, namely the first, second and third stages. Certification in the first stage is to take place when a person's cardio-respiratory functions are at least 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent impaired, and in the second stage when the impairment is at least 30 per cent but not more than 40 per cent, and in the third stage when the impairment is more than 40 per cent. Since the two degrees which currently apply correspond to the proposed second and third stages it is further proposed that, in the calculation of benefits in future, the said degrees will be regarded as such

"Tuberculosis"

The proposed amendment envisages to confirm that tuberculosis is a compensatable disease only when it is a permanent and an incurable condition and was sustained while the person concerned performed risk work

Die ander bepalings van die Wetsontwerp is die volgende.

Klousule 1

"Aangenome kind", "kind", "afhanklike" en "afhanklike kind"

Die omskrywings van bogemelde woorde en uitdrukkings word weggelaat aangesien, met die uitsondering van "afhanklike", dit as gevolg van die voorgestelde wysigings nie meer in die teks van die Hoofwet sal verskyn nie. Die woord "afhanklike" word nie omskryf nie aangesien die behoud van die gewone betekenis daarvan in die toekoms beoog word, dit wil sê, enige persoon aan wie 'n persoon 'n onderhoudsplig verskuldig is

"Basiese salaris"

Voordele betaalbaar ingevolge die Hoofwet varieer huidiglik ooreenkomstig die bevolkingsgroep waaraan die begunstigde behoort. Volgens die verslag van die Nieuwenhuizen-kommissie is die voordele van die bevolkingsgroepe in dieselfde verhouding as waarin hui onderskeie vergoedings oorspronklik was. Die opvatting dat 'n persoon se bevolkingsgroep aanduidend is van sy inkomste in die mynbedryf is nie meer geldig nie. Dit word daarom voorgestel dat 'n persoon se basiese salaris in aanmerking gebring moet word by die berekening van die bedrag van 'n voordeel en dat sy bevolkingsgroep nie 'n rol moet speel nie

Stadiums van 'n vergoedbare siekte

Die Wetsontwerp stel voor dat drie stadiums van 'n vergoedbare siekte vir doeleindes van sertifisering en vergoeding onderskei moet word, naamlik die eerste, tweede en derde stadiums. Sertifisering in die eerste stadium vind plaas indien 'n persoon se kardio-respiratoriese funksies ten minste 25 persent maar nie meer as 30 persent belemmer is nie, en in die tweede stadium indien die belemmering ten minste 30 persent maar nie meer as 40 persent is nie en in die derde stadium indien die belemmering meer as 40 persent is. Aangesien die twee grade wat huidiglik van toepassing is ooreenstem met die voorgestelde tweede en derde stadiums, word dit verder aan die hand gedoen dat, by die toekomstige berekening van voordele, die genoemde grade as sodanig beskou moet word

"Tuberkulose"

Die voorgestelde wysiging beoog om te bevestig dat tuberkulose slegs 'n vergoedbare siekte is indien dit 'n permanente en ongeneeslike toestand is en dit opgedoen is terwyl die betrokke persoon risikowerk verrig het.

Medical adviser—clause 4

(212)

Section 7 of the principal Act empowers the Minister to appoint a medical adviser and medical practitioners. The provision proved to be unnecessary since appointments of this nature are made in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984. Section 7 of the principal Act is, therefore, superfluous.

Prohibition of performance of risk work by women and children—clause 6

It is submitted that on a proper construction of section 14 of the principal Act, the Minister may authorise the employment of girls under the age of 16 years. The amendment envisages to put it beyond doubt that it is not the intention to sanction child labour.

Expressing the risk of controlled mines and works—clause 7

At present the risk committee is obliged to express any risk it determines as a percentage. A percentage is a very unsatisfactory yardstick to measure any unit or to express risk, because it takes the ultimate—100 per cent—as basis which is virtually impossible to determine. It is proposed that a scale be devised and prescribed by regulation, according to which risk may be expressed more satisfactorily and accurately.

Certificates of fitness—clauses 3 and 8

The Bill aims to make the possession of a certificate of fitness compulsory for all persons who perform risk work in controlled mines and controlled works. In order to achieve the aim and to ensure that employers and their employees are not put to undue inconvenience, clause 3 provides that the director may authorize certain owners of mines and works to issue or renew certificates on his behalf and in accordance with the director's directions.

It is proposed that—

- (a) the said owners issue and renew certificates of persons who after a pre-employment or periodical medical examination are found to be obviously fit to perform risk work,
- (b) copies of the reports, in the prescribed form, of the said medical examinations be sent to the Bureau for scrutiny and filing,
- (c) in the cases in respect of which the said owners may not issue or renew certificates of fitness, or in the case of owners who may not issue or renew such certificates, a written application supported by the prescribed medical reports shall be made to the director for the issuing of such certificates or the renewal thereof,

Geneeskundige adviseur—klousule 4

Artikel 7 van die Hoofwet magtig die Minister om 'n geneeskundige adviseur en mediese praktisyns aan te stel. Die bepaling blyk onnodig te wees aangesien aanstellings van hierdie aard gedoen word ingevolge die Staatsdienswet, 1984. Artikel 7 van die Hoofwet is derhalwe oorbodig.

Verbod op die verrigting van risikowerk deur vroue en kinders—klousule 6

Dit word aan die hand gedoen dat by 'n behoorlike uitleg van artikel 14 van die Hoofwet, die Minister wel die indiensneming van meisies onder die ouderdom van 16 jaar kan magtig. Die wysiging beoog om dit bo twyfel te stel dat dit nie die bedoeling is om kinderarbeid goed te keur nie.

Uitdrukking van die risiko van beheerde myne en bedrywe—klousule 7

Die risikokomitee is huidiglik verplig om enige risiko wat hy bepaal uit te druk as 'n persentasie. 'n Persentasie is 'n baie onbevredigende maatstaf om 'n eenheid te meet of 'n risiko uit te druk, aangesien dit die uiterste—100 persent—as basis neem wat bykans onmoontlik is om te bepaal. Dit word voorgestel dat 'n stelsel beraam word en by regulasie voorgeskryf word, waarvolgens die risiko meer bevredigend en akkuraat uitgedruk kan word.

Sertifikate van geskiktheid—klousules 3 en 8

Die Wetsontwerp het ten doel om die besit van 'n sertifikaat van geskiktheid verpligtend te maak vir alle persone wat risikowerk verrig in beheerde myne en beheerde bedrywe. Ten einde die doel te bereik en om te verseker dat werkgewers en werknemers nie aan oormatige ongerief blootgestel word nie, maak klousule 3 voorsiening daarvoor dat die direkteur sekere eienaars van myne en bedrywe kan magtig om sertifikate namens hom en ooreenkomstig die direkteur se voorskrifte uit te reik of te hernieu.

Dit word voorgestel dat—

- (a) die genoemde eienaars sertifikate van persone uitreik en hernieu wat, na 'n voorindiensnemings of periodieke mediese ondersoek, ooglopend geskik bevind is om risikowerk te verrig,
- (b) afskrifte van die verslae van die mediese ondersoeke, in die voorgeskrewe vorm, na die Buro versend word vir bestudering en liassering,
- (c) in die gevalle ten aansien waarvan die genoemde eienaars nie sertifikate van geskiktheid mag uitreik of hernieu nie, of in die gevalle van eienaars wat nie sodanige sertifikate mag uitreik of hernieu nie, 'n geskrewe aansoek, gesteun deur die voorgeskrewe mediese verslae, gerig word aan die direkteur vir die uitreiking van sodanige sertifikate of vir die hernuwing daarvan,

(d) the Bureau keeps and maintains medical records of all persons who perform risk work

Provision is made that the validity of certificates of fitness may be extended for periods of up to three years.

Transition from the existing to the new basis on which certification is made and benefits is calculated—clause 9

The Bill seeks to introduce an entirely new basis on which certifications will be done and benefits will be calculated in the future. To effect the transition from the existing to the proposed dispensation, the Bill proposes that as from the date on which the Bill comes into operation—

- (a) all certifications be made according to the proposed basis of certification, and
- (b) the commissioner disposes an application in accordance with the basis on which the certification is made

Interest payable on amounts payable by owners of mines and works—clause 16

The rate of interest on amounts payable by owners of mines and works which are overdue is merely determined by the commissioner and approved by the Minister at present. The fact that the rate is not prescribed by any law or published, gives rise to uncertainty and dissatisfaction among owners. To eliminate the uncertainty it is proposed to levy interest on outstanding amounts at the rate which applies to amounts owing to the Exchequer, that is the standard rate prescribed by the Minister of Finance in terms of the Exchequer Act, 1975, which is 16,5 per cent at present.

Actuarial valuation and services—clause 17

It is proposed that the fund be valued at intervals not exceeding three years and that the cost of such valuation and any actuarial service which the commissioner may require be borne by the compensation fund.

Benefits payable after the fixed date—clause 21

The Bill envisages that the present system of one-sum benefits be retained but in an amended form. The benefits payable will depend on two variable factors, namely the stage of the compensatable disease the person is suffering from and his basic salary. It is proposed that for calculation purposes a person's basic salary be limited to R24 000 per year.

In terms of the formula the maximum benefits payable will be R4 200, R31 440 and R58 080 respectively on certification of a compensatable disease in the first, second and third stage, respectively. Any person found to be suffering from a compensatable disease and who is later found to be suffering from such disease in a more advanced degree, will be entitled to the difference between the benefits which is payable in each case.

(d) die Buro mediese rekords van alle persone wat risikowerk verrig bewaar en in stand hou.

Voorziening word gemaak dat die geldigheid van sertifikate van geskiktheid verleng kan word vir tydperke van tot drie jaar.

Oorgang van die bestaande na die nuwe basis waarop sertifisering gedoen en voordele bereken word—klousule 9

Die Wetsontwerp beoog om 'n geheel en al nuwe basis in te stel waarop sertifisering gedoen en voordele in die toekoms bereken moet word. Om die oorgang van die bestaande na die voorgestelde bedeling te bewerkstellig, stel die Wetsontwerp voor dat met ingang van die datum waarop die Wetsontwerp in werking tree—

- (a) alle sertifiserings ooreenkomstig die voorgestelde basis van sertifisering gedoen word; en
- (b) die kommissaris 'n aansoek afhandel ooreenkomstig die basis waarop sertifisering gedoen word.

Rente betaalbaar op bedrae betaalbaar deur eienaars van myne en bedrywe—klousule 16

Die rentekoers op bedrae betaalbaar deur eienaars van myne en bedrywe wat agterstallig is word huidiglik bloot bepaal deur die kommissaris en goedgekeur deur die Minister. Die feit dat die koers nie by wet voorgeskryf en gepubliseer word nie, lei tot onsekerheid en ontevredenheid onder eienaars. Om die onsekerheid uit die weg te ruim word voorgestel dat rente op die uitstaande bedrae teen die koers wat geld ten aansien van bedrae verskuldig aan die Skatkis, dit wil sê die standaard koers soos voorgeskryf deur die Minister van Finansies ingevolge die Skatkiswet, 1975, wat huidiglik 16,5 persent is, gehef word.

Aktuariele waardering en dienste—klousule 17

Dit word voorgestel dat die fonds gewaardeer word met tussenposes van nie meer as drie jaar nie en dat die koste van sodanige waardering en enige aktuariele dienste wat die kommissaris mag verlang, deur die vergoedingsfonds gedra word.

Voordele betaalbaar na die vasgestelde datum—klousule 21

Die Wetsontwerp beoog dat die huidige sisteem van enkelbedragvoordele behou word, maar in 'n gewysigde vorm. Die voordele betaalbaar sal afhang van twee veranderlike faktore, naamlik die stadium van die vergoedbare siekte waaraan die persoon ly en sy basiese salaris. Dit word voorgestel dat, vir berekeningsdoeleindes, 'n persoon se basiese salaris tot R24 000 per jaar, beperk word.

Volgens die formule sal die maksimum voordele betaalbaar by die sertifisering van 'n vergoedbare siekte in die eerste, tweede en derde stadium, onderskeidelik, R4 200, R31 440 en R58 080 wees. 'n Persoon wat bevind word aan 'n vergoedbare siekte te ly en later bevind word in 'n meer gevorderde graad aan sodanige siekte te ly, sal geregtig wees op die verskil tussen die voordele betaalbaar in elke geval.

Assistance in connection with training—clause 27

As a result of representations made by the industry, the Nieuwenhuizen Commission recommended that assistance in connection with training, such as bursaries should not be made available to dependants, because the said assistance has nothing to do with compensation. Clause 27 seeks to give effect to the recommendation. However, the rights of persons who are at present entitled to assistance will be protected to allow them to complete their studies or training

(6 November 1992)

NOTICE 1007 OF 1992**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT****INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICES ACT, 1949**

(ACT 51 OF 1949), AS AMENDED

**INTERNATIONAL NON-SCHEDULED AIR
TRANSPORT SERVICES**

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 (b) of Act 51 of 1949 and regulation 15 of the Civil Air Services Regulations, 1964, it is hereby notified for general information that the applications, details of which appear in the Schedule hereto, will be considered by the National Transport Commission

Representations in accordance with regulation 15 (3) of the Civil Air Services Regulations, 1964, in support of, or in opposition to, and application, should reach the Director-General Transport (Directorate Civil Aviation), Private Bag X193, Pretoria, 0001, within 7 days of the date of publication hereof.

SCHEDULE**APPLICATION FOR THE GRANT OF AUTH-
ORISATIONS FOR THE OPERATION OF INTERNA-
TIONAL NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT SER-
VICES**

- (a) Name and, if any, the trade name of the applicant
- (b) Business or residential address of applicant.
- (c) Particulars of air transport service (i) Route(s) to be served (ii) Aircraft to be used (iii) Tariff of charges (iv) Frequency to which the service will be operated (v) Purpose of the air transport service
 - (A) Air Swazi Cargo (Pty) Ltd
 - (B) P O Box 2869, Mbabane, Swaziland
Telex 2217 or 3026 ASWCG WD, Fax. 45003
 - (C) (i) *Inbound* Ostende—Cairo—Dar es Salaam—Manzini—Johannesburg
Outbound Johannesburg—Harare—Mombasa—Cairo—Ostende.
 - (ii) B707-323C : 3D-ASB
 - (iii) Not available.
 - (iv) One (1) weekly flight on Sundays from December 1992 to April 1993.
 - (v) *Cargo* 36 tons perishables outbound
32 tons general cargo inbound

(6 November 1992)

Bystand met betrekking tot opleiding—klousule 27

As gevolg van vertoe gerig deur die nywerheid het die Nieuwenhuizen-kommissie aanbeveel dat bystand met betrekking tot opleiding, soos beurse, nie tot die beskikking van afhanklikes gestel moet word nie, aangesien genoemde bystand niks te make het met vergoeding nie. Klousule 27 poog om uitvoering aan die aanbeveling te gee. Hoe dit ook al sy, die regte van persone wat huidiglik geregtig is op bystand sal beskerm word ten einde hulle in staat te stel om hul studies of opleiding te voltooi.

(6 November 1992)

KENNISGEWING 1007 VAN 1992**DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER****WET OP INTERNASIONALE LUGDIENSTE, 1949**

(WET 51 VAN 1949), SOOS GEWYSIG

**INTERNASIONALE NIE-VASGESTELDE
LUGVERVOERDIENSTE**

Hierby word ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 5 (b) van Wet 51 van 1949 en regulasie 15 van die Regulasies vir Burgerlugdienste, 1964, vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie die aansoeke waarvan besonderhede in die Bylae hieronder verskyn, sal oorweeg.

Vertoe ingevolge regulasie 15 (3) van die Regulasies vir Burgerlugdienste, 1964, ter ondersteuning of bestryding van 'n aansoek moet die Direkteur-generaal, Vervoer (Direktoraat Burgerlugvaart), Private Bag X193, Pretoria, 0001, binne 7 dae na die datum van publikasie hiervan bereik.

BYLAE**AANSOEKE OM DIE TOESTAAN VAN MAGTIGINGS
VIR DIE BEDRYF VAN INTERNASIONALE NIE-VAS-
GESTELDE LUGVERVOERDIENSTE**

- (a) Naam en, as daar is, die handelsnaam van aansoeker
- (b) Besigheids- of woonadres van aansoeker.
- (c) Besonderhede ten opsigte van die lugvervoerdienst (i) Roete(s) wat bedien gaan word (ii) Lugvaartuie wat gebruik gaan word (iii) Tariefskaal (iv) Frekwensie waarvolgens die diens geëxploiteer gaan word (v) Doel van die lugvervoerdienst
 - (A) Air Swazi Cargo (Pty) Ltd
 - (B) Posbus 2869, Mbabane, Swaziland
Teleks 2217 of 3026 ASWCG WD, Faks 45003
 - (C) (i) *Inkomend* Ostende—Kairo—Dar es Salaam—Manzini—Johannesburg
Uitgaande Johannesburg—Harare—Mombassa—Kairo—Ostende
 - (ii) B707-323C : 3D-ASB
 - (iii) Nie beskikbaar nie
 - (iv) Een (1) vlug per week op elke Sondag vanaf Desember 1992 tot April 1993
 - (v) *Uitgaande* 36 ton bederfbare produkte
Inkomend 32 ton algemene vrag

(6 November 1992)

RIET

Sowetan 9/11/92

Mine death toll 6 (212)

THE second of two miners missing after a methane gas explosion at Trans-Natal's Ermelo Mines' Tafelkop Shaft was found dead on Saturday night, bringing the death toll to six. No names will be released until the next of kin have been informed. - Sapa

6 dead in mine explosion (212)

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners missing after a methane explosion at Trans-Natal's Ermelo Mines have been found dead, bringing the death toll to six

CT10/11/92

Five die in gold mine

■ Backfilling accident causes deaths in mined-out area:

South African 11/11/92 (212)
FIVE employees of a contracting firm died in a backfilling accident at the Vaal Reefs Mine's number two shaft near Orkney on Monday. Anglo American Corporation's Gold and Uranium Division said in a statement yesterday the five bodies were recovered when a backfill paddock on 72 level, about 2 400 metres below the surface, was flushed due to overflow.

Cause of deaths

The cause of the deaths of the supervisor and his four assistants is not yet known and an on-site investigation is in progress.

The names of the deceased cannot be released until their next-of-kin have been informed.

The five men worked for Cornerstone Mining Construction Company which had been contracted by Vaal Reefs to perform backfilling operations at the shaft.

Backfill is used as a support medium underground. It is a process in which waste material left over from the gold extraction process is pumped back underground into large paddocks, or containers, in worked-out areas - *Sapa*

Mine accident: Five die (212)

JOHANNESBURG — Five employees of a contracting firm died in an accident at Vaal Reefs Mine near Orkney on Monday ET 11/11/92

4 missing in flooded Cape mine

ET 16/11/92

Staff Reporter

(212)

FOUR Namaqualand miners are missing and presumed dead after an accident 1 400m underground at the Carolusberg copper mine near Springbok at the weekend

Mr Cyril Magerman, 47, Mr Jeffery Flagg, 35, and two unidentified Transkeian migrant workers were swept away when a wall collapsed and water flooded the mine's eighth level about 8 15pm on Saturday, according to a O'Okiep Copper Company statement yesterday

A spokesman for the mining company refused to provide further details, saying an engineer still had to assess the situation

Police spokesman Major Hendrik Opperman said yesterday "The water level in the mine is still rising. They estimate it will take three to four days to get the water out"

Relatives of Mr Magerman and Mr Flagg said yesterday they knew very little, but were hoping the men would be found alive

Mr Magerman, of Carolusberg, is married with four sons aged between 11 and 21, and an 18-year-old daughter

Mr Flagg, of Concordia, is married with a daughter, 13, and a son, 11.

Cape mine floods — 4 feared dead

KARIN SCHIMKE, Staff Reporter, ⁽²¹²⁾ _{11/16/92}
FOUR miners are missing, presumed dead, after the eighth level of the Carolusberg copper mine near Springbok was flooded at the weekend

A spokesman for the O'Okiep Copper Company said the four men were drilling a wall for ore about 1 400 m underground on Saturday evening.

When they returned later with two cocopans to clear the dust, the wall collapsed and the slick dam beside the wall flooded the entire level. The men were swept away.

They were Mr Jeffrey Flagg, 35, of Concordia, Mr Cyril Magerman, 47, of Carolusberg and two unidentified migrant workers from the Transkei.

According to police spokesman Major Hendrik Opperman all the water has been pumped out and only slick remains. He said mine manager Mr Desmond Williams had earlier expected it to take up to four days to pump out the water.

A Goldfields South Africa spokesman said today that no bodies had yet been recovered.

"The cause of the accident has not been established, but engineers are inspecting the scene."

Miners 'may still be alive'

212 Staff Reporter

MINE rescue teams are working around the clock in an attempt to rescue four Namaqualand miners after an accident 1 400 metres underground at the Carolusberg copper mine near Springbok.

A spokesman for the O'Kiep copper company in Johannesburg said the rescue teams were "making progress" and it was hoped that the men would be found within the next few days.

"It is very difficult to get into the area where they disappeared and it's still possible they may be alive," the spokesman said.

STAR 8/12/92

Miners trapped after blast

NORTON (Virginia) — An explosion ripped through a small coal mine yesterday and officials feared 11 miners were trapped. Authorities reported that the explosion also flattened the office building at the South Mountain Coal Company mine

~~11~~ (212)

office

By Julien

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Project to help giant panda



Mines want safety investigation

6/10/84 11/2/92
REPRESENTATIVES of the tripartite mining industry summit meet Energy and Mineral Affairs Minister George Bartlett today to ask that an official commission of inquiry be established to investigate the legal regulation of health and safety in the mining industry

This is the first issue on which the summit — established a year ago — has reached consensus

It was proposed initially by the NUM and has been the subject of negotiations throughout the year

The summit wants the commission to investigate all aspects of the legal regulation of occupational health and safety in the industry — including compensation for injury, illness and death

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DIRK HARTFORD

In addition, the commission should make representations to President F W de Klerk on improvements to existing legislation and its implementation in the light of the industry's circumstances and international standards

The summit has agreed that the commission should not investigate any accidents or dangerous conditions at particular mines during the course of its investigation. It believes these can be adequately dealt with in terms of inquiries under the existing legislation.

The summit wants the President to appoint the commission in terms of the Commissions Act

Decaying hostel shocks officials

STAR 10/12/92

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By Monica Oosterbroek

Local and international officials were visibly shocked by the living conditions at Soweto's Meadowlands hostel, which they toured yesterday

The tour followed a formal agreement on November 30 between the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association (THRA) and the ANC that while some hostels — including Meadowlands — needed to be fenced to be "stabilised", all hostels needed massive upgrading.

Members of the ANC PWV region and leaders of the THRA yesterday inspected Meadowlands hostel with monitoring groups, United Nations dele-

gates and the press

Some members of the touring group were visibly shocked when they walked into the single quarters to be confronted by dozens of women, children and men living in darkness. For these hostel dwellers, home means a single crumbling, cramped and airless room. The smell of rancid food, stale sweat and dampness was overwhelming

One room had a sign outside saying "Paradise" but residents said it was "a joke"

While people dodged piles of rubbish, stepped over decomposing foodstuff and avoided marshy patches, it was discussed how best to use the R326 million set aside by the

Government for upgrading Transvaal hostels

ANC PWV regional chairman Tokyo Sexwale said hostels were breeding grounds for violence because the terrible living conditions were dehumanising. He called on the Government to forward the funds earmarked for upgrading to local development bodies so that improvements could begin.

Leaders and residents agreed that hostels needed running water, refuse collection, toilets and electricity

But the rebuilding of living quarters smashed down during violent uprisings could begin only once hostel dwellers and township residents had been reconciled, THRA general-secretary Leonard Mueli said

Six miners die on Reef

JOHANNESBURG — Six miners died at Libanon Gold Mine near Westonaria on Thursday after two large earth tremors (212) MKG 12/12/92

According to mine management, the "seismic events" took place in quick succession, leading to the death of the six, who were 1 700m below the surface in the Harvie-Watt shaft area of the mine.

The names of the dead are being withheld until their next-of-kin have been informed. — Sapa.

6 miners die in 2 quakes

JOHANNESBURG — Six miners died at Libanon Gold Mine near Westonaria on Thursday following two earthquakes. The names of the deceased are being withheld until their next of kin have been informed. (212) CT 12/12/92

Reef hostels expect a peaceful Christmas

REEF hostel residents were looking forward to a peaceful Christmas in stark contrast to the violence which ripped through the area during the festive season last year, police and community spokesmen said yesterday

In the past month there has been a sharp decrease in incidents of violence in areas around hostels. Politicians, hostel organisations and police said yesterday they hoped the relative peace would last.

Police emphasised there would be no relaxation in their vigilance over Christmas.

Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association general secretary Leonard Mwelh said the

RAY HARTLEY

signing of an agreement on upgrading of accommodation between the association and the ANC earlier this month had reduced tensions in and around hostels.

Mwelh said tensions had been lowered since "the people saw the leaders of the hostels talking to the ANC" about ways of improving living standards in hostels.

Police spokesman Lt Brahm du Preez said a three-pronged police strategy of searching, patrolling and seizing weapons had paid dividends. Although no figures were yet available, violence had declined "substantially".

Last week the Human Rights Commission reported a nine-month low of 263 deaths in political violence countrywide, with a significant decline in the PWV area.

Mwelh warned raised expectations about hostel upgrading by the TPA were not being met, and said money had been "wasted on consultants" when it should have been spent on building and renovation. He said hostel dwellers were beginning to question the sincerity of TPA "consultations" when recommendations were ignored.

Residents of Thokoza hostel had been promised extensive upgrading by the TPA,

□ To Page 2

Hostels

but the hostel had simply been painted and residents were asked to pay more rent when they returned to their rooms, he said.

Mwelh said hostel residents needed to have more say in what was being done with the R326m set aside for renovations by the TPA. Some of the money could go towards training hostel residents for the job market, he added.

The ANC has called on the TPA to hand the money to the National Housing Forum.

TPA spokesman Magda du Toit said the TPA could not comment on the ANC demand as the money was still in the hands of the Local Government Department.

She said the TPA needed more time to respond to the allegations made about up-

grading at the Thokoza hostel.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the bilateral agreement with hostel residents had led to greater integration into surrounding communities. But he stressed that fencing had been included in the agreement as part of upgrading.

Inkatha spokesman Ed Tillet said increased police patrols to protect those attending Inkatha meetings had reduced attacks on hostel dwellers.

Agreements between hostel residents and the ANC, PAC and civic organisations had played a major role in quelling violence along with the "cooling down of the political temperature" after the ANC's mass action campaign, he said.

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