

SB1024



94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2005 and 2006

SB1024

Introduced 2/18/2005, by Sen. Carol Ronen - Emil Jones, Jr.

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

410 ILCS 525/2

from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 6702

Amends the Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act. Makes a technical change in a Section concerning legislative findings.

LRB094 04679 RXD 34708 b

A BILL FOR

1 AN ACT concerning health.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances
5 Registry Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:

6 (410 ILCS 525/2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 6702)

7 Sec. 2. (a) The General Assembly finds that:

8 (i) the ~~the~~ dangers of hazardous substances pose a
9 serious threat to the public health and welfare of the
10 citizens of Illinois;

11 (ii) there exists no unified effort to collect and
12 analyze information on hazardous substances and their
13 potential health effects;

14 (iii) the lack of comprehensive information has caused
15 concern on the part of Illinois citizens and a lack of
16 effective control by the State government;

17 (iv) it is the obligation of the State government to
18 inform and protect the citizens of Illinois by developing a
19 comprehensive and integrated data system on hazardous
20 substances and public health.

21 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to establish a unified
22 Statewide project to collect, compile and correlate
23 information on public health and hazardous substances. Such
24 information is to be used to assist in the determination of
25 public policy and to provide a source of information for the
26 public, except when public disclosure of the information would
27 violate the provisions of subsection (d) of Section 4
28 concerning confidentiality.

29 (c) In particular, the purpose of the collection of cancer
30 incidence information is to:

31 (1) monitor incidence trends of cancer to detect
32 potential public health problems, predict risks and

1 assist in investigating cancer clusters;

2 (2) more accurately target intervention resources
3 for communities and patients and their families;

4 (3) inform health professionals and citizens about
5 risks, early detection and treatment of cancers known
6 to be elevated in their communities; and

7 (4) promote high quality research to provide
8 better information for cancer control and to address
9 public concerns and questions about cancer.

10 (Source: P.A. 90-607, eff. 6-30-98.)