Summery of discussions

1. Inhabitants should take an active role in decontamination of their close environment. If the population is involved in the decontamination activities one must be aware of the adverse psychological effects this may cause.
2. Education on principles, use and effects of ionizing radiation in different contexts must be increased to the public, especially to the children. Teachers and physicians should take active part in this information campaign.
3. Reducation of internal contamination must not be forgotten when considering mitigation actions.
4. If dose reduction actions are taken the adverse effects should be taken into consideration by a cost-benefit analyze (e g reduction of uptake of cesium into plants may cause deficit of nutrients in plants and with that a nutritiondeficit in man). However, it must be stressed that it is impossible to take all factors into account.
5. Some of the decontamination actions already taken must be reconsidered in the light of new information (e g costeffectiveness of decontamination of roofs and walls).
6. Modeling for help in decision-making for decontamination strategies.
7. Further studies needed

- - effects of low needed
- - methods for decontamination of solid urban surfaces
- - strategies for decontamination of rural and urban areas
- - editing of a handbook on decontamination of different environments
- - increase of credibility of experts and authorities of radiation protection
- - further development of skim and burial plow presented
- - decontamination of food-stuff.