When externalities occur, the price does not capture all costs or benefits

Producers, consumers, workers, general public as stakeholders
A public good is a good that individuals cannot be effectively excluded from use and where use by one individual does not reduce availability to others.

Who are the consumers of this good?
There are uncertainties associated with estimates of benefit and cost.
Reducing Uncertainty Through Data Sharing: Example- The NanoInformatics Knowledge Commons
Data in the CEINT NanoInformatics Knowledge Commons (NIKC)

**Meta-Data**
- Bibliometrics
- Analytical Protocols (e.g. equipment, methods, temporal and spatial data)
- Experimental Protocols (e.g. methods, temporal and spatial data)

**Characterization**
- Intrinsic NP Properties
- Extrinsic NP Properties
- Social & Engineered Properties
- System Properties

**Functional Assays**
- Surface Affinity
- Dissolution Rates
- In-vitro Bioassays

**Exposure Endpoints**
- Persistence
- Transformations
- Mobility

**Hazard Endpoints**
- Bioaccumulation
- Environmental accumulation
- Biomagnification
- Bioactivity Endpoints
- Ecological Endpoints e.g. nutrient cycling