



**Report to the  
Ministry for the Environment**

**e-Waste Survey for eDay 2008**

**Zwimpfer Communications Limited  
November 2008**

# Contents

Executive Summary	iv
Key Findings from eDay 2008	1
eDay 2008	2
Surveys	2
Equipment Collected	3
National totals	3
Average equipment weights	3
Equipment mix by weight	4
Equipment tonnage by eDay area	4
Equipment mix by eDay area	6
e-Waste by eDay area	7
Equipment Brand Mix	8
Driver Survey	10
Computer use	10
Reason for recycling	11
Disposal options	11
Recycling preferences	12
Other electronic waste	13
Recycling awareness	14
Understanding of risks	14
Media impact	15
Equipment Disposal	16
Future eDays	18
Appendix 1: Brand Data Sheet (2008)	19
Appendix 2: Driver Questionnaire (2008)	20

# Tables

Table 1:	eDay summary	2
Table 2:	eDay national totals	3
Table 3:	Average equipment weight	3
Table 4:	Projected and total quantities and weight of e-waste collected	5
Table 5:	Equipment quantities (by type) for each eDay area	6
Table 6:	Tonnage of e-waste by area	7
Table 7:	National brand analysis	9

# Figures

Figure 1:	Total weight representation	4
Figure 2:	National equipment mix by brand	8
Figure 3:	Computer use	10
Figure 4:	Reason for bringing equipment to eDay	11
Figure 5:	Disposal options	12
Figure 6:	Recycling preferences	13
Figure 7:	Other electronic waste	13
Figure 8:	Recycling awareness	14
Figure 9:	Understanding of risks	14
Figure 10:	Media impact	15

# Executive Summary

A 2006 report on e-Waste in New Zealand, prepared by the Computer Access New Zealand (CANZ) Trust drew attention to the growing number of obsolete computers and computer-related equipment.<sup>1</sup> The report estimated that there were around sixteen million computer and television devices in New Zealand with nearly a million being added each year. In the absence of any mechanism for the safe disposal of this equipment, there were growing signs that this electronic waste was ending up in landfills, creating a potential environmental hazard.

To draw attention to this issue and alert the general public to the potential dangers of landfilling electronic waste, CANZ, with the support of government and industry partners, has organised an annual eDay collection event since 2006. eDay provides an opportunity for households, community groups, schools and small businesses to drop-off old computer equipment at no charge at a centralised collection point so they can be disposed of in an environmentally friendly way.

The first pilot eDay was held in Wellington in September 2006 with the support of Dell. In 2007, this was expanded to 12 centres and in 2008, has expanded again to include 31 centres (with a total of 33 collection sites).

The volume of e-waste collected has grown proportionately with 54 tonnes being collected in 2006, 415 tonnes in 2007 and 946 tonnes in 2008. Working monitors in good condition are processed for re-use; all other eDay equipment is sent to South Korea for disassembly and environmentally responsible recycling.

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<sup>1</sup> John MacGibbon and Laurence Zwimpfer, “e-Waste in New Zealand: Taking Responsibility for end-of-life computers and TVs”, July 2006.

# Key Findings from eDay 2008

- On 4 and 5 October 2008, 16,607 cars dropped off over 87,000 items of computer equipment at 33 collection sites across New Zealand; this represents an increase from around 3 items per car in 2007 to 4 items per car.<sup>2</sup>
- As in 2007, Wellington recorded the largest number of cars (2551) and the highest volume of e-waste (122 tonnes); this represents a 13% increase in the number of cars compared to 2007 and a similar volume of e-waste.<sup>3</sup>
- Over 27,000 monitors were collected, representing 47% by weight of the total e-waste.
- The overwhelming majority of equipment was branded HP/Compaq (22%); the next highest volume by brand was Philips (7%); Dell, Acer and IBM/Lenovo, each recording 4% of the total volume of e-waste.
- The percentage of equipment from minor brands or “unbranded”, i.e. no easily identifiable manufacturer branding, remains a significant percentage of the total e-waste collected (31% and 9%, respectively).
- 82% of the equipment dropped off at an eDay site came from households; 15% came from business.
- 33% of the drivers indicated they brought equipment to eDay because they knew it would be recycled; 26% indicated they would have otherwise taken it to a landfill.
- An overwhelming majority (58%) indicated that collection events like eDay are their preferred method for recycling e-waste; 26% would prefer to take e-waste to a recycling centre; only 3% would consider shipping back to their supplier. This contrasts with eDay 2007 when only 39% preferred collection events and 42% preferred to take their e-waste to a recycling centre. The percentage preferring to ship the equipment back to suppliers was similar in 2007 (2%).
- 97% of drivers were able to give at least one good reason why e-waste should not be dumped in landfills, with 49% expressing concerns about hazardous substances leaching into waterways; this represents an increase in awareness from eDay 2007 when 91% indicated awareness of the potentially hazardous materials in computers.

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<sup>2</sup> 20% of the total eDay 2008 collection came from schools and was collected before eDay; the quantity of e-waste dropped off on eDay by the 16,607 cars would therefore be closer to 70,000.

<sup>3</sup> The Wellington site recorded 79 tonnes of e-waste collected on eDay 2007, but subsequent shipping weights indicated this was closer to 130 tonnes. The reason for the discrepancy was that the pressure of cars resulted in volunteers stopping recording during the day. The 2008 eDay was much better resourced with volunteers to handle the high traffic volumes, resulting in a more accurate on-the-day count.

# eDay 2008

The purpose of eDay is to raise awareness about the hazardous substances in computer equipment and provide an alternative to landfill disposal. The scope of the collection included all computer and computer-related equipment, including monitors, printers and scanners, as well as mobile phones.

eDay 2008 was held in 30 centres from Kaitaia to Invercargill on 4 October and in Hamilton on 5 October. The Christchurch event involved 3 collection sites.

The events were advertised as “cars-only” events. A special promotion to schools in the collection areas provided an option for the bulk disposal of equipment during the weeks preceding eDay; over 200 schools took advantage of this opportunity.

The eDay model was first piloted in Wellington in 2006, with support from Dell Computers. Some 1125 cars dropped off 54 tonnes of e-waste. In 2007, interest expanded to a total of 12 communities when a total of 6,974 cars dropped off 415 tonnes of e-waste.

The 2008 event expanded again with a total of 16,607 cars dropping off an estimated 746 tonnes of e-waste on eDay. A further 200 tonnes was collected from schools during the two weeks leading up to eDay.

**Table 1: eDay summary**

	Number of eDay sites	Number of cars	Total tonnage collected*	Total tonnage (excluding schools)	Average weight of e-waste per car
2006	1	1,125	54	54	48 kg
2007	12	6,974	415	400	57 kg
2008	33	16,607	946	746	45 kg

\* Includes collections from schools.

## Surveys

Three surveys were administered as part of eDay 2008:

- (1) Driver Survey: to investigate public perceptions and behaviour around e-waste.
- (2) Equipment Survey: to identify the mix of equipment by brand being dropped off.
- (3) Equipment Totals: survey data from each drop-off site was reported in each hour to a central data entry site and used to provide aggregated summary data to the website and to the media.

# Equipment Collected

## National totals

946 tonnes of e-Waste were collected from the 33 drop-off sites (and approximately 200 schools) participating in eDay 2008. Summary statistics are as follows.

**Table 2: eDay national totals**

eDay national totals	2008	2007
Cars	16,607	6,974
Monitors	27,033	8,938
Computers	22,250	6,498
Printers	16,102	4,229
Miscellaneous equipment*	16,385	5,364
Cellphones	5,235	1,279
Total equipment collected	87,000	26,300
Overall tonnage	946	294**

\* Miscellaneous equipment includes: power supplies, speakers and any other electronic equipment.

\*\* Based on equipment count on eDay; shipping weight was 415 tonnes.

## Average equipment weights

The following average equipment weights based on information supplied by recyclers and equipment collected during the pilot eDay in 2006 were used to calculate the total tonnage at each collection site, based on the number of items counted:

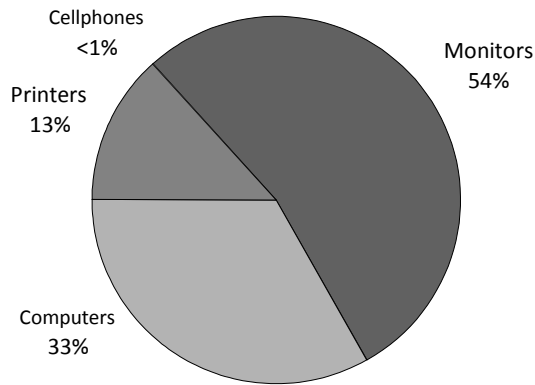
**Table 3: Average equipment weight**

Equipment	Weight
Monitors	16.5 kg
Desktop computers	12.46 kg
Peripheral (including printers)	6.84 kg
Cellphones	0.1 kg

## Equipment mix by weight

Using the equipment average weights in Table 3 and the total equipment quantities, the overall equipment mix by weight is summarised in the following pie chart.

**Figure 1: Total weight representation**



## Equipment tonnage by eDay area

The total number of cars as well as the quantity and weight of e-waste collected, as estimated on eDay, is summarised in Table 4. The projected figures were used for planning purposes and were based on averages from 2007 and scaled to the number of households in each collection area. In areas running their second eDay, an awareness factor of 50% was added to the projection; this was based on the Wellington experience between 2006 and 2007, where the number of cars doubled. The percentage variation is calculated from the ratio of actual: projection numbers. Percentage variations less than 100% mean that the actual numbers were less than the projections and variations above 100% mean that the actual numbers exceeded the projections.

Some of the very large variations are because the actual numbers are quite small, e.g. Amberley. Auckland and Christchurch fell well below projections most likely because of the late start and low level of promotion in these two centres. However, for most centres, the actuals were sufficiently close to projections to ensure that adequate provision was made for site logistics and e-waste transport.



**Table 4: Projected and total quantities and weight of e-waste collected**

	Number of cars (projection)	Number of cars (actual)	% variation	Number of items	Total tonnage (projection)	Total tonnage (actual)	% variation
Alexandra	117	26	22%	643	8	7	88%
Amberley	26	64	246%	872	2	8	400%
Auckland City	2,400	1,233	51%	5,663	209	64	31%
Blenheim	203	417	205%	2,163	16	22	138%
Christchurch	2,706	1,225	45%	6,100	191	68	36%
Dunedin	902	959	106%	3,640	63	42	67%
Gisborne	316	436	138%	4,273	23	52	226%
Hamilton	1,251	900	72%	8,021	89	90	101%
Hawera	82	154	188%	657	8	7	88%
Invercargill	506	367	73%	2,009	45	22	49%
Kaikohe	139	50	36%	570	12	6	50%
Kaitaia	70	173	247%	589	6	6	100%
Masterton	181	501	277%	2,310	13	25	192%
Napier	436	628	144%	2,940	32	32	100%
Nelson	669	910	136%	4,065	49	45	92%
New Plymouth	538	619	115%	2,446	39	28	72%
Opotiki	66	40	61%	839	5	6	120%
Palmerston North	557	700	126%	3,981	40	43	108%
Paraparaumu	388	924	238%	3,031	28	35	125%
Queenstown	89	85	96%	628	8	6	75%
Rotorua	350	645	184%	2,484	24	26	108%
Stratford	69	84	122%	355	5	4	80%
Takaka	28	101	361%	338	2	3	150%
Tauranga	1,010	1,292	128%	5,262	60	57	95%
Waipukurau	100	126	126%	856	8	9	113%
Wairoa	64	51	80%	1,573	23	21	91%
Wanaka	84	107	127%	791	18	8	44%
Wanganui	722	606	84%	2,362	48	25	52%
Wellington	3,000	2,551	85%	12,234	181	122	67%
Whakatane	313	282	90%	2,543	18	29	161%
Whangarei	563	351	62%	2,767	40	28	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,945</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>87,005</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>97%</b>

## Equipment mix by eDay area

The quantities of each type of equipment collected and the number of cars for each eDay area is summarised below. The variation in the average number of items per car is most likely being influenced by the amount of equipment collected from schools before eDay, or in some cases, collected during the year and stored at the collection site until eDay.

**Table 5: Equipment quantities (by type) for each eDay area**

	Monitors	Computers	Printers	Cellphones	Total items	Total no. of drivers	Average items per car
Alexandra	215	121	156	29	643	26	25
Amberley	191	187	145	61	872	64	14
Auckland City	1,795	1,622	957	196	5,663	1,233	5
Blenheim	593	369	437	128	2,163	417	5
Christchurch	1,890	1,715	1,097	246	6,100	1,225	5
Dunedin	1,366	996	808	275	3,640	959	4
Gisborne	1,714	1,217	560	151	4,273	436	10
Hamilton	2,492	2,141	1,472	165	8,021	900	9
Hawera	191	157	133	34	657	154	4
Invercargill	649	527	499	170	2,009	367	5
Kaikohe	166	123	105	15	570	50	11
Kaitaia	105	196	81	9	589	173	3
Masterton	687	609	499	68	2,310	501	5
Napier	899	583	558	35	2,940	628	5
Nelson	1,230	1,048	691	141	4,065	910	4
New Plymouth	869	716	598	124	2,446	619	4
Opotiki	58	68	71	57	839	40	21
Palmerston North	1,300	923	751	264	3,981	700	6
Paraparaumu	1,053	886	588	123	3,031	924	3
Queenstown	136	133	111	27	628	85	7
Rotorua	699	559	510	197	2,484	645	4
Stratford	116	78	68	17	355	84	4
Takaka	76	103	88	38	338	101	3
Tauranga	1,636	1,228	1,214	217	5,262	1,292	4
Waipukurau	216	180	164	52	856	126	7
Wairoa	735	587	208	20	1,573	51	31
Wanaka	230	149	272	44	791	107	7
Wanganui	689	477	440	84	2,362	606	4
Wellington	3,392	3,380	1,967	2,039	12,234	2,551	5
Whakatane	1,008	495	310	99	2,543	282	9
Whangarei	637	677	544	110	2,767	351	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,033</b>	<b>22,250</b>	<b>16,102</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>87,005</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>5</b>

## e-Waste by eDay area

The percentage of e-waste collected by area is summarised in the table below. This is also expressed as an average weight per 1000 households. Some of the averages are distorted by the local collection arrangements. While most of the figures represent on-the-day collections and include school collections, some sites collected e-waste progressively throughout the year and used eDay as a means of removing and recycling this material, e.g. Wanaka, Amberley and Wairoa, although in the case of Wairoa the high average tonnage was a direct result of school e-waste being stockpiled over a number of years.

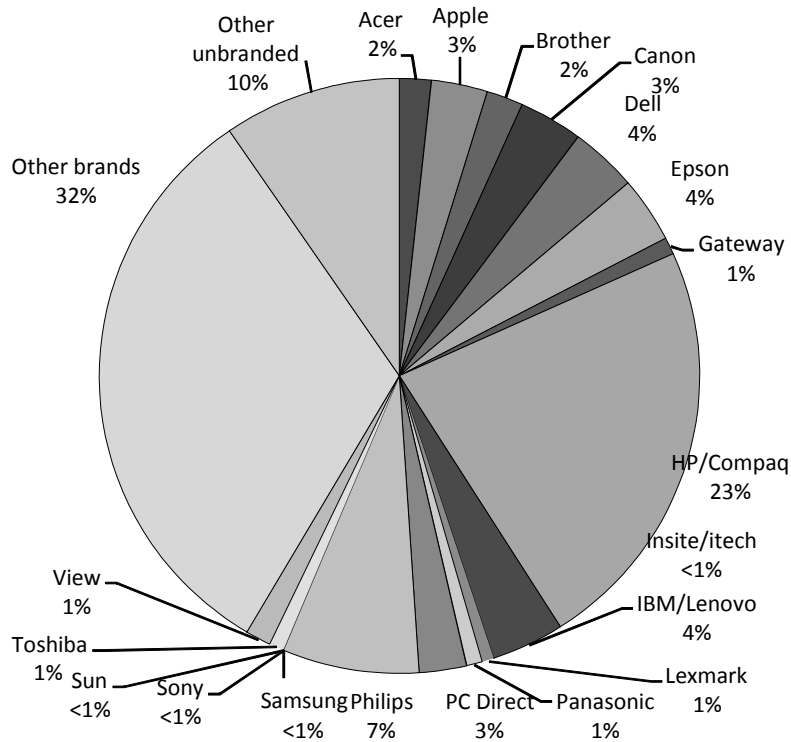
**Table 6: Tonnage of e-waste by area**

	Households (2006 Census)	Number of cars (actual)	Total tonnage (actual)	% e-waste by area	Tonnage per 1000 households
Alexandra	1,815	26	7	0.74%	3.86
Amberley	1,300	64	8	0.85%	6.15
Auckland City	145,572	1,233	64	6.77%	0.44
Blenheim	10,104	417	22	2.33%	2.18
Christchurch	135,261	1,225	68	7.19%	0.50
Dunedin	45,075	959	42	4.44%	0.93
Gisborne	15,765	436	52	5.50%	3.30
Hamilton	46,251	900	90	9.51%	1.95
Hawera	4,080	154	7	0.74%	1.72
Invercargill	20,106	367	22	2.33%	1.09
Kaikohe	13,808	50	6	0.63%	0.43
Kaitaia	6,904	173	6	0.63%	0.87
Masterton	9,030	501	25	2.64%	2.77
Napier	21,759	628	32	3.38%	1.47
Nelson	33,411	910	45	4.76%	1.35
New Plymouth	26,871	619	28	2.96%	1.04
Opotiki	3,270	40	6	0.63%	1.83
Palmerston North	27,849	700	43	4.55%	1.54
Paraparaumu	19,368	924	35	3.70%	1.81
Queenstown	3,132	85	6	0.63%	1.92
Rotorua	23,766	645	26	2.75%	1.09
Stratford	3,405	84	4	0.42%	1.17
Takaka	1,395	101	3	0.32%	2.15
Tauranga	40,635	1,292	57	6.03%	1.40
Waipukurau	4,992	126	9	0.95%	1.80
Wairoa	3,168	51	21	2.22%	6.63
Wanaka	1,287	107	8	0.85%	6.22
Wanganui	17,124	606	25	2.64%	1.46
Wellington	68,901	2551	122	12.90%	1.77
Whakatane	11,931	282	29	3.07%	2.43
Whangarei	28,149	351	28	2.96%	0.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>795,484</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1.19</b>

# Equipment Brand Mix

All the equipment dropped off at each collection site on eDay was recorded by brand. This represented over 80% of the total equipment collected. The remaining 20% was collected mainly from schools during the two weeks preceding eDay.

**Figure 2: National equipment mix by brand**



The data in the above chart is based on is the “total” equipment column in the table below, and as such includes monitors, computers and printers. Miscellaneous equipment has been excluded from this analysis. The percentages sum to just over 100% because of rounding.

**Table 7: National brand analysis**

<b>Brand</b>	<b>Monitors</b>	<b>Computers</b>	<b>Printers</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Acer	407	398	151	956	1.68%
Apple	763	729	208	1,700	2.99%
Brother	13	63	1,040	1,116	1.96%
Canon	59	68	1,798	1,925	3.39%
Dell	982	878	167	2,027	3.57%
EPSON	50	69	1,890	2,009	3.54%
Gateway	218	160	140	518	0.91%
HP/Compaq	4,205	4,340	4,178	12,723	22.40%
Insite/itech	18	123	113	254	0.45%
IBM/Lenovo	1,116	988	92	2,196	3.87%
Lexmark	16	17	357	390	0.69%
Panasonic	93	58	328	479	0.84%
PC Direct	763	631	36	1,430	2.52%
Philips	3,889	206	38	4,133	7.28%
Sony	69	64	8	141	0.25%
Samsung	115	59	51	225	0.40%
Sun	44	46	3	93	0.16%
Toshiba	53	356	37	446	0.79%
View	712	57	21	790	1.39%
Other brands	7,543	7,422	2,910	17,875	31.47%
Other unbranded	1,922	2,837	614	5,373	9.46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,050</b>	<b>19,569</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>56,799</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

# Driver Survey

Approximately 40%<sup>4</sup> of all drivers dropping equipment off on eDay were asked to complete a short questionnaire (Appendix 2). The results are summarised below.

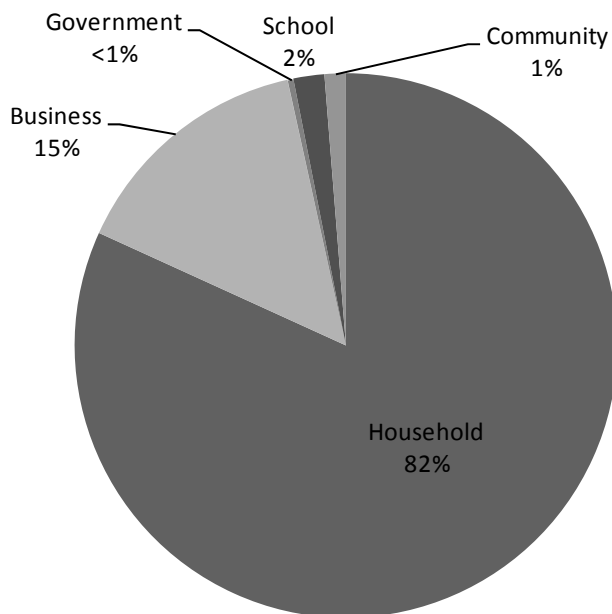
## Computer use

eDay is promoted as a “cars only” event for households, community groups, schools and small businesses. Business users in general have more options for recycling their computer equipment. Furthermore, eDay involves a large number of volunteers, who might not be so prepared to give up their time for a business recycling event.

The survey results below confirm that eDay reached the target market with 82% of the equipment dropped off coming from households, which was almost identical with eDay 2007 (81%). The percentage of equipment coming from business was 15%, again, almost identical with 2007 (16%).

**Figure 3: Computer use**

**Where were the computer products you brought in today last used?**



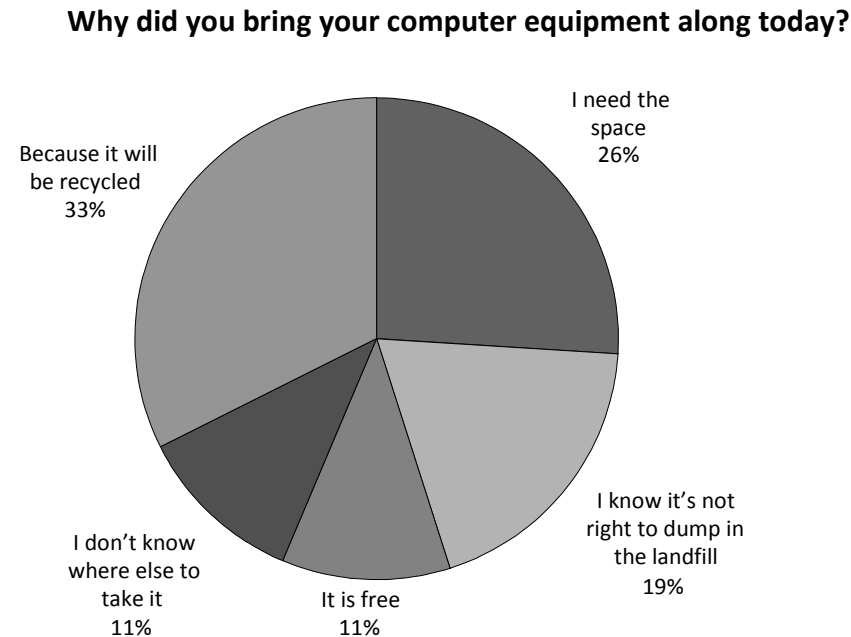
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<sup>4</sup> The 2008 driver questionnaire include eight questions, an increase from the six used in previous years. This created difficulties at the drop-off areas, as equipment could be unloaded much more quickly than the time required to interview the driver. As a result, volunteers at many of the busier sites were unable to survey all drivers. However, the 40% sample is considered to be more than adequate to provide useful results.

## Reason for recycling

Drivers were asked why they brought their e-waste to an eDay drop-off site. The purpose of the question was to understand user awareness of the need to recycle electronic waste. Thirty-three per cent of respondents indicated a key motivation was their understanding that e-waste collected on eDay is properly recycled.

**Figure 4: Reason for bringing equipment to eDay**

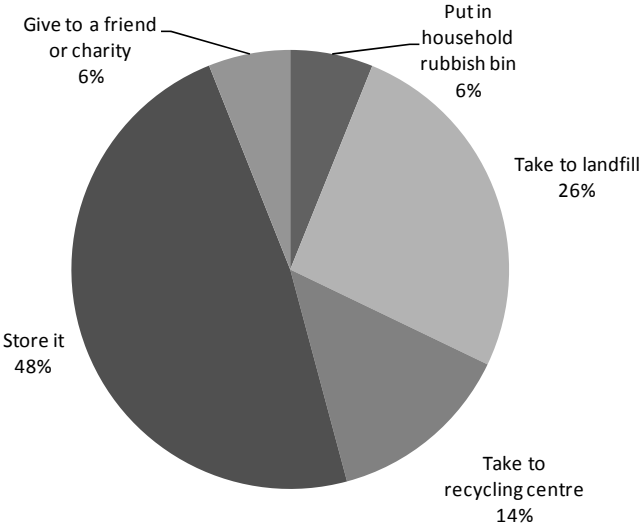


## Disposal options

People dropping off equipment were asked to comment on the choices they had if there was no eDay. Nearly half (48%) indicated they would continue to store it, but nearly one third (32%) said they would take it to a landfill or add to their other household rubbish. This suggests that over 300 tonnes of computer equipment would have been dumped in landfills if eDay 2008 had not been held.

**Figure 5: Disposal options**

**What would you do with your old equipment if you could not bring it along to eDay?**



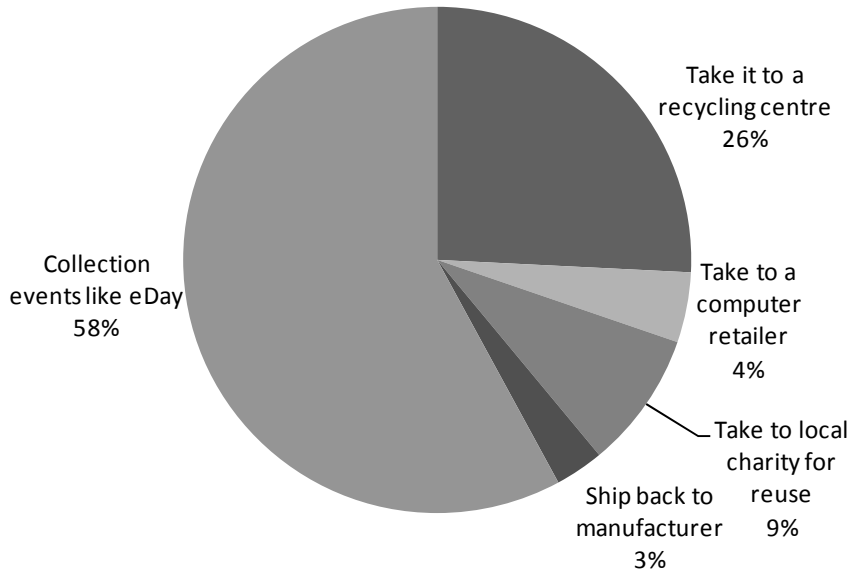
## Recycling preferences

Fifty-eight per cent of respondents indicated that collection events like eDay were their preferred method for disposing of e-waste. This contrasts with only 39% who identified this as their preferred option in 2007. In 2007, most (42%) preferred to take their e-waste to a recycling centre, compared with just 26% in 2008. This suggests that even when recycling options become more available, there could be an ongoing role for eDay to raise awareness and create the motivation for communities to empty out their garages and cupboards.



**Figure 6: Recycling preferences**

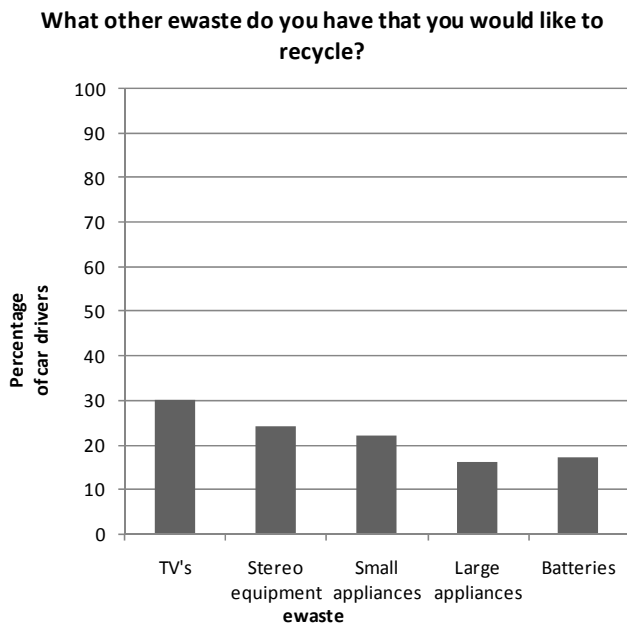
**How would you prefer to recycle your ewaste?**



## Other electronic waste

Responses to the question about “other electronic waste” indicated that everyone dropping off computer e-waste had at least one other item of electronic waste for recycling, including TVs, stereos, batteries and electronic appliances.

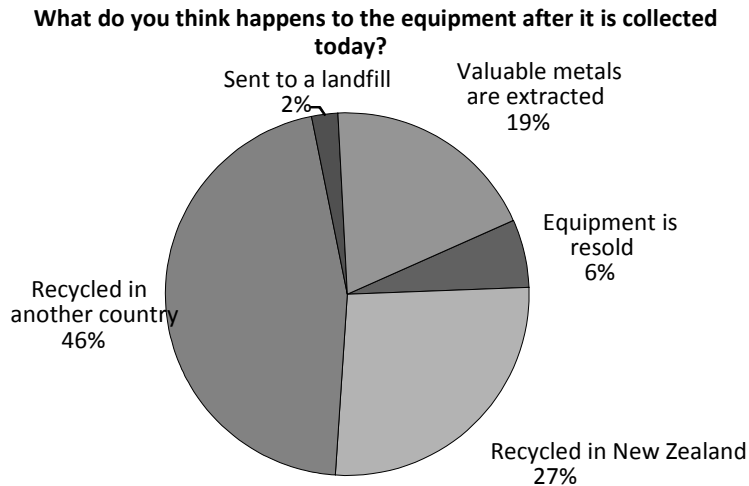
**Figure 7: Other electronic waste**



# Recycling awareness

Information about how the eDay materials were to be recycled was published on the website and distributed in various media releases. For the most part, this message was received and understood. Only 2% thought the equipment would be sent to a landfill.

**Figure 8: Recycling awareness**

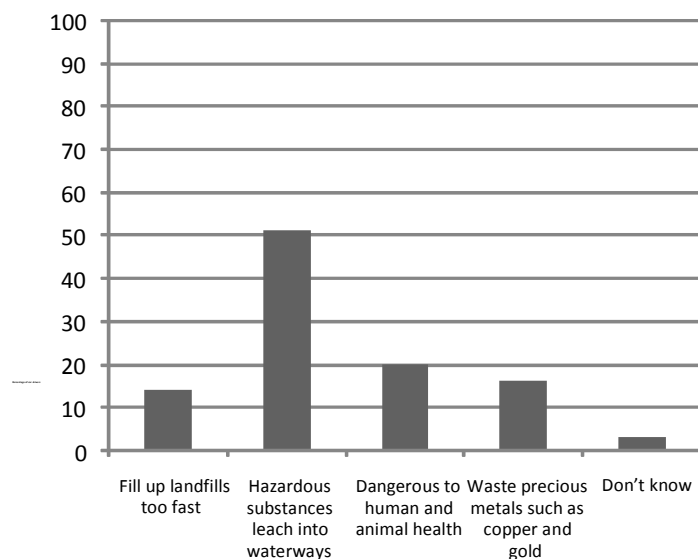


# Understanding of risks

Respondents demonstrated a good understanding of why e-waste should be kept out of landfills, with only 3% replying “don’t know”.

**Figure 9: Understanding of risks**

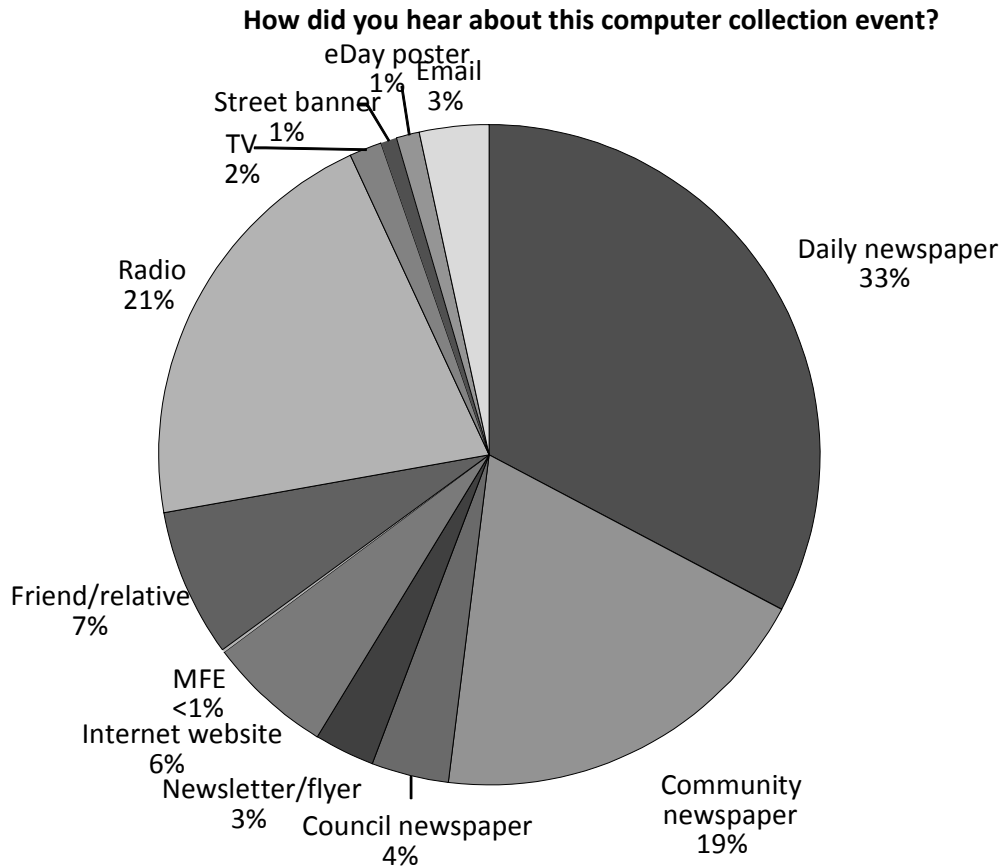
**Why do you think it is important to keep e-waste out of landfills?**



## Media impact

Drivers were asked how they found out about eDay. Over 50% (52%) indicated they found out from their daily or community newspaper (slightly less than the 58% in 2007). Twenty-one per cent heard about eDay by radio (up from 12% in 2007). While other media (posters, banners, TV, email, websites) had much less impact they nevertheless did help in reaching around 13%.

**Figure 10: Media impact**



# Equipment Disposal

On average, over 95% of the materials collected on eDay are being diverted from landfills.

All equipment dropped off at an eDay site was transported to Computer Recycling Limited in Auckland.

Computer monitors are being tested and those in good condition are being made available for re-use in overseas markets. The remaining monitors and all other eDay e-waste are being shipped to DBI Tech Ltd in South Korea for recycling. Downstream processing is provided by Yongnamsuji (plastics), Samjingup (waste glass, cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors, wire) and LG Niggojeryun (printed circuit boards). The equipment is disassembled so that the component materials, including precious metals such as gold, can be separated out and re-used in the manufacture of new products.

All equipment is being exported under a Basel Permit secured by SMT Limited, the New Zealand partner for DBI Tech Ltd in South Korea.

International legislation titled the Basel Convention, which both New Zealand and South Korea are signatories to, ensures that the e-waste exported for processing is sent to a facility with appropriate environmentally sound management and processes. The Ministry of Economic Development, together with Customs, ensures that only e-waste with a Basel permit is exported.

The DBI Tech plant in South Korea has ISO 14001 accreditation. ISO accreditation is only given to companies whose processes meet high international environmental standards.

Once the e-waste arrives at the recycling plant in South Korea, all non-working monitors are manually disassembled and the following materials recovered for re-use:

- copper wire and polymer coating
- circuit boards and valuable metals such as copper, lead and zinc
- unleaded glass
- plastics
- steel and other metals.

Circuit boards containing lead and precious metals are sent to LG Niggojeryun for environmentally acceptable processing. Glass from CRT tubes contains lead. The glass will be sent for processing by Samjingup. Plastics from CRT housings will be recycled by Yongnamsuji into new products.

All computers and computer peripherals, including printers, scanners, keyboards, mice and cables, are recycled using automated machinery to extract component metals for re-use.

For eDay 2008, Vodafone New Zealand agreed to assist with the reuse and recycling of mobile phones dropped off at the eDay sites. Vodafone has an established relationship with Enable Community<sup>5</sup> to provide re-usable mobiles to entrepreneurs in developing countries. All other mobiles are being sent to recycling facilities where component materials are extracted for re-use. For example:

- mobile phone chargers can be recycled to recover copper
- handsets and accessories can be recycled to recover the plastics
- circuit boards inside handsets can be recycled to recover precious metals such as gold, silver and other materials like copper, lead and zinc
- rechargeable batteries are recycled for their nickel, iron, cadmium, lead and cobalt.

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<sup>5</sup> Enable Community. <http://www.enablecommunity.org.nz/>

# Future eDays

The engagement of 33 communities in eDay 2008 was a stunning achievement. In the weeks leading up to eDay, inquiries were received from other communities wishing to participate, but at that stage it was too late to include them. All 2008 participating communities have indicated a strong interest in running another eDay in 2009. This suggests that as many as 40 communities could be expected to participate in 2009.

The passing into legislation of the Waste Minimisation Act in September 2008 is an important step forward in developing a long-term sustainable solution for dealing with e-waste. However, it could take a further 2–3 years before commercial e-waste schemes are fully operational. Even when these are operational, there might be a need for an annual education event to remind communities about the ways they can safely dispose of e-waste.

The driver survey also indicated that nearly 60% of the people dropping off equipment on eDay viewed collection events such as eDay as their preferred method for recycling e-waste.

# Appendix 1: Brand Data Sheet (2008)



As the equipment is removed from the car record the quantities of each type and brand of equipment in the appropriate space. Total all sheets and pass to the tally clerk at the end of each hour.

Brand	Monitors	Computers	Printers, fax, scanners	Miscellaneous
Acer				
Apple				
Brother				
Canon				
Dell				
Epson				
Gateway				
HP/Compaq				
Insite/Itech				
IBM/ Lenovo				
Lexmark				
Panasonic				
PC Direct				
Philips				
Sony				
Samsung				
Sun				
Toshiba				
View				
Other brands				
Other unbranded				
<b>Total</b>				

<b>Cellphones</b>	
<b>Total number</b>	

<b>eDay Site</b>	
<b>Period</b>	Starting tally

# Appendix 2: Driver Questionnaire (2008)



1. Where were the computer products you brought in today last used?				
Household	Business	Government	School	Community
Other (list)				

2. Why did you bring your computer equipment along today?				
I need the space	I know it's not right to dump in the landfill	It is free	I don't know where else to take it	Because it will be recycled
Other (list)				

3. How did you hear about this computer collection event?											
Daily newspaper	Community newspaper	Council newspaper	Newsletter/flyer	Internet website	MfE	Friend/relative	Radio	TV	Street banner	eDay poster	Email
Other (list)											

4. What would you do with your old equipment if you couldn't bring it along to eDay?				
Put in household rubbish	Take to landfill	Take to recycling centre	Store it	Give it to a friend or charity
Other (list)				

5. How would you prefer to recycle your e-waste?				
Take to recycling centre	Take to computer retailer	Take to local charity for re-use	Ship back to manufacturer	Collection events like eDay
Other (list)				

6. Why do you think it is important to keep e-waste out of landfills?				
Fill up landfills too fast	Hazardous substance leach into waterways	Dangerous to human and animal health	Waste precious metals such as gold, copper	Don't know
Other (list)				



7. What other e-waste do you have that you would like to recycle?				
Television sets	Stereo equipment, including CDs, DVDs	Small electrical appliances (e.g. toasters)	Large electrical appliances (e.g. fridges)	Batteries
Other (list)				

8. What do you think happens to your equipment after it is collected today?				
Equipment is re-sold	Recycled in New Zealand	Recycled in another country	Sent to a landfill	Valuable metals are extracted
Other (list)				