

TRASH is for...

RECYCLABLES... & GARBAGE!



Examples of
RECYCLABLES:

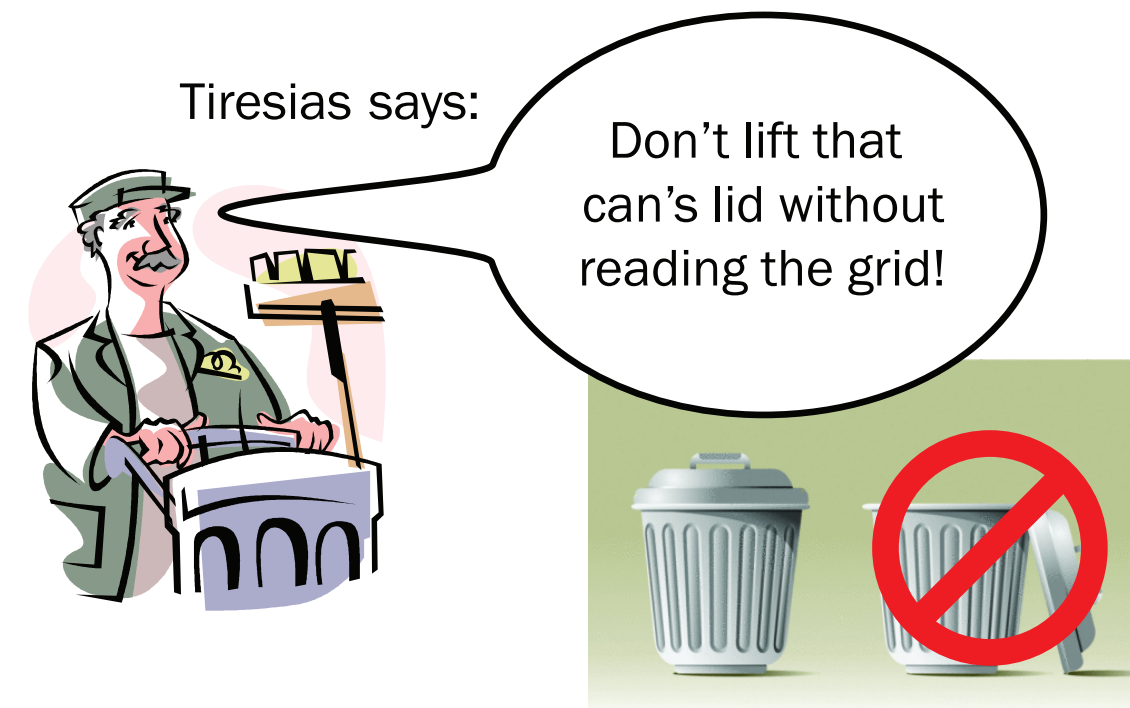
- Aluminum cans
- Old newspapers
- Manila envelopes
- Giant office supplies

Examples of
GARBAGE:

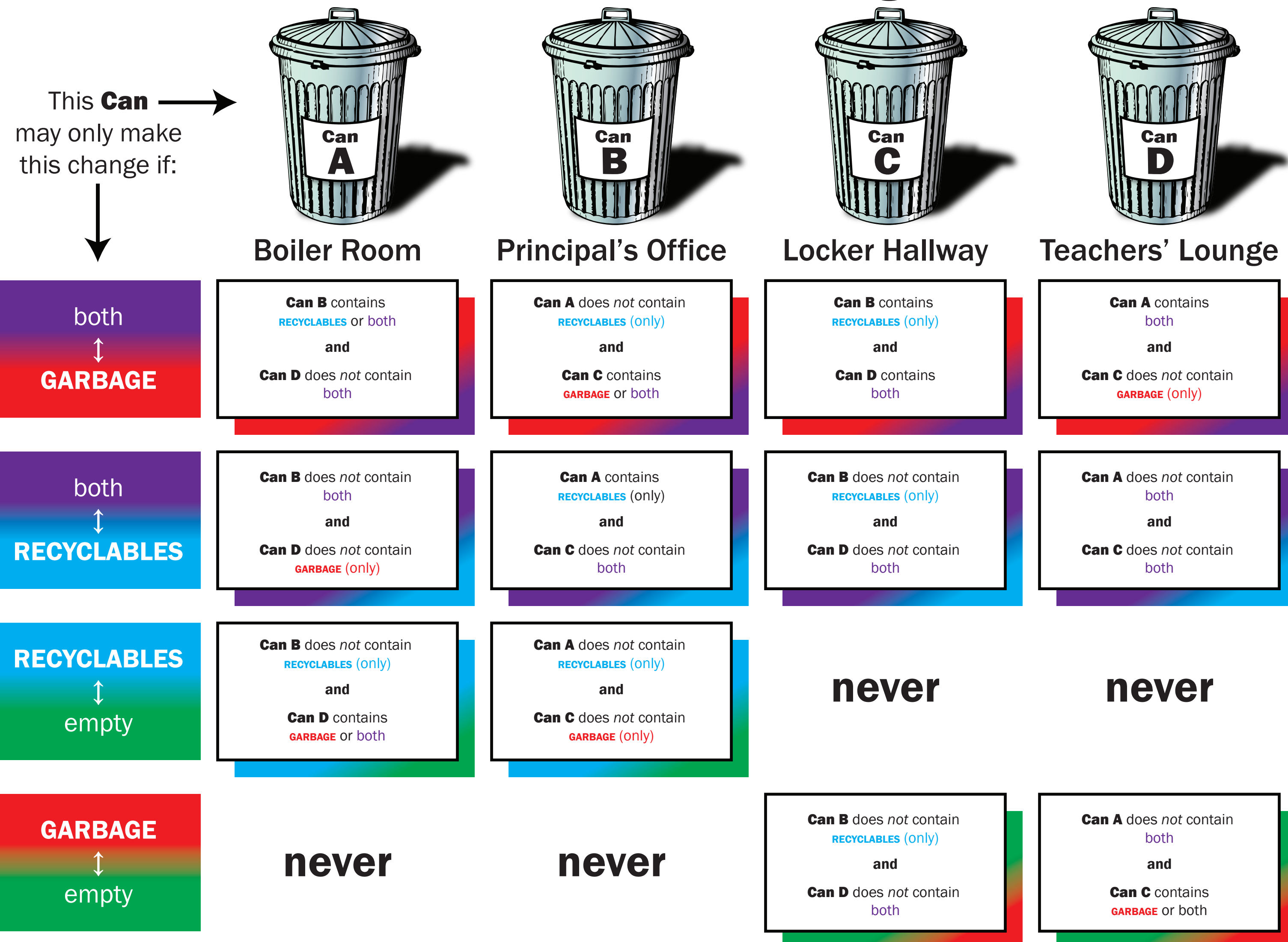
- Banana peels
- Candy bar wrappers
- Fishheads
- Green-snouted aliens

Note: even if found in a **TRASH Can**, freshmen are neither garbage nor recyclables. Please help them out at your earliest convenience.

Tiresias Recycling And Sanitation Heuristic



There are four TRASH Cans located throughout the school!



- A **TRASH Can** contains **RECYCLABLES** only, **GARBAGE** only, both (**GARBAGE** and **RECYCLABLES**), or **neither** (that is, it's empty).
- A **TRASH** cycle is a series of steps. It ends when the “daily ending condition” is met. (Daily ending conditions are written on the janitors’ whiteboard.) An expert janitor will complete a **TRASH** cycle in as few steps as possible!
- At each step, you move **GARBAGE** or **RECYCLABLES** into or out of a **TRASH** can, changing its “state”. (Note: if you remove content, you must remove *all* of that type of content from the **Can**.)
 - Example 1: add **GARBAGE** to an **empty Can**; the **Can** then contains **GARBAGE** (only).
 - Example 2: add **GARBAGE** to a **Can** with **RECYCLABLES** (only); the **Can** then contains **both** (**GARBAGE** and **RECYCLABLES**).
 - Example 3: remove (only) **RECYCLABLES** from a **Can** with **both** (**GARBAGE** and **RECYCLABLES**); the **Can** then contains **GARBAGE** (only).
- Each **Can** has specific rules about the changes you may make to it, described in the grid to the left. Violating these rules will result in severe consequences!
- Any content *removed* from a **Can** is placed (in the same step) in a “recipient” **Can** that already contains that type of content. (Thus, the “state” of the recipient **Can** *always* stays the same.)
 - Example: take **GARBAGE** out of a **Can** with **GARBAGE** (only), putting it in a recipient **Can** with **both** (**GARBAGE** and **RECYCLABLES**). The primary **Can** is then **empty**, and the recipient **Can** still contains **both** (**GARBAGE** and **RECYCLABLES**).
- Any content *added* to a **Can** is taken (in the same step) from a “donor” **Can** with that type of content. You take *some but not all* of the “donor” **Can**’s content. (Thus, the “state” of the donor **Can** *always* stays the same.)
 - Example: add **GARBAGE** to an **empty Can**, taking it from a donor **Can** with **GARBAGE** (only); both **Cans** then contain **GARBAGE** (only).
- If more than one **Can** has the correct content to be a “donor” or “recipient”, use **Can B** first, then **A**, then **D**, then **C**.