

The איסור of eating פסח עליו שערב is not מן התורה but a קנס.

Something that causes a loss of money is considered as money.

If one type of food that is not כשר falls into another type of food (the רמ"א learns that "type" is defined by name; the ש"ך says by taste; this מחלוקת is based on the מחלוקת in סו עבודה זרה between רבא and אבאי) that is כשר, for example, חלב that fell into meat, if it does not impart taste, the mixture is כשר. This is determined by having a גוי taste the mixture. If there is no גוי available, or if one type of food falls that is not כשר falls into the same type that is כשר, then the mixture is only כשר if the volume of the כשר food is sixty times of the non-כשר food (ביטול בששים). The רמ"א says that today we do not rely on the tasting of a גוי, and the mixture is כשר--whether the two foods are or are not of the same type--if there is ביטול בשישים.