

פסחים לה

A person who was טמא who had already gone to the מקוה may eat מעשר before evening. One must wait till evening before eating תרומה.

Wood and לבונה to be used for קרבנות can be טומאה.

מצה can be made from wheat, barley, rye, spelt and oats (not rice; similarly, rice is not חייב in חלה).

Flour kneaded with fruit juice is called מצה עשירה and one cannot fulfill his חיוב to eat מצה with מצה עשירה, nor is one חייב כרת if the dough becomes leavened. The רמ"א writes that אשכנזיים do not eat flour kneaded with substances other than water on פסח (therefore, egg מצה should only be eaten by people who cannot eat other foods such as children or some זקנים).

מצה can be made from flour of דמאי, but not with טבל, or מעשר ראשון that has not yet had תרומה removed. כהנים can use dough that is תרומה or חלה.

One may feed עניים and guests דמאי, but they must be informed that the food is דמאי.

After produce has been gathered, תרומה is removed (either 1/40, 1/50 or 1/60) and given to the כהן. Afterwards, a tenth is

removed and given to the לוי (who subsequently gives a tenth of that to the כהן [תרומת מעשר]). In the first, second, fourth and fifth year of the שמיטה cycle, another tenth is removed and set aside for מעשר שני (which is eaten in ירושלים) and in the third and sixth years that tenth is given to an עני. If מעשר is removed before תרומה, if it was done while the grain was still in ears, then the לוי does not need to remove תרומה (although it is אסור to remove מעשר before תרומה). If the מעשר is taken before the תרומה, if the produce is out of the ears, then the לוי must remove תרומה. (Today, תרומה and מעשר are דרבנן, therefore when removing, only 1/100 need be removed for תרומה and the מעשר only need be verbally designated as such, but may be eaten. The תרומה is redeemed onto a coin, and should be wrapped before being discarded.)

אין איסור חל על איסור, meaning, once an איסור comes into effect, no other איסורים do, however, if two איסורים come at the same time (for example, someone who ate a כזית of חלב on יום כיפור gets מלקות twice) the איסור can be חל even though there is already an איסור.