Every מנורה מנורה gets a שמן of שמן so that it can burn from evening until morning.

The מקריב is קטורת, then the מקריב, then the קטורת is brought, the מקריב is brought, the קרבן פסח is brought.

The קטורת is offered before the קרבן תמיד של שחר.

A person who is מחוסר כפרה (he needs to bring a קרבן to become fully טהור) who did not yet bring his קרבן may bring it after the תמיד של בין הערביים.

Limbs and fats (אברים וחלבים) should not be left overnight even if lying on the מזבח, but provided they were not removed from the מזבח, they may be burned the next day on the מזבח.

A מקריב is מקריב before a קרבן עולה.

The כהנים do not get to eat the חזה and the שוק until the אימורין have been burned.

It is a קרבן חטאת, and after they are forgiven, the כהנים are forgiven.

When ערב פסח falls out on חלבים, the חלבים are burned the whole night, as it is ערב פסח to burn חלבי שבת on יום טוב, but if ערב פסח falls out during the week, the חלבים are burned after יום טוב as

we do not burn שבת of חול on .

If the פסול is קרבן פסח was נשחט שלא לשמה. Similarly, if the שחיטה (which done immediately after שחיטה by placing a bowl under the animal's neck), the הליכה (when the bowl with the blood is taken to the מזבח), or the זריקה (when the blood is thrown on the מזבח) was done לא לשמה.