

If the קרבן פסח was שחט and afterwards it was revealed that the קרבן had a מום, the שוחט is not חייב a חטאת, as it was done with רשות. However, if the animal had a מום that could be seen, and the שוחט did not check, he is חייב a חטאת as he should have checked.

An אשם whose owner died, or who already received כפרה is left to graze until it develops a מום at which point it is sold, and the money is used as a נדבה.

A קרבן פסח that was שחט and it was subsequently found out that the owners had withdrawn, or become טמא, is burned immediately.

פרק אלו דברים