הַפֶּסַח, חָל עָלָיו חִיּוּב בְּדִיקָה, (כֵּיוָן שֶׁשׁוֹאֲלִין וְדוֹרְשִׁין בְּהִלְכוֹת פֶּסַח קֹדֶם לַפֶּסַח שְׁלשִׁים יוֹם), וְצָרִיךְּ לְבָדְקוֹ. וַאֲפִלּוּ בְדִיעֲבַד אִם שָׁכַח וְלֹא בָדָקוֹ, צָרִיךְּ לְפַנּוֹת אֶת הָאוֹצָר וּלְבָדְקוֹ בַלַּיְלָה תֵּכֶף לְאַחַר שֶׁנִּזְכָּר.

כט׳ אדריד) וְאָם עוֹשֶׂה אוֹצָר בַּבּוֹר מֵחָטִים שֶׁאֵינָן מְחַמָּצוֹת, וְאַחַר כָּךְּ מֵחֲמַת לַחוּת הַבּוּר נִתְחַמְצוּ הַחָּטִים שֶׁבְּקַרְקָעִית הַבּוֹר וְשֶׁבְּקִירוֹתָיו, אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁאֲצָרָן בְּתוֹךְ שְׁלֹשִׁים יוֹם, אֵינוֹ צָרִיךְ לְפַנּוֹת אֶת הַבּוֹר בְּלֵיל אַרְבָּעָה עָשֶׂר וּלְבָדְקוֹ, אֶלָא דֵי לוֹ בְּבְטוּל, כֵּיוָן שֶׁבְּשָׁעָה שֶׁאָצַר, אָצַר בְּהָתֵּר. וְאִם יֵשׁ בִּינֵיהֶם חִטִּים מְחַמָּצוֹת, יֵשׁ בָּזֶה כַּמָּה חִלּוּקֵי דִינִים, וְיַעֲשֶׂה שְׁאֵלַת חָכָם.

טו) לֹא יַשְׁלִיךְ גַּרְעִינֵי תְבוּאָה לַתַּרְנְגוֹלִים בְּמָקוֹם לַח תּוֹךְ שְׁלשִׁים יוֹם, שֶׁמָּא יִשְׁכַּח מִלְבַעָרָם.

טז) הַיּוֹצֵא לַדֶּרֶךְ, קֹדֶם לֶכְתּוֹ יְמַנֶּה שָׁלִּיחַ שָׁיִּבְדּוֹק וִיבַטֵּל חֲמֵצוֹ, וְיֹאמֵר לוֹ בְּפֵרוּשׁ, שֶׁהוּא מְמַנֶּה אוֹתוֹ לְשָׁלִיחַ עַל הַבְּדִיקָה וְגַם עַל הַבְּטוּל. וְהַשָּׁלִיחַ יֹאמֵר בַּבְטוּל, חֲמֵצוֹ שֶׁל פְּלוֹנִי וְכוּ׳. וּמִכָּל מָקוֹם נַם הוּא בַּאֲשֵׁר הוּא שָׁם, בְּעֵרָב פָּסַח בַּבֹּקֵר יְבַטֵּל חַמֵצוֹ שֶׁבְּרְשׁוּתוֹ.

יז) מָצָא חָמֵץ בְּבֵיתוֹ בְּחֹל־הַמּוֹעֵד, יוֹצִיאֶנּוּ וְיִשְׂרְפֶנּוּ. וְאִם יֶשׁ בּוֹ בַּזַיִת, יְבָרֵךְ מִתְּחָלָה עַל בְּעוּר חָמֵץ. אֲבָל עַל פָּחוֹת מִכַּזַיִת, לֹא יְבָרֵךְ. וְאִם מְצָאוֹ בְּיוֹם־טוֹב אוֹ בְּשַׁבַּת־חֹל־הַמּוֹעֵד, וְכֵן בַּשַׁבָּת שֶׁחָל בְּעֶרֶב פָּסַח דְאָם מְצָאוֹ בְּיִסְלוֹ מִשׁוּם דַּהֲוֵי מֻקְצֶה, יִכְפֶּה עָלָיו כְּלִי עֵד מוֹצָאֵי יוֹם־טוֹב דְּאָסוּר לְטַלְטְלוֹ מִשׁוּם דַּהֲוֵי מֻקְצֶה, יִכְפֶּה עָלָיו כְּלִי עֵד מוֹצָאֵי יוֹם־טוֹב אוֹ מוֹצָאֵי שַׁבָּת, וְאָז יִשְׂרְפֶנּוּ. וְאִם מְצָאוֹ בַּיָּמִים הָאַחְרוֹנִים, שֶאָז בְּמוֹצְאֵי יוֹם־טוֹב כְּבָר עָבַר הַפָּסַח, אֵינוֹ מְבָרֵךְ עָלָיו, אֶלָּא שׁוֹרְפוֹ בְּלֹא בְּרָכָה אֲפְלּוּ יֶשׁ בּוֹ בַּזַיִּת.

^{14.} According to Mishnah Berurah (436:9) this refers to one who is going on a long trip or a sea journey. Even though he plans to return in ample time before Pesach, we are concerned that he might be delayed. One who leaves on a short trip and plans to return before the night of the fourteenth, need not take these measures. If, however, he plans to return within a short time before the search must begin, we are concerned that he may be delayed and, therefore, he should take the steps outlined in this paragraph.

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(because we ask questions and explain the laws of *Pesach* thirty days before *Pesach*), thus you must search the room. Even if, inadvertently, you forgot to make the search, you must empty the storeroom, and make the search in the night, immediately after you become aware of your oversight.

- April 9 14) If you store wheat that has not become *chametz*, in a pit, but afterwards, because of the dampness of the pit, the wheat at the bottom of the pit and at the sides became *chametz*; then, even if it was stored there within thirty days, you need not empty the pit on the night of the fourteenth and search it, rather reciting the nullification is enough, since it was stored in a permissible manner. If some of the wheat was *chametz* (when stored); there are many differing opinions about this, and in such case you should consult a qualified *posek*.
 - 15) You should not throw grain to the chickens in a moist place during the thirty days before *Pesach*, for you may forget to burn it.
 - 16) Before starting on a trip, ¹⁴ you should appoint an agent to search and nullify your *chametz*. You should tell him explicitly, that you appoint him as your agent to make the search and the nullification. When making the nullification the agent says, "The *chametz* of so-and-so etc." Nevertheless, wherever you happen to be on the morning of *erev Pesach*, you should nullify the *chametz* on your premises.
 - 17) If you find *chametz* in your house on *Chol Hamoed*, you should take it out and burn it, and if it is the quantity of a *kazayis*, ¹⁵ you should first say the berachah: *Al biur chametz*, ¹⁶ but if it is less than a *kazayis*, you do not say a berachah. If you find the *chametz* on Yom Tov or on the Shabbos of *Chol Hamoed*, or on the Shabbos which occurs on *erev Pesach*, ¹⁷ when it is forbidden to handle the *chametz* because it is *muktzeh*, you should cover it with a vessel until the conclusion of Yom Tov, or the conclusion of Shabbos, and then you should burn it. If you find *chametz* on the last two days of *Pesach*, in which case at the conclusion of Yom Tov, *Pesach* has already ended, you do not say the berachah when burning it. You should burn it without saying the berachah, even though its quantity is as much as a *kazayis*.

^{15.} See glossary.

^{16.} If, however, you searched your house properly and nullified all *chametz* before Pesach, and then found *chametz* on *Chol Hamoed*, according to some later *Poskim*, the original berachah you made before *Pesach* suffices even for the *chametz* you found on *Chol Hamoed*. Other *Poskim* maintain that a new berachah should be recited. Since there is a question, the rule of "doubtful *berachos*" applies and the berachah should not be recited. (*Ibid*. 435:5)

^{17.} After the fifth hour of the day has passed.

סִימָן קיב אֵיזֶה חָמֵץ אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח וְאֵיזֶה מֻתָּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ

- א) כָּל דָּבָר שֶׁיֶּשׁ בּוֹ תַּעֲרֹבֶת חָמֵץ, וַאֲפָלּוּ אֵין בּוֹ חָמֵץ בָּעֵיּן, רַק הַשַּעַם מֵחָמֵץ, כְּגוֹן שֶׁהַסִירוּ אֶת הֶחָמֵץ, מִכָּל מָקוֹם אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח. אֲבָל דָּבָר שֶׁלֹא הָיָה בּוֹ חָמֵץ כְּלָל, אֶלָּא שֶׁנִּתְבַּשֵּׁל בִּכְלִי חָמֵץ, אֲפָלוּ הָיָה הַכְּלִי בָּן־יוֹמוֹ, אוֹ שֶׁנְּכְבַּשׁ בְּכְלִי חָמֵץ, מֻתָּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתוֹ בַּפֶּסַח. וְדַוְקָא שֶׁנִּתְבַּשֵּׁל אוֹ נִכְבַּשׁ קֹדֶם הַפֶּסַח. אֲבָל אִם נִתְבַּשֵּׁל אוֹ נִכְבַּשׁ בַּפֶּסַח בְּכְלִי חָמֵץ, חַיָּבִין לְבַעֲרוֹ.
- ב) תְּבוּאָה שָׁיֵשׁ בָּהּ גַּרְעִינִים צְמוּחִים אוֹ מְבֻקּעִים, וַאֲפִלּוּ הֵם מְעֹרָבִים מְעַט בְּהַרְבֵּה. וְכֵן תְּבוּאָה שָׁנָּפְלוּ עָלֶיהָ מַיִם אוֹ שֶׁרְחָצָהּ בְּמַיִּם, מְעֹרָבִים מְעַט בְּהַרְבֵּה. וְכֵן תְּבוּאָה שֶׁנַּעֲשׁוּ מִתְּבוּאָה זוֹ, אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתָן. אָסוּר לְהַשְׁהוֹתָן. וּמִי שֶׁמוֹכֵר לַחֲבֵרוֹ תְּבוּאָה שֶׁנִּתְלַחְלְחָה, צָרִידְּ לְהוֹדִיעַ לוֹ שֶׁלֹא יַשְׁהֶה אוֹתָהּ בַּפֶּסַח. וּלְנָכְרִי אָסוּר לְמָכְרָהּ בְּמָקוֹם שֶׁיֵשׁ חֲשָׁשׁ שֻׁיִּמְכְּרָנָּה הַנָּכְרִי לִישְׁרָה אוֹתָהּ בַּפֶּסַח.
- ג) בְּגָדִים שָׁנִּתְכַּבְּסוּ, וְנִתְקְנוּ בְּחֵלֶב חִטָּה [עֲמִילָן], מֻתָּר לְלָבְשָׁן בַּפָּסַח. אֲבָל אֵין לְהַצִּיעָן עַל הַשַּׁלְחָן אִם יֵשׁ עֲלֵיהֶם אֵיזֶה מַמָּשׁוּת שָׁיֵשׁ לָחוּשׁ שֶׁיִּתְפָּרֵר מֵהֶם אֵיזֶה פֵּרוּר, וְכָל־שָׁכֵּן שֶׁאָסוּר לָתֵת לְתוֹכָן קָמַח שֶׁל פֶּסַח.
- ד) מַתָּר לְדַבֵּק נְיָרוֹת בַּחַלּוֹן, אֲפִלּוּ בְּתוֹךְ שְׁלשִׁים יוֹם לַפֶּסַח, וּבִּלְבַד שֶׁלֹּא יְהֵא הֶחָמֵץ נִרְאֶה, דְּכֵיוָן שֶׁהַדֶּבֶק אֵינוֹ חָמֵץ נָמוּר, וְגַם הוּא מְכַשֶּה, לֹא הֶחְמִירוּ בּוֹ. אֲבָל אִם נִרְאֶה בַּחוּץ, אָסוּר. וְקֹדֶם שְׁלשִׁים יוֹם, בְּכָל עִנְיָן מֻתָּר.
- א׳ ניסן ה) דְּיוֹ שֶׁנְּתְבַּשְׁלָה בְּשֵׁכָר קֹדֶם פָּסַח, מֻתָּר לִכְתּוֹב בָּהּ בְּחֹל־הַמּוֹעֵד פָּסַח, כֵּיוָן שֶׁנִּפְסְלָה מֵאֲכִילַת הַכֶּלֶב קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח. וְכֵן כֹּל כַּיוֹצֵא בָזֶה שְׁנִּפְסַל וְנִפְסַד הָחָמֵץ לְנִמְרֵי קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח, מֻתָּר בַּפָּסַח בַּהְנָאָה וּבִשְׁהִיָּה. שְׁנִּפְסַל וְנִפְסַד הָחָמֵץ לְנִמְרֵי קֹדֶם הַפָּסַח, מֻתָּר בַּפָּסַח בַּהְנָאָה וּבִשְׁהִיָּה. אֲבָל גּוֹי שֶׁבָּשֵׁל בַּכְּסַח דְּיוֹ בְּשֵׁכָר, אָסוּר לְיִשְׂרָאֵל בַּהְנָאָה, מְשׁוּם דְּחָמֵץ שֵׁל גּוֹי גַּם כֵּן אָסוּר לִיִשְׁרָאֵל בַּהֻנָאָה בַּפֶּסַח.
- ו) כָּל הַכֵּלִים שָׁאֵינוֹ מַכְשִׁירָן לַפֶּסַח, צָרִיךּ לְשַׁפְשְׁפָן הֵיטֵב בְּעֶרֶב כֶּסַח קדֶם שָׁעָה שִׁשִּׁית וְלַהְדִיחָן בְּעִנְיָן שֶׁלֹא יְהֵא חָמֵץ נִכָּר, וְיַצְנִיעֵם

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Chametz That is Forbidden to be Kept on Pesach and That Which May be Kept on Pesach

- 1) Any food that contains a mixture of *chametz* even if the *chametz* is not actually present, but only the taste of the *chametz* remained after the *chametz* itself was removed, is forbidden to be kept during *Pesach*. However, if the food never contained *chametz* but was cooked in a vessel used for *chametz*, even if *chametz* was cooked in the vessel that day, or if an item was pickled in a vessel used for *chametz*, you are permitted to keep it during *Pesach*, ¹ provided it was cooked or pickled before *Pesach*; but if the cooking or pickling was done on *Pesach* in a vessel used for *chametz*, the food item must be burned.
- 2) If grain contains some seeds that have sprouted or were split open, even if only a few of them were mixed in a large quantity, or if water has fallen on the grain, or it was washed with water, it is forbidden to keep (such grain during Pesach), and anything that was prepared from such grain, is forbidden to be kept during Pesach. If you sell your neighbor grain that has become wet, you must let him know this, so that he will not keep it in his possession during Pesach. You are forbidden to sell it to a non-Jew, when you are concerned that the non-Jew will sell it to a Jew who will keep it during Pesach.
- 3) Clothes that were laundered and starched with wheat starch are permitted to be worn on *Pesach*, but you should not spread a tablecloth if there is any starch on it, for there is concern that some particles may flake off, and most certainly it is forbidden to put the *Pesach* flour into such a cloth.
- 4) You are allowed to paste paper on a window even during the thirty days before *Pesach*, provided the *chametz* is not visible. Since the paste is not absolute *chametz*, and it is also covered up, the Sages did not rule stringently in this case. But, if the paste is visible, it is forbidden. But before the thirty days, it is permitted in any case.
- April 10 5) If ink was prepared with beer before *Pesach*, you are permitted to write with it on *Chol Hamoed Pesach*, because it has become unfit even for dog food before *Pesach*. The same law applies to all similar cases where *chametz* has become spoiled and totally unfit before *Pesach*. You may derive benefit from such *chametz* and keep it on *Pesach*. But if a non-Jew prepared ink with beer on *Pesach*, a Jew is forbidden to derive benefit from it, because the *chametz* belonging to a non-Jew is also forbidden for a Jew to benefit from on *Pesach*.
 - 6) All vessels that you are not kashering for *Pesach* must be scrubbed thoroughly on *erev Pesach* before the sixth hour, and rinsed in such a way that no *chametz* is

^{1.} This is permitted only if it is removed from the *chametz* vessel and put into a *Pesach* vessel. You should take care to put the food in a place where you or others do not usually go, in order to prevent anyone from eating the food on *Pesach*. (*Mishnah Berurah* 442:1)