

Schedule of Passover Services at Oheb Shalom- 2009/5769

Wednesday, April 8

Siyum Bechorim (study session for the First Born).....7:45 A.M.

Evening services for the first night of Passover6:15 P.M.

Candlelighting is at 7:10 P.M. and the first Seder, according to tradition, starts about an hour later.

Thursday, April 9

Morning services for the first day of Passover9:30 A.M.

Note: Ma'ariv (evening) services for the second night of Passover will not be held at Oheb Shalom.

Enjoy the second Seder with family and friends!

Friday, April 10

Morning services for the second day of Passover9:30 A.M.

Evening services for Shabbat and Chol Hamoed Passover6:15 P.M.

Saturday, April 11

Morning services for Shabbat and Chol Hamoed Passover..... 9:30 A.M.

Sunday, April 12

Morning services for Chol Hamoed Passover9:00 A.M.

Monday, April 13 and Tuesday, April 14

Morning services for Chol Hamoed Passover7:45 A.M.

Tuesday, April 14

Evening services for the seventh day of Passover6:15 P.M.

Wednesday, April 15

Morning services for the seventh day of Passover.....9:30 A.M.

Ma'ariv (evening) services for the eighth day of Passover8:30 P.M.

Thursday, April 16

Morning services for the eighth day of Passover (Yizkor recited).....9:30 A.M.



Form for the Sale of Chametz -5769-

Chametz (leaven or food containing leaven) should be given away or disposed of before the Passover holiday begins. Should this be impossible or undesirable, the chametz may be stored and locked in such a way that we are sure not to use it during the holiday and its actual ownership is transferred to a non-Jew until the holiday ends. If you would like Rabbi Cooper to arrange the sale of your chametz, please complete the form below and return it to the Temple office no later than **Wednesday, April 8 by 12:00 P.M.** If you would like Rabbi Cooper to serve as agent in the sale of chametz for individuals who do not live in your home, please be sure you have their consent and list their names and addresses on the back of this page. It is customary to make a donation to the Rabbi's Passover Fund when submitting this form. All donations will be used to aid the poor and hungry.

Know all people by these presents: That I, the undersigned, do hereby make and appoint Rabbi Mark Cooper my true and lawful representative to act in my place and stead, for me and in my name and in my behalf, to sell all chametz owned and possessed by me, knowingly or unknowingly, as stated in the Torah and defined by the sages of Israel, and to lease all places where aforementioned chametz owned or possessed by me may be found, especially in the premises located at my home. Rabbi Cooper has the full authority and power to sell said chametz and to lease said place or places wherein said chametz may be found, upon such terms and conditions as discretion dictates. To this I hereby affix my signature on this _____ day of _____ in the year 2009.

Signature _____
Address _____

Siyum of the Firstborn

The Siyum of the Firstborn will take place during the morning service on Wednesday, April 8, at 7:45 A.M. A light breakfast will follow the service and siyum. Rabbi Cooper will give all school-age children attending the service an excuse letter explaining why they are late to school on that day.

LAWS AND CUSTOMS FOR PASSOVER

Oheb Shalom Congregation

-5769-

GETTING RID OF CHAMETZ (LEAVEN)

- **Bedikat Chametz** (the search for the leaven) is done on the night before Passover after sunset. This year it is done on Sunday night, April 1. The appropriate passage that is recited upon searching for chametz can be found in the Haggadah.
- **Mechirat Chametz** (selling chametz, or leaven)- Since we are not allowed to have any chametz in our legal possession during Passover, it is customary to sell to a non-Jew any chametz that we cannot give away, eat or throw away. It is the usual practice to appoint the rabbi as an agent to sell our chametz. The sale of chametz should be accomplished by Monday morning, April 2. A form appointing Rabbi Cooper as agent in the sale of *chametz* is included with this packet. Those who wish to arrange the sale of *chametz* directly with the rabbi should call to set up a time. It is appropriate to make a donation to the Rabbi's Charitable Fund when arranging for the sale of chametz. All such donations are used to aid the needy in our community.
- No chametz may be eaten after Wednesday, April 8, beginning at approximately 10:00 A.M., until the conclusion of Passover.
- **Please do not bring any food into the synagogue building during the holiday of Passover.**

SIYYUM BEKHORIM- According to the Torah, the tenth plague caused the death of all first-born in Egypt. As an expression of regret that others, especially the innocent of Egypt, had to die so that we might be free, it is customary for Jewish first-born to fast on the day of Erev Passover. However, since it is undesirable to fast, first-born children are called upon to complete a unit of study (the word "Siyum" means conclusion). The traditional celebration for celebrating the completion of study calls for eating, and doing so is a greater mitzvah than fasting on Erev Passover. Thus, it is customary for the rabbi to arrange for a study session so that first-born may fulfill this obligation and thus be exempt from fasting. The Siyum Bechorim (celebration of the first-born) will be held this year on Wednesday, April 8 at 7:45 A.M. Both male and female first borns should attend this ceremony.

GENERAL DEFINITION OF CHAMETZ (LEAVEN)

Chametz is any one of five grains (wheat, barley, oats, spelt or rye) that has come into contact with water and been allowed to rise. Ashkenazic rabbis also prohibit legumes (known in Hebrew as kitniyot) such as beans (not string beans) and peas, corn and rice. Products derived from legumes, such as peanut oil, are permitted if they do not otherwise contain chametz.

PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED FOODS

1. These foods require no Kosher l'Pesach label bearing rabbinic certification (otherwise known as a "*Pesach Hechsher*") if **purchased before Pesach**: unopened packages or containers of natural coffee without cereal additives; sugar; pure tea; salt (not iodized); pepper; natural spices; frozen fruit juices with no additives; frozen (uncooked) vegetables; milk; butter; cottage cheese; cream cheese; ripened cheeses; frozen (uncooked) fruit with no additives; baking soda.
2. These food require **no *Pesach Hechsher* at all**: fresh fruits and vegetables; eggs; fresh fish and meat.
3. These foods require a *Pesach Hechsher* if **purchased before or during Pesach**: all baked products (including any products containing matzah); canned or bottled fruit juices; canned tuna; wine; vinegar; liquor; oils; dried fruits; candy; chocolate flavored milk; ice cream; yogurt; soda.
4. These foods require a *Pesach Hechsher* if purchased at any time for consumption on Passover: all baked goods (matzah or any product containing matzah), wine, vinegar, liquor, oils, dried fruits, candies, chocolate-flavored milk, ice cream, yogurt, and soda.
5. These **processed foods** (canned, bottled or frozen) require a *Pesach Hechsher* if purchased during Pesach: milk and milk products; butter; juices; vegetables; fruit; spices; coffee; tea; fish; plus everything listed in #3 above.
6. Miscellaneous items: Detergents, if permitted during the year, do not require a kosher l'Pesach label. Medicines prescribed by a doctor in connection with life-sustaining therapy are permitted. Other medical substances (aspirin, vitamins, etc.) may contain hametz and should be avoided. If necessary, capsules are preferable. Baby food and baby formula are usually hametz. Toothpastes, lotions, ointments, and creams are permissible. Cosmetics made from grain alcohol are prohibited (the ban on Chametz extends to possession, not only consumption).

MAKING UTENSILS KOSHER FOR PASSOVER

1. When possible, dishes, flatware and utensils reserved for Passover should be used during the holiday. If items used for chametz must be used during the holiday, the following guidelines apply to making them kosher for Passover.
2. Silverware, knives, forks, and spoons made wholly of metal may be kashered if thoroughly cleaned and immersed in boiling water. Glass may be used if thoroughly cleaned. Fine china that has been used for chametz may be used for Passover if it has not been used for a year, if thoroughly cleaned in hot water.
3. Metal pots and pans for cooking (but not for baking) if wholly of metal (but also coated with Teflon) may be used if cleaned and immersed in boiling water.
4. Baking utensils used during the rest of the year, even if they are made of glass, cannot be kashered.
5. Earthenware, enamelware, and porcelain used during the year cannot be kashered.
6. Ovenproof ceramics such as Pyrex and Corningware may be kashered.
7. Tables, closets, counters, and cupboards should be cleaned and covered with paper.
8. Toasters and toaster ovens cannot be kashered. Appliances with removable parts such as mixers and food processors can be kashered if the parts that come in contact with chametz can be removed and kashered.
9. Dishwashers may be kashered by cleaning by hand and running them empty through a full cycle with detergent.
10. Ovens should be kashered by thorough scrubbing and then turned on to full heat for one hour (or run through a cleaning cycle if self-cleaning). Stove burners should be scrubbed and then put on full heat for one half-hour.
11. Microwave ovens should be wiped clean with a damp cloth, a bowl of water put in, and then turned on to have the water boil and steam inside.
12. Kitchen sinks, if metal, should be thoroughly cleaned and then boiling water should be poured over them. Porcelain sinks should be cleaned and a sink rack should be used. If dishes are to be soaked in a porcelain sink, a dish basin must be used.
13. Refrigerators and freezers should be thoroughly washed.