

OVS 2010 Schedule of Passover Services

SATURDAY - 3/27	8:30 am	“Shabbat Hagadol”
SUNDAY - 3/28	evening	B’dikat Hametz - Search for Leaven
MONDAY - 3/29	7:30 am	Shacharit - Siyyum B’chorim, releasing the first-born from the obligation of fasting by their participation in study of a concluding portion of Talmud study. (Breakfast served.)
	11:31 am	Last time for eating Hametz.
	noon	<i>Deadline to turn in your Hametz Sale form!</i>
	12:35 pm	Biur Hametz - burning the hametz that was gathered the night before. Bitul Hametz - any remaining hametz must be annulled by reciting the “Kal Chamira”. Hametz will be sold at this time.
	6:30 pm	Mincha & Arvit for Yom Tov
	7:37 pm	Candle Lighting
	7:30 pm	FIRST SEDER
	<u>FIRST DAY OF PESACH</u>	
TUESDAY - 3/30	8:30 am	Shacharit
	6:45 pm	Mincha
	8:37 pm	Light candles from a pre-existing flame SECOND SEDER - join OVS! <i>counting of the Omer begins</i>
<u>SECOND DAY OF PESACH</u>		
WEDNESDAY - 3/31	8:30 am	Shacharit
	7:30 pm	Mincha
	8:34 pm	Havdalah for first days
<u>CHOL HAMOED PESACH</u> (Intermediate Days)		
THURSDAY - 4/1	7:30 am	Shacharit
FRIDAY - 4/2	7:30 am	Shacharit
	6:45 pm	Mincha and Kabbalat Shabbat Services
	7:41 pm	Candle Lighting for Shabbat
SATURDAY - 4/3	8:30 am	Shabbat Morning Services
	6:45 pm	Mincha & Arvit
	8:33 pm	Havdalah
SUNDAY - 4/4	8:30 am	Shacharit
	6:45 pm	Mincha & Arvit
	7:42 pm	Candle Lighting for the 7th day of Pesach
<u>SEVENTH DAY OF PESACH</u>		
MONDAY - 4/5	8:30 am	Shacharit
	7:00 pm	Mincha & Arvit
	8:40 pm	Candle Lighting for the 8th day of Pesach
<u>EIGHTH DAY OF PESACH</u>		
TUESDAY - 4/6	8:30 am	Shacharit and Yizkor Memorial Service (approx. 10:30 am)
	7:45 pm	Mincha
	8:40 pm	End of Passover
	9:00 pm	Hametz which was sold is repurchased

Preparing for Passover

Passover requires more preparation than any other Jewish holiday. Shabbat Hagadol (“The Great Sabbath”) commemorates the Shabbat that fell three days before the very first Passover. This was the day that our ancestors in Egypt began preparing for the very first seder. This year, Shabbat Hagadol is on March 27.

Monday, March 29th is the Fast of the First-Born. First-born males are released from their obligation to fast by participating in “Siyyum” — the conclusion of study of a tractate of Talmud. This Siyyum, as well as a festive meal, will be held after Shacharit services at 7:30 a.m.

Sunday Night (March 28th) is B’dikat Hametz — the Search for Leaven. This is traditionally done, by candlelight, the night before Passover, immediately after sunset.



- It is customary to place small pieces of bread (in napkins or bags, so no crumbs are lost) at the windows, on the dressers, etc., in the various rooms to be searched. These are gathered together during the checking.
- The person leading the search (or the household together) recites the blessing *Barchu ata...asher kideshanu bemitzvotav v'tzivanu al biur hametz.*

- One searches the house by the light of a candle or flashlight and gathers the crumbs for burning the following morning. This should include areas where one knows hametz was hidden, and areas where hametz may not have been hidden. Any hametz which is found should be set aside.

Monday, March 29th at 12:35 p.m. — Biur and Bitul Hametz. Any leavened products which are owned by a Jew over Passover are forbidden forever (even after Passover is over!). Therefore, it is important to be rid of all hametz. One should recite the following:

“Any Hametz or leaven that is in my possession, which I have not seen, have not removed, whether I know about it or do not know about it, whether I have removed it or not, shall be annulled and become ownerless, like dust of the earth.”

Monday morning, March 29th — Erev Pesach. One may eat Hametz until 11:30 a.m. At that time, it is recommended that any remaining hametz be thrown to the wind and/or rendered inedible.

During the remainder of the day, one may eat fruits, vegetables, meat or fish, or kosher-for-Passover baked goods, but no bread or matzah. One may eat egg matzah during this time.

Sephardic Style Charoset

This paste-like, sweet spread is a prescribed part of the traditional Seder. It’s mortar-like consistency is intended to remind Jews of the bricks and mortar our ancestors labored with as slaves in Egypt.

Ingredients

- 1/2 cup dates, chopped
- 1 cup apples, chopped
- 1/2 cup walnuts, chopped
- 1/2 cup almonds, chopped
- 1/2 cup raisins, chopped
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 tablespoons sweet red wine

Combine all ingredients and refrigerate.



Sale of Hametz

On Passover, Jews are forbidden from eating, or even owning, Hametz: food containing wheat or other grain products that have had an opportunity to ferment or rise. This category includes (but is not limited to) bread, cookies and cakes, dough, pasta, beer, and grain-based spirits. If one owns a business (store, restaurant, bakery) one should arrange for sale of the entire business.

If possible, all Hametz, should be eaten, destroyed or given away before the holiday begins. The last option is most preferable in our city, where there are many who go hungry every day. It is also customary to give extra charity at this time of the year for Ma'ot Chittim, special funds set up within the Jewish community to benefit those for whom the process of preparing for and celebrating the holiday would otherwise be difficult.

However, there is some Hametz that it would be a hardship to discard (for instance, that 18-year-aged single-malt, or a chain of supermarkets). Therefore, it is also possible to store the Hametz, in a place where it will be out of sight and unused over the course of the holiday, and transfer its actual ownership to a non-Jew until the holiday ends. This maneuver is not designed as a "cheap way out" of observing Passover, but rather to make it easier for us to concentrate on the essence of the observance without waste or excessive hardship.

OVS will gladly accept responsibility for instituting this transaction, as well as repurchasing your Hametz after Pesach. Please fill out the attached form and return it to the office **no later than** noon on Monday, March 29, or fax it to OVS at 404-633-5938. The sale will take effect at approximately 1:00 p.m. on Monday, March 29, and Rabbi Kassorla will buy the food back, on your behalf, no later than 9:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 6. If you will be in another time zone at the beginning or end of Passover, please note this on the form.

It is traditional to make a donation to the Rabbi's Discretionary Fund when selling one's Hametz. This money will be distributed to those in need in our community to ensure that they can also enjoy Passover.

Writ of Authorization: *Sale of Hametz*

Please return by noon on Monday, March 29, 2010!

Writ of Authorization:

I, the undersigned, fully empower and permit Rabbi Hayyim Kassorla to act on my behalf to sell all *hametz* possessed by me — knowingly or unknowingly — as defined by the Torah and rabbinic law, and to lease all places where *hametz* I own may be found, upon such terms as discretion dictates. These locations include, but are not limited to:

Primary Location:

Primary Address _____ City _____ State _____

Specific locations at address (e.g., locked kitchen cabinets, liquor cabinet, etc.):

Approximate Value _____

Secondary Location (if applicable) where Hametz might also be found:

Secondary Address _____ City _____ State _____

Specific locations at address:

Approximate Value _____

I understand that the sale and associate lease will take effect at approximately 1:00 p.m. on Monday, March 29, and that the *hametz* will be returned to my possession, and the lease terminated, at approximately 9:00 p.m. on Tuesday, April 6. To this I affix my signature on this _____ day of _____, in the year 2010 according to the common calendar.

Name _____

Email _____ Telephone _____

Signature _____

_____ Enclosed is my check for \$_____ made out to the Rabbi's Discretionary Fund at OVS.

Kashering the House

Cleaning the house for Passover is regarded by some as the most vivid reminder of slavery in Egypt, but need not be *excessively* onerous. For most utensils, it is better to have a separate set for Passover use, but in some cases this is not practical, and the utensils may be able to be kashered for Passover use. The process of kashering utensils depends on how they are used. Leaven can be purged from a utensil by the same process in which it was absorbed in the utensil (*kevoleo ken poletto*). Therefore, utensils used in cooking are kashered by boiling, those used in broiling are kashered by fire and heat, and those used only for cold food may be kashered by rinsing. Any utensil which is to be kashered should be left unused for a period of 24 hours between cleaning and kashering.

Earthenware (china, pottery, etc.) may not be kashered. However, fine translucent china which has not been used in over a year may be used if scoured and cleansed in hot water. Plastic which comes into direct contact with hot food is generally not considered to be kasherable.

Metal utensils (wholly made of metal) used in fire (spit, broiler, oven) must first be thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned and then made as hot as possible. Those used for cooking with water and eating (silverware, pots) must be thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned and completely immersed in boiling water. A mesh bag can be helpful for lowering silverware into the boiling water. Please be careful of boiling water around children and pets. Larger pots should have water boiled in them which will overflow the rim. It is common practice to place a stone or a small chunk of metal in the pot to ensure the pot retains heat. The utensils should not be used for a period of 24 hours between the cleaning and the boiling. Most metal baking utensils found in one's home should not be kashered. Care must also be taken for utensils which have handles — be sure to remove any food which remains in the crevice between the handle and the body of the pot. If handles are plastic, it is preferable to set the pots aside for Passover.

Glassware is not considered to be absorbent and may be kashered by thorough cleaning or running through the dishwasher. Glass which is used to high heat (Pyrex, Corningware) can also be used after a thorough cleaning.

Ovens and Ranges — Every part that comes in contact with food must be scrubbed and cleaned. Then, oven and range should be heated as hot as possible for 30 to 45 minutes (a broil setting is best.) Self-cleaning ovens can be put through their self-cleaning cycle. Continuous cleaning ovens must be treated like regular ovens. A microwave oven should be cleaned first; then, run the microwave with a glass of water in

it until the water has all boiled away. A microwave oven with a browning element cannot be kashered for Pesach. Toasters may not be kashered.

Dishwasher — After not using the dishwasher for 24 hours, run it on the highest power cycle, with detergent but nothing else inside. Make sure that any filters are cleaned. (Note: the policy is more lenient for dishwashers than for other utensils because they are typically used with poisonous detergent which cancels out any food flavors that might be otherwise absorbed.)

Refrigerator/Freezer — Clean the interior thoroughly. If you cover the shelves, check your owner's manual to ensure that you are not obstructing the airflow.

Electrical Appliances — If the parts that come into contact with hametz are removable, they can be kashered in the appropriate way (if metal, follow the rules for metal utensils). If their parts are not removable, the appliance cannot be kashered.

Kitchen Sink — A metal sink can be kashered by a thorough cleaning and pouring boiling water over it. A porcelain sink should be cleaned and a sink rack used. If you are planning to soak dishes, a dish basin must be used.

Tables, Closets and Counters — Formica, plastic, silestone and Corian are considered to be kasherable. If used with hametz, they should be thoroughly cleaned and then they may be used. Glass tabletops require no koshering. True stone (granite, slate, etc.), wood and metal may be covered, or kashered by pouring boiling water over them.

Linens — Should be laundered.

Hametz and non-Passover Utensils — Should either be discarded or sold. If sold, they should be separated, locked or covered, and clearly marked to prevent accidental use.

Guidelines for Passover Foods and Household Items

The following foods need no special certification at any time:

- Raw, fresh, or frozen fruit not in any syrup; Dole pineapple in its own juice (canned fruit in syrup requires supervision)
- Raw, fresh, or frozen vegetables, not in any sauce
- Raw, frozen fish of the Kosher species, unbreaded, not in any sauce
- Eggs
- Raw nuts: whole, chopped or ground walnuts, pecans or almonds without preservatives

The following foods need no special certification if bought before Pesach and not opened until the house has been kashered for Pesach, but do require certification if bought on Passover (this is because trace quantities of Hametz may be cancelled out before the holiday, but not once the holiday has begun).

Aluminum foil with the OU symbol	Lemon juice (reconstituted)
Arrowroot (powdered)	Milk (unflavored, e.g., not chocolate)
Baby formula (Enfamil, Isomil, Prosobee, Similac)	Olive Oil (Pompeian Extra Virgin)
Bamboo shoots (canned from Taiwan or Japan)	Orange Juice (100% pure grade A)
Brown Sugar (Domino)	Oven Cleaner (Dow, EasyOff or Mr. Muscle)
Canned fruits and vegetables (water packed only)	Pepper
Carob powder	Saccharin or Sweet & Low Liquid
Cocoa (any 100% pure)	Salt (non-iodized)
Coffee (pure, <u>not</u> flavored, <u>no</u> cereal additives, <u>not</u> General Mills)	Sugar (granulated, white)
Detergents (any with OU symbol)	Spices (some spices, like mustard, may be considered Kitniyot)
Dried Fruit with the OU symbol	Tea (unflavored and instant Nestea, no flavoring)
Dried whole herbs, McCormick pure, not blends	Tuna (in water)
Grapefruit juice (any 100% pure grade A, if refrigeration required)	Vanilla Bean (whole - <u>not</u> vanilla extract)
Honey (pure)	Water chestnuts (canned from Taiwan or Japan)
Juice (unsweetened bottled)	Yogurt culture

All other foods require Passover Certification, including:

Wines, vinegar, liquor, oils, dried fruits, candy, chocolate milk, ice cream, yogurt, soda

Baked products:

Cookies, bread, cake are no-brainers, but surprisingly, you must check for a “Kosher for Passover” mark on matzah, matzah flour, and any products containing matzah.

Not all matzah is kosher for Passover!

The following are never allowed on Pesach:

Baking Powder	Cereal	Kasha	Root beer
Barley	Crackers	Millet	Rye
Beer	Croutons	Oats, oatmeal	Scotch
Bourbon	Flour	Pasta	Wheat germ
Bread	Grain vinegar	Pancake Mix	Whiskey
Bulgar	Granola	Powdered Sugar	

Or VeShalom Passover Guide 2010 - 5770

Your source for information about...

- 2nd Seder at OVS on March 30
- Sundaes on Thursdays Classes
- Schedule of Services at OVS
- Kashering Guide for your Home
- Sale of Hametz Form

Join Rabbi Kassorla for

Sundaes on Thursdays

Come to the OVS Library at 7:30 p.m.,

grab a scoop of ice cream and load on the toppings.

Then sit back and enjoy an enlightening evening of information for the coming holiday.

Thursday, March 18 ~ *Passover Preparations - Don't Sweat the Small Stuff*

Thursday, March 25 ~ *How to Conduct a Meaningful Seder*

Bring the whole family and join us for our annual **OVS Second Night Passover Seder**

Enjoy a totally Sephardic menu!

*This is not your Bubbie's gefilte fish and matzah ball soup...
it's your Papou's and Nona's!*

Tuesday, March 30 following services

New low prices with the same delicious menu!

Members:

Adults \$22
Children (12 and under) \$10

Non-Members:

Adults \$26
Children (12 and under) \$15

A vegetarian plate is available at the same price with prior notification.

Call the Or VeShalom office at 404-633-1737 or email office@orveshalom.org
to reserve your space today!

RSVP by March 24. Payment required at time of reservation.

Happy Passover!