

DUBLIN HEBREW CONGREGATION

ק"ק שערי צדק

Pesach Guide Dublin 5785

תשפ"ה



Community Kashering

In advance of Pesach, Chief Rabbi
Wieder will be available for the
kashering of kitchen utensils



Sunday 6th April
1:30pm-6pm, DHC

For full details on what can be kashered and how to prepare, visit
tinyurl.com/Kasher-5785

For questions or further clarification please feel free to contact
Chief Rabbi Wieder.

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A Pesach Message from Chief Rabbi Wieder

As we turn to preparing for Pesach this year, for over 60 families, there will still be a missing person at the table. A year later, the situation is even more desperate, and last year's sentiments are, if anything, more intensified. -- Chief Rabbi Yoni Wieder, March 2025

Pesach 2024

"In each generation" we find ourselves returning anew to old themes of slavery and deliverance. This year, the themes and liturgy of Haggadah are as pertinent as ever.

"In each generation people rise up against us to destroy us". Following the 7th October massacre, this line feels all too real. We have been reminded - in the most brutal, evil and inconceivable manner - that there are people and ideologies at large which openly seek the murder of Jews and the destruction of our nation. For hundreds of bereft families, Seder night will be particularly painful, as they take their seats next to the empty chairs of murdered loved ones.

The *Marror*, the bitter herbs, together with the vivid descriptions of the Haggadah, are supposed to help us remember and imagine the bitter and gruesome captivity, enslavement and oppression in Egypt. This year, I'm not too sure we need these prompts. We've spent days and weeks and months worrying and praying for our brothers and sisters who are still being held hostage outside of Israel's borders.

Whilst we remember the victims and think of the hostages, there is something else we ought to bear in mind: The universal custom on Seder Night is to dip a finger into our glasses of wine and remove a droplet as we recite each of the Ten Plagues. The common explanation is that this practice is done in recognition of the blood that was split, and out of sympathy with the

stricken Egyptians. This year, each droplet of wine we remove serves as a timely reminder that we never celebrate human suffering, even of our enemies.

"In each generation, everyone is obligated to see themselves as though they personally left Egypt". If the themes of captivity, destruction and suffering have particular resonance this year, then so do the ideas of liberation and faith.

Now more than ever in recent history, we yearn for material freedom: For the immediate release of the hostages from captivity, and for an end to all oppression and persecution.

Beyond that, Seder night is our story of hope. The Haggadah tells us how a broken and powerless group of slaves became the symbol of freedom and liberty. For nearly two thousand years of Jewish history, this memory served as hope for the future. "This year we are slaves; next year we will be free. This year we are here; next year in Israel." What had happened once would happen again.

Indeed, in our times, the Jewish people returned to the land. In the same vein, this year on Seder night we celebrate the hope for the redemption, freedom and peace we yearn for.

Chag Kasher v'Sameach,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ywieder". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the word.

Chief Rabbi Yoni Wieder

Passover & Shavuot

These two springtime festivals celebrate the central defining story of the Jewish people; from enslavement in Egypt to a new relationship with G-d as defined by the Torah.

Passover

Passover (in Hebrew, *Pesach*) marks the night prior to the liberation of Jews from their Egyptian masters over 3,000 years ago (in 2025, the night of Saturday 12th April). The events of the liberation are recounted in a special ritualised meal called the Seder, in which the story is retold. Central to the Seder is the involvement of children - at points during the Seder, children are called upon to ask questions and even play a hide-and-seek game searching for a hidden matza cracker!

But beyond the Seder, Passover is actually a week-long festival (eight days outside of the land of Israel). For the entire week, many Jews forsoke the eating of leavened grain products, and eat a specially baked flat bread called matza, in recollection of the miracle of liberation. But far from a holiday of denial, Passover is a joyous time, marked with special outings, new outfits and delicious meals.

Sefirat HaOmer

From Passover, we then count seven weeks of Sefirat Ha'Omer - a period of introspection and self-improvement, recollecting the flight in the Wilderness toward Mount Sinai. This simple mitzvah is performed every evening, beginning the second night of Pesach (evening of Sunday 13 April).

Whilst standing, recite the bracha:

BA-RUCH A-TAH ADO-NAI E-LO-HE-NU ME-LECH HA-OLAM
ASHER KID-E-SHA-NU BE-MITZ-VO-TAV VETZI-VA-NU AL
SEFI-RAT HA-OMER.

Blessed are You, Lord our God, King of the Universe, who has sanctified us with His commandments, and commanded us concerning the counting of the Omer

And then count the day accordingly:

Today is [say the number] day of the Omer

(A guide to the days can be found in a standard siddur, immediately following the weeknight Maariv)

The Omer also recollects a period between Pesach & Shavuot, in which Rabbi Akiva's students died in an epidemic. It is an austere time, in which many take upon themselves to refrain from symbols of outwards joy. The only day which is universally observed as a lifting of this austerity is Lag Ba'Omer (in 2025: Friday 16th May)

Pesach Sheini - The Second Chance

Adapted from Chabad.org

What Does Pesach Sheni Mean?

Pesach Sheni means "Second Passover [Sacrifice]." It marks the day when someone who was unable to participate in the Passover offering in the proper time would observe the mitzvah exactly one month later.

It is customary to mark this day by eating matzah and by omitting Tachanun from the prayer services.

How Pesach Sheni Came About

A year after the Exodus, G-d instructed the people of Israel to bring the Passover offering on the afternoon of the fourteenth of Nissan, and to eat it that evening, roasted over the fire, together with matzah and bitter herbs, as they had done the previous year just before they left Egypt.

"There were, however, certain persons who had become ritually impure through contact with a dead body, and could not, therefore, prepare the Passover offering on that day. They approached Moses and Aaron . . . and they said: ' . . . Why should we be deprived, and not be able to present G-d's offering in its time, amongst the children of Israel?'" (Numbers 9:6-7).

In response to their plea, G-d established the 14th of Iyar (in 2025: Monday 12th May) as a day for the "Second Passover" (Pesach Sheni)

for anyone who was unable to bring the offering on its appointed time in the previous month.

Shavuot

Arriving at Mount Sinai, the Jewish people bound themselves to G-d through the reception of the Torah - a body of stories, rules and rituals which they have held dear for millenia. The anniversary of receiving the Torah is called Shavuot (in 2025, Sunday night 1st June - Tuesday 3rd June) and is marked with dairy delicacies and all-night study sessions of our holy books.

Preparing for Pesach

WHAT IS CHAMETZ?

Unique to Pesach is the eating of matzah, and the stringent prohibition of eating or possessing chametz. Chametz is a general term for all food and drink made from wheat, barley, rye, oats, spelt or their derivatives, which is forbidden on Pesach because it is leavened. Even a food that contains only a trace of chametz is prohibited and must be removed from our homes.

NOTE: Matzah used all year round is not for Pesach use. Only matzot which state "For Passover use" may be used on Pesach. While shopping for Pesach we must be careful that the foods we buy are not only kosher but are also kosher-for-pesach, i.e. chametz-free.

GETTING RID OF CHAMETZ

Obvious chametz -both food and utensils used throughout the year (and not koshered for Pesach)--should be stored in closets or rooms that are not easily accessible (locked or taped shut). This chametz should be sold (via a Rabbi) to a non-Jew, as will be explained.

Clean the entire house thoroughly to remove all crumbs and small pieces of food. Also check for chametz in the car and office (desks and drawers, etc.), clothes, pockets (especially the children's), handbags, and briefcases. Vacuum cleaner bags should be discarded or cleaned.

SHOPPING FOR PESACH

All fresh fruits and vegetables as well as all kosher cuts of meat and kosher fish are kosher for Pesach--provided they have been prepared in accordance with Jewish law and have not come into contact with chametz or chametz utensils. Ashkenazic custom is that on Pesach we do not eat rice, millet, corn, mustard, legumes (beans, etc. collectively referred to as *kitniyot*) or foods made from one of them.

Nowadays, there are many kosher-for-Pesach packaged foods available. However, care must be used to purchase only those packaged foods that have reliable rabbinical supervision that is valid for Pesach.

Obviously, all leavened foods made from wheat, barley, rye, oats or spelt are actual chametz and are prohibited on Pesach. Examples are bread, cake, cereal, spaghetti, beer and whiskey. Consult a Rabbi about things like medicines and pet food.

Looking to get started with your shopping? Consult the Pesach Food Listings at kosher.ie/pesach

PREPARING THE KITCHEN

Dishes and Utensils

It is best to have special sets of dishes, silverware, pots, pans and other utensils for Passover use only. If necessary, certain year-round utensils may be used on Passover if they are 'koshered' before Passover. See tinyurl.com/kasher-5785 for more details.

Stove

Thoroughly clean and scour every part of the stove. Heat the oven to the highest temperature possible for 1-2 hours. Heat the grates and the iron parts of the stove (and elements if electric) until they are red-hot. It is suggested that the oven and the stove top should be covered with aluminium foil afterwards

Microwave Ovens

Clean the oven thoroughly. Fill a completely clean container that was not used for 24 hours, with water. Turn on the microwave and let it steam heavily. Turn it off and wipe out the inside. To use the microwave during Passover, use a flat piece of styrofoam or any other thick object as a separation between the bottom of the oven and the cooking dish. When cooking, the food should be covered on all sides.

Sink

Meticulously clean the sink. For 24 hours before koshering it, do not pour hot water from chametz pots into it. Afterwards, pour boiling water from a kettle onto every part of the sink, including the drain stopper. Afterwards line the sink.

Refrigerator, Freezer, Cupboards, Closets, Tables and Counters

Thoroughly clean and scrub them to remove any crumbs and residue. Afterwards, cover those surfaces that come into contact with hot food or utensils with a heavy covering.

Tablecloths and Napkins

Launder without starch.

Cars, Garages etc.

Vacuum your car or van; thoroughly clean your basement, garage or any property you own. Special care should be taken with items you will be using, or rooms you will be accessing during Passover.

When Erev Pesach Falls on Shabbat

Since the house cannot be cleaned on Shabbat, all the cleaning must be finished on Friday. Yet it is a mitzvah to

eat bread at the Friday night and Shabbat morning meals.

It is also forbidden to eat matzah at this time, in order that we enjoy it on Passover eve with relish. (It is possible to eat kosher-for-Passover egg matzah, since one may not use this matzah for the seder. According to Ashkenazi custom, all healthy people must finish eating egg matzah before the latest time to eat chametz, like bread.)

In practice, we retain a small quantity of chametz, carefully kept away from our food and utensils, all of which are strictly kosher for Passover by this time.

On Shabbat morning (in 2025, 12th April) , Shacharit is recited early so that the Shabbat meal, which requires two challah loaves (which are chametz), can be concluded before the deadline. (in Dublin, 11.06 am)

On a practical note, it is advisable to prepare small rolls, one per meal for each participant, which can be distributed and eaten without the use of a knife.

Make sure that you eat all the chametz that has been left for Shabbat before the deadline), as chametz cannot be sold, burned, or taken out to the street on Shabbat. Any remaining challah pieces and crumbs should be flushed down the toilet. At this point, we say the second Kol Chamira declaration, disowning any leftover chametz.

SELLING THE CHAMETZ

Since it is prohibited to possess chametz on Pesach, we need to sell to someone who is not Jewish all chametz that will not be eaten or burned before Pesach and all chametz utensils that will not be

thoroughly cleaned by them. These are stored away in closets or rooms while preparing for Pesach. Now we lock or tape-shut the closets or rooms, and they are leased to the non-Jew at the time of the sale.

Since there are many legal intricacies in this sale, it should be arranged by a Rabbi. The Rabbi acts as our agent both to sell the chametz to the non-Jew on the morning before Pesach starts (in 2025, Friday April 11th , as Erev Pesach falls on Shabbat) and also to buy it back the evening after Pesach ends. Although halachically complex, the actual transaction with the Rabbi is very simple, and entails simply appointing the Rabbi as agent to sell it for you.

An online Chametz Form may be found at:
tinyurl.com/sell-my-chometz

SEARCHING FOR CHAMETZ

On Thursday night 10th April, make a formal search of the home for Chametz while holding a lit candle (preferably after 8.54 pm). It is customary to distribute ten small, individually wrapped pieces of chametz throughout the home before the search.

Afterwards, hold the lit candle and search for chametz in every room, as well as any other area of the home that may have chametz, such as the cellar, attic, garage or car.

When the search is complete, recite the following:

"All leaven or anything leavened that is in my possession, which I have neither seen nor removed, and about which I am unaware, shall be considered naught and ownerless as the dust of the earth."

Then take all the chametz that was found in the search, cover it securely and place it in a conspicuous spot, to be burned in the morning.

Food intended to be sold or eaten later should similarly be carefully put aside. The search should also be conducted in one's place of business.

BURNING THE CHAMETZ

On Friday morning 11th April, burn the chametz that was found during the search, or that was left over from breakfast and that will be sold.

Because in 2025 Erev Pesach falls on Shabbat, we postpone saying the “Kol Chamira” declaration until Saturday morning:

“All leaven or anything leavened that is in my possession, whether I have seen it or not, whether I have observed it or not, whether I have removed it or not, shall be considered naught and ownerless as the dust of the earth.”

FAST OF THE FIRSTBORN

When the Al-mighty slew the firstborn of Egypt, He spared the firstborn of the Israelites. Therefore, all firstborn sons of Israel, or fathers of firstborn sons under 13, fast in gratitude to the Al-mighty (in 2025, Thursday 10th April). It has, however, been a custom for many centuries that this fast day is broken by a festive meal (*Siyyum*) in celebration of the conclusion of the study of a book of the Talmud.

Siyyum at DHC

A siyyum for firstborn sons will be made Thursday morning 10th April. Details will be published in the DHC newsletter. Not a subscriber? Email dublinhebrew@gmail.com today!

MAOT CHITTIM

Thirty days before Pesach begins, Jews are commanded to look after those without means to celebrate the festival. Literally, *Maot Chittim* means “Wheat Money”, and for the needy in our community it is a lifeline.

You can easily give within our community to the Dublin Jewish Board of Guardians at www.dublinjbog.org.

MITZVOT OF THE SEDER

To fulfil these mitzvot in accordance with Jewish Law, the matzah and wine should be drunk after nightfall. Consult back cover for times.

THE MATZA

One of the holiday's primary obligations is to eat Matzah during the Seder. It is strongly recommended to use Shmurah Matzah to fulfil this commandment.

Matzah is eaten three times during the Seder:

1. After telling the story of the Exodus from Egypt (Motzi Matzah) **two ounces** of Matzah are eaten.
2. For the sandwich (Korech) **one ounce** of Matzah is eaten;
3. For the Afikoman at the end of the meal (Tzafun) **1½ ounces** of Matzah are eaten.

In each instance, the Matzah should preferably be eaten within a short time.

How much is one ounce of Matzah?

Half a piece of hand-baked Shmurah Matzah is generally one ounce.

One sheet of machine made matzah is about an ounce.

THE FOUR CUPS OF WINE

Why four cups? The Torah uses four expressions of freedom or deliverance in connection with our liberation from Egypt (see Exodus 6:6-7). Also, the Children of Israel had four great merits even while in exile:

1. They did not change their Hebrew names;
2. They continued to speak their own language, Hebrew;
3. They remained highly moral;

4. They remained loyal to one another.

Wine is used because it is a symbol of joy and happiness. When drinking the four cups and eating the Matzah we lean on our left side to accentuate the fact that we are free people. In ancient times only free people had the luxury of reclining while eating.

For each of the four cups at the Seder it is preferable to use undiluted wine. However, if needed, the wine may be diluted with

One drinks a cup of wine four times during the Seder:

1. At the conclusion of Kiddush
2. After telling the story of the Exodus from Egypt, before eating the Matzah of Motzi Matzah
3. At the conclusion of the Grace After Meals
4. After reciting the Hallel

It is preferable to drink the entire cup each time. However, it is sufficient to drink only the majority of each cup. How large a cup should be used? One that contains at least 86 ml. grape juice. [One who cannot drink wine may use grape juice alone.]

THE BITTER HERBS

The Bitter Herbs are eaten once after the Matzah, and then again with Matzah in the "Hillel sandwich" (see Haggadah). How much bitter herbs should one eat each time?

Three-quarters of an ounce. Either of two different types of bitter herbs may be used at the Seder, individually or in combination:

1. Peeled and grated raw horseradish.
2. Romaine lettuce. [Some suggest that the stalks be used rather than the leafy parts because of the difficulty in ridding the leafy parts of tiny insects.]

The Last Days of Pesach

The seventh and eighth days of Passover are celebrated as Yom Tov, holidays, capping the weeklong celebration that begins with the first Seder. In Israel, only the seventh day is celebrated. In Hebrew, the last two days are known as Shvii shel Pesach (Seventh of Passover, in 2025, beginning the night of Friday 18th April - Saturday 19th April) and Acharon shel Pesach (Last of Passover, in 2025, beginning the night of Saturday 19th April - Sunday 20th April)

What Happened on the Seventh Day of Passover?

On the 15th day of the month of Nissan, the children of Israel left Egypt, where they had served as slaves for generations. Despite his original stubborn refusal, after 10 debilitating plagues, Pharaoh relented and allowed Israel to leave Egypt for a three-day spiritual retreat in the desert.

Three days later, when the Israelites failed to return, Pharaoh realised that they were gone for good, safely on their way to independence and freedom in the Promised Land. He bridled his best warhorse and called his nation to join him in pursuit of his erstwhile slaves.

After a short chase, the Egyptian army caught up with the Israelites at the banks of the red sea. The Israelites were trapped; there was nowhere to go but into the sea.

Then G-d commanded Moses to raise his staff and the sea split, allowing the Israelites to comfortably cross on dry land. When the Egyptians attempted to follow the Israelites across, the sea came crashing down on them. Chariots, riders and horses all perished in the churning sea.

Overwhelmed with gratitude, Moses led the Israelites in singing the Song of the Sea. Miriam led the women in an additional song of thanks, accompanied by tambourines and drums.

This miracle took place in the wee hours of the morning of the Seventh of Passover.

How to Celebrate the Final Days of Passover

The seventh and eighth days of Passover are full holidays (in 2025: beginning the evening of Friday 18 April - Sunday 20 April). Like other holidays, we do no work, other than certain acts connected to food preparation, we recite holiday prayers, and women and girls light candles on the eve of both days. But there are also special practices for the last days of Passover:

Seventh Day of Passover (Shvii Shel Pesach)

Don't blink. Some people have the custom to remain awake the entire night preceding the seventh day of Passover, studying Torah as a way of thanking G-d for the miracle He did at that time.

Read it again. During the morning services of the seventh day, the Torah reading includes the biblical narrative of our miraculous salvation at the sea and the song we sang.

Eighth Day of Passover (Acharon Shel Pesach)

Yizkor. During the morning services of the eighth day, Yizkor memorial prayers are recited for departed relatives.

Sip and dip. Some people have the custom to make sure that the matzah does not come in contact with moisture, lest some leftover flour become leavened. On the eighth day of Passover, this restriction is relaxed, and matzah can be mixed with water and other liquids to create Passover favourites like matzah balls and matzah brei.

PESACH RECIPES

Charoset

By Miriam Szokovski (Chabad.org)

Less than a week until Seder night means it's definitely time to start thinking about the Seder plate foods, including charoset—a mixture of apples, nuts and wine which resembles the mortar and brick made by the Jews when they toiled for Pharaoh. This is used as a type of relish into which the maror (bitter herb) is dipped (and then shaken off) before eating.

The base of any charoset is sweet apple and/or pear, walnuts and red wine. Fruit—small dice, large dice or grated, that's up to you. Nuts chopped or ground—again, up to you. It's a matter of taste. Can't decide? Make a few versions and have a vote.

Some people like to add dried fruit like raisins, dates, prunes or apricots, and spices like cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves or allspice. Desiccated coconut can add another layer of texture, and is a good alternative for the nut-allergic.

Ingredients

- 1 red apple
- 1 pear
- 1 cup (240 ml) chopped or ground walnuts
- ½ cup (120 ml) sweet red wine

Directions

Peel and finely dice the apple and pear. Mix in the ground nuts and wine. Refrigerate until serving. Add a little more wine immediately before serving.

Matza Balls (Knaidlach)

From OU.org

For so many, these delicious dumplings define the Passover meal. Not everyone has them at the Seder - some Jews have the customs to hold off on cooked matza dishes until the 8th day of Passover. Traditionally served in a golden chicken broth, the humble knaidel hits the spot, whatever day you choose to enjoy them!

Ingredients.

- 4 eggs
- ½ cup (120 ml) oil
- ½ cup (120 ml) water or sparkling water
- 1 teaspoon (5 ml) salt
- ¼ teaspoon (1 ml) pepper (optional)
- 1½ cups (350 ml) matzah meal
- 1 Tablespoon (15 ml) chopped parsley (optional)

Directions

- Beat eggs, oil, water or soda, salt and pepper. Stir in matza meal and parsley.
- Refrigerate for at least 1 hour.
- Bring to a boil 3 quarts (3L) of water. Add 1 tsp salt.
- Wet hands and form mixture into about 16 balls.
- Drop into boiling water. Cover and cook 20 minutes.
- Drain and serve in chicken soup.

If soup will be served immediately, you may cook the matza balls directly in the soup.



Kosher for Pesach in Ireland - Locally Sourced

*Kashrut Commission of Ireland
Office of the Chief Rabbi
Pesach 2025*

***This list is valid for 2025 only.
Available online at kosher.ie/passover***

Certified Products

The items listed below are certified Kosher for Passover.

BAKING AIDS

Arm & Hammer Baking Soda (Bicarbonate of Soda) **OU**
(Available at Lott's, Americanfood.ie)

COCOA

Hersheys 100% Cocoa Powder (unsweetened) **OU**
(Available from Fallon & Byrne, Lott's & Co, and Americanfood.ie)

COFFEE

Illy Instant Coffee **OU**
Lavazza Instant Coffee **OU**
Nescafe Gold Blend **KLBD**
Nescafe Gold Blend Decaff (Blue label) **KLBD**
Nescafe Original (Red label) **KLBD**
Nescafe Original Decaff **KLBD**
Nespresso Capsules **KLBD**

List available separately by request to dublinhebrew@gmail.com

Capsules are approved for Pesach when used in new machines or in machines which have been taken apart, cleaned and koshered appropriately

DRIED FRUITS

Sun-Maid Raisins 500g **Circle K-P**
Sun-Maid Mini Snacks Raisins **Triangle K - P**
Sunsweet Prunes **Triangle K - P**

OILS

Monelli Extra Virgin Olive Oil **OU**
Colavita Extra Virgin Olive Oil **OU**
(Available at Fresh Avenue, Get Fresh, Supervalu Churchtown)

SUGAR

Tate & Lyle Granulated Sugar **KLBD-P**
(Available at Mr Price, Home Savers in Tallaght)
Domino Brown Sugar (Light & Dark) **OK-P**
(Available at iLott's)

SALT

Saxa Regular Table Salt KLBD
Morton's Kosher Salt OU

(Available at ILott's, Fallon & Byrne, Americanfood.ie)

TEA

Yorkshire Tea Red Label KLBD-P

(Available on Amazon.uk)

Tetley Tea Black Tea OU

Tetley Tea Green Tea OU

(Available from Dunnes, Supervalu, Mr Price)

TOMATOES

Mutti Passata 400g ARI (Italian)

Rabbinate)

Mutti Polpa Bag – 5Kg ARI

Mutti Passata Bottle 700G ARI

Mutti Double Tomato Concentrate 440G ARI

Mutti Tomato Double Concentrate 2.15Kg ARI

Mutti Tomato Double Concentrate Tube 130G ARI

Mutti Polpa 2x210G ARI

(Mutti products are available in Little Italy, Lotts, Dunnes Stores and some Tesco's)

Approved Generic Products

Notes

1. **It is always preferable to buy items with Pesach certification.** The following list is intended for when the equivalent certified products are unavailable or unaffordable.
2. For all approved generic products there must be **no added ingredients.**
3. Care should be taken to ensure that a **new** container/ packet is used for Pesach that has not been used with chametz.

Bicarbonate of Soda (pure - **without** cornflour)

Butter (plain or salted)

Cocoa Powder (**not** drinking chocolate)

Coffee (beans or instant – **not** decaf.)

Eggs

Extra Virgin Coconut Oil

Extra Virgin Olive Oil

Fresh Fruit (whole)
Frozen fish (whole or filleted)
Frozen fruit (without citric or ascorbic acids). *See approved list below.*
Frozen vegetables (without citric or ascorbic acids). *See approved list below.*
Fruit Juice (pure – **without** antioxidants)
Honey
Milk
Nuts (ground or whole – **not** roasted)
Potato starch
Raisins
Salt
Spices: Garlic, Onion, Ginger, Cinnamon (pure - powder or granules)
Sugar
Sunflower oil
Tea (black, white, green – **not** decaf.)
Tinned Tuna, Salmon, Sardines (in water, oil or brine)
Tomato Puree (pure - **without** citric acid)
Toothpaste
Washing Up Liquid and Dishwasher Powder & Tabs
Yoghurt (plain)

Baby Milks

Several brands of baby milk/ baby formula are approved for Pesach. A full list is available from the office upon request.

Medications

- All medications in the form of tablets and capsules are permitted on Pesach.
- Liquid medications and chewable medications may contain ingredients derived from wheat. More details and a list of approved liquid and chewable medications are available from the Office upon request.

Frozen vegetables

Aldi (Four Seasons)	Broccoli & Cauliflower Floret Mix (1kg)1# <i>When bearing a batch code beginning with 'P' or 'C'</i>	Approved by SKA
Aldi (Four Seasons)	Vegetable Medley (1kg) <i>When bearing a batch code beginning with 'P' or 'C'</i>	Approved by SKA
M&S Food	Broccoli (750g)	Approved by SKA
M&S Food	Cauliflower (750g)	Approved by SKA
M&S Food	Chantenay Carrots (500g)	Approved by SKA
M&S Food	Sliced Leeks (500g)	Approved by SKA
M&S Food	Kale	Approved by SKA
	Sliced Mixed Pepper (500g)	Approved by SKA
McCain	Jacket Potatoes	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Broccoli (900g) <i>When bearing one of the following batch codes: 0354FK, TFK or P 0239</i>	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Broccoli and Cauliflower Floret Mix (900g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Butternut Squash Chunks (500g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Casserole Vegetables (1kg)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Cauliflower (900g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Chantenay Carrots (600g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Classic Vegetable Base Mix (500g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Diced White Onion (500g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Indian Inspired Base Mix (500g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Leaf Spinach (900g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Savoy Cabbage (750g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Sliced Carrots (1kg)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Sliced Leeks (700g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Sliced Red Onions (500g)	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Steam Bag: Cauliflower Rice	Approved by SKA
Tesco	Sweet Potato Chunks (600g)	Approved by SKA

Times for Pesach 5785

All times are for Dublin. Please contact the office for times for other locations in Ireland

Thursday 10 April	<i>Fast of the Firstborn</i> Bedikat Chametz Search after 8.54pm
Friday 11 April	Biur Chametz Sell online: tinyurl.com/sell-my-chometz Sell by 9am Burn by 12.17 pm Shabbat Candles 8.01pm Blessing 3*
Saturday 12 April	Shabbat HaGadol Erev Pesach Chametz until 11.06am Nullify Chametz before 12.16pm Candles & Kiddush after 9.11pm Blessings 1 & 2 ***
Sunday 13 April	Pesach Day 1 Light & kiddush 9.13 pm Blessings 1&2 **
Monday 14 April	Pesach Day 2 Chag ends 9.18 pm
Friday 18 April	Erev Shvii Shel Pesach Light 8.13pm Blessing 4*
Saturday 19 April	Shvii Shel Pesach Light after 9.25 pm Blessing 1***
Sunday 20 April	Acharon Shel Pesach Chag ends 9.27 pm Sold Chametz may be used after 10.30pm

FESTIVAL BLESSINGS

1. Baruch Atah Ado-nai E-loheinu
Melech ha'olam asher kid'eshanu
be'mitzvotav
vetzivanu le'hadlik ner shel Yom Tov.
2. Baruch Atah Ado-nai E-loheinu
Melech ha'olam she'he'cheyanu
ve'kiy'emanu ve'higiyanu lizman hazeh.
3. Baruch Atah Ado-nai E-loheinu
Melech ha'olam asher kid'eshanu
be'mitzvotav vetzivanu le'hadlik ner
shel Shabbat.
4. Baruch Atah Ado-nai E-loheinu
Melech ha'olam asher kid'eshanu
be'mitzvotav vetzivanu le'hadlik ner
shel Shabbat ve'Yom Tov.

* Do not light after sunset.

** On Yom Tov, light only from a pre-existing flame. A pre-existing flame is a flame burning continuously from the onset of the festival, such as a pilot light, gas or candle flame.

*** Do not light before the time indicated. Light only from a pre-existing flame.