

Pesach Supplies – Rabbinic Information

March 2020

The following information was compiled by a panel of kashrus professionals representing the national hashgachos in the United States, under the auspices of AKO

It is directed at congregational Rabbis who will be helping consumers obtain staples for Pesach when the standard kosher-for-Pesach options are unavailable

Key	All are acceptable	Approved options available	Acceptable but check detail
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Aluminum Foil	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Ammonia	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Antacids (chewable)	Contain kitnios, and the flavor contains Pesach-sensitive ingredients Kollel Los Angeles/Star-K lists certain varieties of Tums as being acceptable without knowledge about the flavors but rather based on assumption that this is a medicinal item, most of the flavor-contributing chemicals are not chametz, no single chemical's taste is perceived in the final product (i.e. zeh v'zeh gorem), and the flavor is used in tiny proportions. Others disagree with this approach, because in creating a "flavor" <u>each</u> flavor-component's taste can be perceived in the finished product, such that zeh v'zeh gorem is inappropriate.
Baby Food	May contain chametz and is likely produced on equipment used for chametz (e.g. oatmeal baby food) OU approves Gerber brand carrot, squash, beans, and peas even without "P"; see other information at https://oukosher.org/passover/baby-products/#babyfood
Baby Formula	Kitnios, and may also have chametz ingredients List of OU approved formulas that do not require a "P" can be found at at https://oukosher.org/passover/baby-products/#babyfood
Baking powder	There is no standard formula for this product, and it potentially contains Pesach-sensitive ingredients
Baking soda	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Bleach	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Bleach wipes	All are acceptable for Pesach use

Body wash	<p>Generally acceptable for Pesach use</p> <p>Some contain wheat germ oil or oats which are chametz, and it is a Rabbinic decision as to whether the finished toiletry which contains such an ingredient is considered edible</p>
Brown Sugar	<p>Enzymatically modified sugar may be added for color, and the enzyme might be chametz or kitnios</p> <p>Domino brown sugar is OK-P year round</p> <p>All OU-certified brown sugar produced in the United States is approved even without a "P" symbol</p>
Butter	<p>Cultures used in production may be chametz (but are likely kitnios) and are possibly a ma'amid. [Cultures are typically declared on the ingredient panel, so butter which lists just cream and salt is likely free of cultures].</p> <p>Cream is sometimes a byproduct of mozzarella cheese production, which in turn can be made with vinegar that may be chametz (but is likely kitnios)</p>
Candles	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p>
Canned Vegetables	<p>Some contain kitnios, and also may be produced on equipment used for chametz (and even a small chance they are processed simultaneously with chametz)</p>
Cheese	<p>Cultures and rennet used in production may be chametz or kitnios, and in many cases serves as a ma'amid; some also contain vinegar (which is likely kitnios)</p>
Cocoa Powder – pure with no additives	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p> <p>Cocoa processed with alkali is also acceptable for Pesach use</p>
Coffee	<p>List of OU approved coffees that do not require a "P" can be found at https://oukosher.org/passover/guidelines/food-items/coffee/</p>
Coffee filters	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p>
Contact paper	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p>
Creams (cosmetics)	<p>Generally acceptable for Pesach use</p> <p>Some contain wheat germ oil or oats which are chametz, and it is a Rabbinic decision as to whether the finished toiletry which contains such an ingredient is considered edible</p>
Crock pot liner	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p>
Dental floss - unflavored	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p> <p>Flavors contain Pesach-sensitive ingredients, and therefore flavored floss is not recommended</p>
Detergent	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p>

Dishwashing soap	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Dried Fruit	Some – particularly apricots and dates – are coated with wheat or oat flour It is more common that they are coated with kitnios oil to prevent sticking The amount of oil used is batel b'rov in the fruit, but some suggest that oil on the surface of the fruit is not a ta'aruvos and therefore not subject to bitul
Eggs – raw, in the shell	All eggs purchased before Pesach may be used, and there is good reason to assume the same applies even if they are purchased on Chol HaMoed Potential concerns with eggs purchased on Pesach are (a) chicken may have been fed a diet which is exclusively chametz (not common at all), and (b) the egg was washed at ambient temperature with water that contains a mashehu of chametz additive (but most likely the additive is kitnios). However, Rabbinic industry experts believe it is virtually impossible an egg which was laid or washed on Pesach would be in the supermarket before the end of Chol HaMoed If a store did not get deliveries of eggs on Pesach (e.g. a Jewish-owned supermarket) or if one can determine from the date codes that the egg is from “before Pesach”, then there is clearly no concern
Fish – raw	Might have been coated/submerged in liquid that contains kitnios The liquid itself (before it was put onto the fish) was likely less than 50% kitnios, and it is also possible to rinse off the liquid if the fish is not frozen List of OU approved fish, that do not require a “P” can be found at https://oukosher.org/passover/guidelines/food-items/fish/
Foil pans	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Furniture polish	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Gloves – disposable, powder free	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Glue	Standard glue is acceptable for Pesach use Wallpaper glue is made from starch which might be chametz
Hair gel	Generally acceptable for Pesach use Some contain wheat germ oil or oats which are chametz, and it is a Rabbinic decision as to whether the finished toiletry which contains such an ingredient is considered edible
Hand Sanitizers (e.g. Purell)	Commonly made with alcohol which is likely kitnios Hand sanitizers are “denatured” to be poisonous or foul-tasting, and there are different opinions in the Poskim as to whether that suffices to render them inedible

Honey - unflavored	<p>It is not uncommon for honey to be adulterated with kitnios, but the kitnios is likely less than 50% of the product</p> <p>Adulteration is less of a concern for honey packaged in the United States</p> <p>Flavors contain Pesach-sensitive ingredients, and therefore flavored honey is not recommended</p>
Hydrogen peroxide	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Ice (in bag)	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Isopropyl Alcohol	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Laundry detergent	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Lemon Juice	<p>May be pasteurized on equipment used for kitnios, and may be processed with Pesach-sensitive enzymes to increase yield</p> <p>Enzymes are likely kitnios (rather than chametz) and most do not consider "increasing yield" as a ma'amid</p> <p>OU approves ReaLemon lemon juice even without "P"</p>
Liquid dish detergent	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Margarine	Emulsifier used may be chametz or kitnios
Meat (raw)	<p>All raw meat with OU and in original packaging, is acceptable for use on Pesach even without a "P"</p> <p>Other agencies may have similar policies, and it is worth asking</p>
Milk (refrigerated)	<p>All refrigerated milk purchased before Pesach may be used</p> <p>Potential concerns with milk purchased on Pesach are (a) vitamins added may be chametz, and would not be batel on Pesach, and (b) milk may have been pasteurized on equipment used for chametz or kitnios</p> <p>Shelf-stable milk (i.e. milk which does not require refrigeration) might be processed on equipment used for oat milk (chametz)</p>
Mineral oil	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Mousse (for hair)	<p>Generally acceptable for Pesach use</p> <p>Some contain wheat germ oil or oats which are chametz, and it is a Rabbinic decision as to whether the finished toiletry which contains such an ingredient is considered edible</p>
Nail polish	All are acceptable for Pesach use

Nail polish remover	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Napkins	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Nutritional Supplements, (e.g. Ensure)	OU Pesach Guide lists many approved varieties
Nuts	<p>Many consider peanuts to be kitnios</p> <p>Shelled pecans might have been washed in alcohol, which in turn, might be chametz</p> <p>Blanched or roasted nuts may have been processed on equipment used for kitnios or possibly even chametz</p> <p>BHA and BHT are made from kitnios (but it is used in small amounts which are surely batel b'rov)</p> <p>Ground/powdered nuts (e.g. almond flour) may have been processed on equipment used for breadcrumbs, but this concern does not apply to slivered or chopped nuts</p> <p>Flavorings contain Pesach-sensitive ingredients, and therefore flavored nuts are not recommended</p>
Oil – olive	<p>Most olive oil is processed with heat to remove undesirable odors, and that processing might be on equipment used for kitnios oils</p> <p>Extra virgin olive oil is not processed with heat, and therefore many permit its use on Pesach from any source</p> <p>Some are concerned that all olive oil, including extra virgin, might be adulterated with kitnios oils</p>
Oil – vegetable	<p>Vegetable oils (e.g. corn, soy, canola) are kitnios</p> <p>They may also contain minor ingredients which are chametz, but would be batel</p> <p>Fields used for growing canola (rapeseed), are used to grow wheat on alternating years, such that it is common for canola to be adulterated with wheat</p> <p>The chances are that the finished canola oil contains so little wheat germ oil that the chametz is batel b'shishim, but the concern for wheat being mixed in is much less significant for other vegetable oils</p>
Oven cleaner	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Paper products	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Parchment Paper	Extensive list of Star-K approved parchment paper at https://www.star-k.org/articles/wp-content/uploads/ProductDirectory2020.pdf
Petroleum jelly	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Plastic wrap	All are acceptable for Pesach use

Polish (for furniture, shoes, or silver)	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Poultry – raw	All raw chicken and poultry with OU and in original packaging, is acceptable for use on Pesach even without a “P” Other agencies may have similar policies, and it is worth asking
Powdered dish detergent	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Quinoa	Some consider quinoa to be kitnios, but most American hashgachos do not May have barley mixed in from the fields where it grows or from the factories where it is packaged [Of late, there is also a concern of insect infestation] It is possible to check grains one by one to see if any barley or insects are mixed in, but this is a painstaking task which might not be suitable for all consumers
Salads (bagged)	All salads which do not contain kitnios, may be used if purchased before Pesach Wash-water used for vegetables may contains a mashehu of chametz additive (but most likely the additive is kitnios), which would not be batel if added on Pesach
Salt	Salt that does not contain added iodine (or other sensitive ingredients) is acceptable for Pesach use from any source Iodine is applied to salt in a carrier which is likely kitnios (but could potentially be chametz), and is surely batel b'shishim in the salt
Scouring pads	These do not pose a Pesach concern Some contain soap which may be animal-based, in which case it is a year-round Rabbinic decision whether it can be used with dishes
Seltzer – unflavored	Carbon dioxide is commonly produced from innocuous sources or kitnios, but it can also be recovered from chametz fermentations Poskim disagree as to whether carbon dioxide produced from chametz is forbidden on Pesach Flavors contain Pesach-sensitive ingredients, and therefore flavored seltzer is not recommended
Shampoo	Generally acceptable for Pesach use Some contain wheat germ oil or oats which are chametz, and it is a Rabbinic decision as to whether the finished toiletry which contains such an ingredient is considered edible
Soaps	All are acceptable for Pesach use

Spices	<p>On rare occasion, spices might be ground or packaged on the same equipment as breadcrumbs</p> <p>If breadcrumbs were mixed into a spice and the spice was “pieces” (rather than a powder), it would be an example of yavesh b'yavesh where Rema says that we are machmir for chozer v'niur even if the ta'aruvos occurred before Pesach</p>
Stain remover	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Stick deodorant	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Styrofoam	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Sugar	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Sugar Substitutes (e.g. aspartame, stevia)	<p>Some manufacturers produce these from wheat or barley, and the certifying kosher agency would potentially know if this is a concern</p> <p>Many retail varieties of sugar substitute are sold diluted in kitnios (e.g. maltodextrin), where the kitnios is <u>not</u> batel b'rov</p>
Suppositories	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Tea	<p>Black or green tea bags which are unflavored and not decaffeinated are acceptable for use on Pesach from any source</p> <p>Lipton decaffeinated tea bags are acceptable for use on Pesach without a “P”</p>
Tissues	All are acceptable for Pesach use
Toothpicks - unflavored	<p>All are acceptable for Pesach use</p> <p>Flavors contain Pesach-sensitive ingredients, and therefore flavored floss is not recommended</p>
Water	<p>May contain additives which are chametz (but are likely kitnios)</p> <p>Additives are invariably added before Pesach and are batel b'shishim</p> <p>Purchase water with no additives</p>
Wine	Most are certified as kosher for Pesach year-round