


## Impure Parts of Nevelah

Ref: *Sefer Taharah, Hilchot Shear Avot Hatuma, Chapter 1*

	Imparts impurity	Does not impart Impurity
Flesh	✓	
Marrow of bone	✓	
Blood		✓ <i>Min HaTorah</i> it does not impart to vessels but does impart to food and drink. <i>Derabanan</i> it imparts impurity to vessels as well
Fat of kosher animal that died		✓
Fat around kidney if separated (otherwise considered part of flesh)		✓
Fat of non-kosher domesticated, and a wild animal	<p><b>Reminder</b>            Difference Between kosher <i>Behemah</i> (Domesticated) and <i>Chayah</i> (Non-domesticated) Animal.            Ref: <i>Sefer Kedushah, Hilchot Maachalot Assurot, Chapter 1</i></p> 	
Bones if separated (otherwise considered part of flesh)		✓
Horns if separated		✓
Hooves if separated		✓
Small pieces of meat stuck to the hide after it was separated		✓
Sinews if separated		✓
Decomposed meat (that even a dog would not eat)		✓
Placenta (considered as waste matter)		✓

### HIDES AND SKINNING.

Some part of an animal covered in skin are considered as their meat, and would therefore impart impurity e.g. soft skin of camel hump.

When one skins an animal, there will be a period when one is touching the animal (and therefore be impure) and thereafter only the hide (where there may not be associated impurity).

There are 3 ways of skinning a hide

- To use as mat. (slit from neck to tail)
- To use as flask or sack (cut from leg to leg)
- To use as flask. (One hole made around feet and then entire flesh removed through that hole.)

Each one of these techniques had different measures as to when the hide was defined as still part of animal, and when it was separate (and no longer imparting impurity).