If there are two children, one whose ברית falls out on שבת, and the other whose ברית falls out on Friday or Sunday, and the מוהל by mistake is the child whose ברית is on Friday or Sunday, the is not קרבן חטאת as he falls under the category of having רשות (since the ברית of the other child is דוחה שבת).

If on קרבן פסח there was meat from the קרבן פסח, and meat that was עותר, and a person accidentally ate the נותר (he was intending to eat the חטאת a חייב, he is חטאת.

A person who is performing יבום and the יבמה is a חייב is not חייב is not רשות. Similarly, one as the act (of ביאה) was done with רשות. Similarly, one who carried a לולב from one רשות to another, or four אמות in on the first day of סוכות that fell out on רשות הרבים is not קרבן חטאת.

A כהן who ate תרומה and subsequently found out that he is a בן only needs to pay קרן.

A עבודה who performed the עבודה and subsequently found out that he is a כשר, his עבודה is still כשר.