A person can bring the קרבן פסח קרבן for his small children and עבד even שלא מדעתן, but for his wife, children who are , and עבד ושפחה עברים, he needs their consent. If they did not protest the bringing of the קרבן for them, it is considered as consent. If he was שחט for his wife and children, and they were as well, this is considered a protest, and they are יוציא with their own.

If a man's small children or עבד ושפחה כנענית were מקריב were מקריב the on their own, and their master/father were מקריב for them as well, they are יוציא with the קרבן פסח of their master/father.

An עבד owned by two people, that was registered for both (קרבן), may eat by either one, provided the partners are not מקפיד on one another.

A person who is חצי עבד וחצי בן חורין we force his master to free him.

A person who tells his קרבן פסח a שחט for him, but does not specify whether it should be a goat or a lamb, he is יוציא with whatever the בעל brings (even if the בעל brings a goat every year and the יוציא brings a lamb, or vice versa, he is still אינציא with whatever the יוציא brings). If the עבד brings both a goat and a lamb, they are both taken to be burnt. If a מלכה or מלך tells an without specifying what to bring, and the עבד brings both, then the first one brought is eaten.

If the עבד forgot what his master told him, he should bring both a goat and a lamb, and say before the שחיטה of the goat, "if my master told me to bring a goat, then it should be this goat", and beofre the שחיטה of ther lamb, "if my master told me to bring a lamb, then it should be this lamb".

If the sender forgot what he told his agent, then both animals are taken to be burnt. If he forgot before זריקת הדם, the sender must bring the זריקת הדם. If he forgot after פטר, then he is פטר שני חס קרבן.

If five hides of different קרבני פסח got mixed up, and one hide was found to have a פוסל that is פוסל, then all five of the קרבנות are burned, but the owner do not need to bring a פסח on קרבן.