

Donor Guidelines for Pumping & Handling

Bloom Pediatrics and Lactation

Bloom accepts milk from donors with infants up to 24 months of age. We appreciate receiving your milk as soon as it becomes convenient – the fresher your milk, the higher its nutritive value. Feel free to donate fresh, refrigerated milk.

Research is ongoing regarding changes in frozen milk composition over time, but consensus supports storage of safely handled milk for up to 6 months in a refrigerator freezer and up to 12 months in a deep freezer. Please do not donate thawed milk. Defrosted milk quickly loses its antimicrobial activity and should be used within 24 hours.

1. Always wash and dry hands thoroughly before handling pump and bag/bottle equipment, as well as before and after all feedings and pumpings. Lather hands with soap and water for 15 seconds, paying special attention to areas under your fingernails. If using bar soap, use a rack to allow the bar to dry between uses. Normal showering or bathing is sufficient for breast care.

2. Milk is accepted in BPA-free bottles or bags.

3. Please mark each bag or bottle with the following information, using a permanent marker.

1. Your baby's birth date (DOB) – we use this date to anonymously identify the source of donated milk.
2. Date of collection (DOC) – we use this date to help ensure that the oldest milk gets used first.
3. Your baby's initials, in case there are shared birthdays.

If you have a large amount of stored bags that are not marked with your baby's DOB, feel free to place milk bags in a larger clean bag and with a waterproof marker mark the DOB on the outside of the larger bag only.

4. Research shows it is safe to refrigerate your milk for up to 4 days before freezing. It is safe to add milk to the same bottle or bag (previously pumped, refrigerated milk) within 4 days from the time of the first pumping/collection.

5. Please **underfill** milk bags and bottles. When frozen, milk expands, and overfull bags often split at the seams. Any cracked or leaking bags and bottles will be discarded.

6. Please stack milk bags flat in your freezer for the most uniform and efficient storage. For greatest longevity, place milk in the rear or bottom of your refrigerator and freezer, where temperatures are coldest and most even. If you have a deep freezer, please store your milk bags for donation there.

7. Clean your pump and bottles after each use. Separate each part that comes into contact with milk. Wash hands as above. Rinse pump parts to remove milk residue then thoroughly wash each part in warm, soapy water. Rinse and place on a clean dry towel to air-dry. Rinsed bottles

and pump parts can also be washed in a dishwasher. Bloom recommends printing this handy CDC reference sheet (in English and Spanish)

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/pdf/hygiene/breast-pump-fact-sheet.pdf>

8. Check the pump tubing for moisture or mold. Moisture or mold in the tubing is a potential source of milk contamination. Tubing that contains moisture or mold should be discarded and replaced.

Sources: How to Keep Your Breast Pump Kit Clean, CDC, August 2017

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/hygiene/healthychildcare/infantfeeding/breastpump.html>

ABM Clinical Protocol #8: Human Milk Storage Information for Home Use for Full-Term Infants, Revised 2017

<https://abm.memberclicks.net/assets/DOCUMENTS/PROTOCOLS/8-human-milk-storage-protocol-english.pdf>