



Using Breast Milk Safely Extension Consumer Food Safety Fact Sheet

Breastfeeding has many benefits for both mother and child. However, for various reasons, breastfeeding mothers cannot always breastfeed their baby directly. Then it is important for nursing mothers and caretakers of the breastfed infants to use safe handling and storage practices to maintain and ensure the high quality of expressed breast milk and the health of the baby.



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	Best Practice for Safety	Practices to AVOID
Preparing to express	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always wash hands before expressing or handling breast milk. • Ensure that bottles and equipment are clean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT express milk in an area that is not clean.
Storage containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use clean containers: screwcap bottles, glass, or hard (BPA-free) plastic cups with tight caps, bags designed for breast milk storage (use bags only for short term storage if possible). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT use ordinary plastic storage bags, formula bottle bags/liners, plastic bottles containing BPA.
Labeling the containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label with date expressed, child's name (if bringing to a childcare facility). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT use a marker or label that can easily come off in water.
Adding freshly expressed milk to stored milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completely cool fresh milk before adding to previously chilled or thawed milk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT add warm breast milk to frozen breast milk. • Do NOT fill containers to the brim; breast milk expands on freezing.
Thawing frozen breast milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thaw oldest milk first. • Thaw in refrigerator (overnight) or swirl in a bowl of warm water or under warm running water. • Use within 24 hours of thawing when stored in a refrigerator. Can keep thawed milk at room temperature for 1 to 2 hours before using. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT thaw at room temperature • Do NOT use a microwave or rapidly boil on the stove, which produces uneven heating and can scald the baby or reduce the milk's nutrients. • Do NOT re-freeze breast milk once it has been thawed.
Before feeding breast milk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently swirl milk to evenly distribute the cream that rises to the top during storage. • Milk can be fed cold or warmed to body temperature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT vigorously shake the container or stir the milk.
After feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use any remaining breastmilk within 2 hours after the baby is finished feeding. After 2 hours, discard any remaining milk from that bottle. • Carefully wash bottles and pumping equipment with soap and water and let air dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do NOT save milk from a used bottle for another feeding.

How long can I safely store breast milk?

Although it is always best to use expressed breast milk as soon as possible, listed below are the maximum recommended times for storing breast milk safely for **healthy, full-term infants**.

Location	Temperature	Duration	Comments
Countertop	Room temp (up to 77°F)	4 hours	Be sure containers are covered.
Insulated cooler bag	5 to 39°F	24 hours	Keep ice packs in contact with milk container, limit opening bag.
Refrigerator	40°F	4 days	Store milk in the back of the main body of the refrigerator where temperatures are coldest.
Freezer compartment of a refrigerator	0°F	3 to 6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Note that if the freezer compartment is within the refrigerator (using the same main door), milk can only be stored 2 weeks.Store milk toward the back of the freezer, where the temperature stays colder.Milk stored for longer listed durations is safe, but may be lower nutritional quality.
Chest or upright freezer	-4°F	6 to 12 months	

Source: [cdc.gov/breastfeeding/recommendations/handling_breastmilk.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/recommendations/handling_breastmilk.htm). Page last reviewed March 26, 2019.

References and other useful resources

- Office of Women's Health, US Department of Health and Human Services. Breastfeeding. March 14, 2019. [womenshealth.gov/breastfeeding](https://www.womenshealth.gov/breastfeeding)
- Mayo Clinic. Breast milk storage: Do's and don'ts. April 6, 2018. [mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/infant-and-toddlerhealth/in-depth/breast-milkstorage/art-20046350](https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/infant-and-toddlerhealth/in-depth/breast-milkstorage/art-20046350)
- Feeding your newborn: missourifamilies.org/features/nutritionarticles/nut168.htm
- Your doctor or health care provider should also have good advice and information available.

Prepared by:

Londa Nwadike, PhD
Food Safety Specialist
Kansas State University and
University of Missouri Extension

105 East 5th St., Suite 200
Kansas City, MO 64106
816-482-5860
nwadikel@missouri.edu

Reviewed by:

Sandy Procter, PhD, RD, LD
State Nutrition Specialist
K-State Research and Extension

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