FoodSafety.gov

Frozen Food and Power Outages: When to Save It and When to Throw It Out

Type of food	Contains ice crystals and feels cold as if refrigerated	Exposed to temperatures of 40°F (4°C) or above for more than 2 hours	
Meat, poultry, seafood			
Meat, poultry, seafood – all types of cuts	Refreeze	Discard	
stews, soups	Refreeze	Discard	
Dairy			
Milk	Refreeze (some loss of texture)	Discard	
Eggs (out of shell) and egg products	Refreeze	Discard	
Ice cream, frozen yogurt	Discard	Discard	
Cheese (soft and semi-soft)	Refreeze (some loss of texture)	Discard	
Hard cheeses	Refreeze	Refreeze	
Shredded cheeses	Refreeze	Discard	
Cheesecake	Refreeze	Discard	
Fruits			
Juices	Refreeze	Refreeze (discard if mold, yeasty smell, or sliminess develops)	
Home or commercially packaged	Refreeze (will change texture and flavor)	Refreeze (discard if mold, yeasty smell, or sliminess develops)	
Vegetables	·		
Juices	Refreeze	Discard after held above 40°F (4°C) for 6 hours	
Home or commercially packaged or blanched	Refreeze (may suffer texture and flavor loss)	Discard after held above 40°F (4°C) for 6 hours	
Breads and pastries			

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Breads, rolls, muffins, cakes (without custard fillings)	Refreeze	Refreeze
Cakes, pies, pastries with custard or cheese filling	Refreeze	Discard
Pie crusts, commercial and homemade bread dough	Refreeze (some quality loss may occur)	Refreeze (quality loss is considerable)
Other Foods		
Casseroles: pasta, rice-based	Refreeze	Discard
Flour, cornmeal, nuts	Refreeze	Refreeze
Breakfast items: waffles, pancakes, bagels	Refreeze	Refreeze
Frozen meal, entree, specialty item (pizza, sausage and biscuit, meat pie, convenience foods)	Refreeze	Discard

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