If your Whirlpool fridge is flashing a code that wasn't on your top 5 list, don't sweat it. I have pulled together a complete master list of every known Whirlpool refrigerator error code, broken down by the specific system they affect, along with straightforward troubleshooting steps.

Power & Door Alerts

These are the easiest issues to fix and rarely require taking anything apart.

- **PO or PF (Power Outage/Failure):** The power to the house dipped. Check your food, then press any button on the display to clear the flashing screen.
- **PE (Power Error):** The fridge is having trouble getting clean voltage. Check the wall outlet and the power cord for any physical damage.
- **5-d (Door Open Too Long):** Something is keeping the door from sealing. Reorganize shelves so nothing sticks out, and wipe down the rubber door gaskets with a warm, damp rag.
- **E0 or F0 (Open Door/Power Loss):** Just make sure the door is shut completely. If the power just came back on, this code clears itself once the fridge cools down to its normal temperature.

Ice Maker Issues

These specifically affect the ice production system, leaving the rest of the fridge running normally.

- **E0 (Ice Maker Fault):** The ice maker has stopped working. Pull the bin out and look for a frozen chunk of ice blocking the sweeper arm. If it's clear, the water fill tube might be frozen, or the mechanical motor is dead and needs replacing.
- **EE (Ice Maker Circuit/Memory Fault):** This is an electrical issue inside the ice maker itself. Try a hard reset by unplugging the fridge for 10 minutes. If it returns, you usually need to replace the entire ice maker assembly.
- **Er IF or F9 (Ice Maker Failure):** Clear any ice jams and check the water line behind the fridge for kinks. If water is flowing but no ice is dropping, the ice maker unit needs to be swapped.

Temperature Sensor Faults

These codes mean the fridge is flying blind and can't accurately read its own internal temperature.

- **E1 or F1 (Refrigerator Sensor Fault):** The main fridge thermistor is bad. Try unplugging the fridge for a minute to reset it. If the code comes back, a new thermistor needs to be wired in.
- **E2 or F2 (Freezer Sensor Fault):** The freezer thermistor has failed. Check for heavy frost buildup around the back panel. If it's clear, replace the sensor.

- **E7, E8, or F7 (Ambient Temperature Fault):** The fridge is struggling to read the temperature of the room it's sitting in. Make sure the kitchen isn't sweltering hot and that the fridge has enough breathing room away from the wall.
- **E9 or F9 (Freezer High-Temp Alarm):** The freezer is getting way too warm. Ensure the door is sealing perfectly and listen to see if the fan inside the freezer is actually spinning.
- **C (Thermistor Failure):** Found on some models, this indicates a general sensor failure. Check the wire harness connecting the sensor and replace the part if the wires are intact.
- **HRS / LRS (High/Low Temp Alarm):** The fridge is just warning you that it's too hot (HRS) or too cold (LRS). Adjust your temperature settings and give it 24 hours to stabilize.

Defrost System Errors

If the freezer can't run its daily defrost cycle, ice will eventually block all cold air from circulating.

- **E3 or F3 (Defrost Sensor Fault):** The main defrost sensor has shorted out. Manually defrost the freezer (using a steamer or by leaving it unplugged for 24 hours), then replace the sensor.
- **E4 or F4 (Fridge Defrost Sensor Fault):** The defrost system on the fridge side has failed. This usually requires testing the defrost heater element and the thermostat with a multimeter to find the burned-out part.
- **E5 or F5 (Freezer Defrost Sensor Fault):** Similar to E3, ice is blocking the airflow. Manually defrost the unit and swap the bad sensor or broken heater.
- **d (Air Damper Stuck):** The mechanical door that lets cold air blow from the freezer into the fridge is jammed. Pull out the damper assembly and replace it if the plastic gears are broken.

Control Board & Communication Faults

These are the complex electrical failures that often require a professional technician.

- **E6 or F6 (Main Control Board Fault):** The main computer board on the back of the fridge can't talk to the display screen on the door. This often happens after a power surge. It usually requires testing the wiring and installing a new main control board.
- **CF (Communication Failure):** Similar to E6, the wiring harness between the user interface and the main board has a short or a loose connection. Reconnect any loose wires; if that fails, one of the boards is fried.

Showroom & Demo Modes

- **Sf or EF (Showroom Mode):** The fridge is in display mode. The lights work, but the cooling system is entirely disabled. To fix it, press and hold the "Lock" and "Light" buttons at the same time for about 3 seconds to exit the mode.