

Introduction and Applications Guide

Introduction

MasterFormat® is a structured, standard list of numbers and titles that identify work results/specification sections and construction practices. Its traditional/core applications include, primarily, the organization of documents and specifications in project manuals, as well as a variety of other applications such as cost estimating, and cross-referencing drawing notations to specifications. *MasterFormat*® can also support a growing number of AI-enhanced/powered applications, such as automated specifications generation.

Construction projects employ various delivery methods, products, and installation techniques; however, one thing is common to all—the need for effective teamwork among the multiple parties involved to ensure the correct and timely completion of the work. The successful completion of projects requires not only effective communication among the participants involved but also easy access to essential project information. Efficient information organization and retrieval is enhanced significantly when everyone uses a standard organizational framework. *MasterFormat* provides such a standard framework for use throughout the construction industry.

This new edition of *MasterFormat* incorporates changes and enhancements introduced for the 2025 edition, superseding all previous updates and editions. It is produced jointly by the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) and Construction Specifications Canada (CSC). The Transition Matrix available with the purchase of the full *MasterFormat* standard, or a licensed version of the CSI Crosswalk API, can convert *MasterFormat* 2020 numbers to *MasterFormat* 2025 numbers. Crosswalk provides digital delivery of CSI standards directly to your software via API and enables you to cross-reference standards without using the Transition Matrix.

Why *MasterFormat*?

MasterFormat is a standardized arrangement of work results provided to enhance the speed and quality of communication by professionals participating on a construction project team. The evolution of

MasterFormat including the 2025 edition addresses the needs of all types of construction—residential, commercial, heavy civil, process, industrial, sustainable, etc.—indeed, *MasterFormat* can be used for any construction encompassing grey, green and grey-green infrastructure. This edition explicitly strengthens and expands sections addressing sustainability and compliance requirements in Division 01; mass timber in Division 06; emergency signaling and control systems, and life safety in Division 28; site improvements in Division 32 e.g., aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems-preservation, restoration, creation, and construction; water utilities in Division 33; all modes of transportation in Division 34; tunneling in Division 31; and many other changes in Divisions 00, 01, 02, 04, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, and 40.

The work results in *MasterFormat* are organized in a series of hierarchies so that users can easily find the information they need for the purpose of bidding, understanding the design intent and quality requirements of any system or portion thereof to be installed or constructed, and estimating the costs of construction and maintenance, among many other possible uses. *MasterFormat* has been in use and continuous refinement for more than 60 years, and the familiarity of its structure has provided users with a reliable starting point for the often high-pressure, short-deadline work they must perform when participating in a construction project.

MasterFormat Development History

Beginning with the 2004 edition, the *MasterFormat* numbering scheme was revised to more adequately cover the subjects of *MasterFormat*, to provide room for the addition of new subjects without the need to restructure the system contents, and to embody a consistent classification of information. To achieve these goals, the previous five-digit numbering system was changed in 2004 to a six-digit numbering system, and the six digits were arranged into three sets of paired numbers. Using pairs of numbers allows for many more items at each level, and the main six-digit number represents three levels of subordination.

In summary, the *MasterFormat* numbering convention is as follows: The first two digits indicate the Division, or Level 1. The next pair of numbers, represents Level 2, and the third pair, represents Level 3, except when expressed in *MasterFormat* numbering by a double zero (“00”)—this is a Level 2 number.

Industry Acceptance

For more than 60 years, the system of numbers and titles described in *MasterFormat* has been used increasingly by the construction industry. Today, *MasterFormat* is one of the most widely used systems for organizing construction project information; its system of organizing construction information into Procurement and Contracting Requirements and technical Divisions of activities and work practices has been applied to every type of information resource used in design and construction.

MasterFormat Revision Process

Process Overview

MasterFormat is maintained on an ongoing basis. CSI and CSC appoint a *MasterFormat* Maintenance Task Team at each review cycle to conduct this ongoing review and evolutionary addition of numbers and titles to *MasterFormat*, as demanded by industry trends. This effort is augmented by the participation of commercial implementers of *MasterFormat*, including the major master guide specification and product information providers in the United States and Canada. These major master guide specification providers are represented on the *MasterFormat* Maintenance Task Team.

The *MasterFormat* Maintenance Task Team takes the proposals/input from users over each review cycle and CSI releases new editions of *MasterFormat* in response to those proposals.

CSI solicits commentary and proposals for changes or additions to *MasterFormat*. Proposals may be submitted on the *MasterFormat* section of www.csiresources.org for consideration by the *MasterFormat* Maintenance Task Team during its next review cycle. The deadline for submitting

proposals at each announced review cycle is 90 days after the review cycle begins. Any proposals made after that time will be considered on a case-by-case basis. If sufficient time remains to properly consider the scope of the proposal, a decision will be made; otherwise the proposal will be added to the queue for the following review cycle. New numbers and titles resulting from these meetings are published on the *MasterFormat* revisions site coincident with the publication of the new edition.

MasterFormat Maintenance Task Team Proposal Approval Process

All proposals must pass through a two-stage process before approval. Both stages measure the proposal as presented against the same set of criteria, but at different levels of detail.

The first stage is an initial screening of the proposal for addition to the task team meeting agenda. This screening measures the proposal as submitted against existing *MasterFormat* numbers and titles, and against similar proposals submitted that year or previously. If upon a cursory examination by the assigned MFMTT member and/or other MFMTT members the proposal is found to meet the decision-making criteria established by the task team (given below), it is added to the meeting agenda for further discussion and decision. If the proposal does not meet those criteria, even at a cursory level, then it is not added to the meeting agenda and the proposer is informed of same as to its rejection. If the results of Stage I Screening recommend proceeding to Stage II, the assigned MFMTT reviewer and/or other MFMTT members will generate the first draft of the proposed changes to *MasterFormat*.

The second stage takes place during subsequent task team meetings, when the task team members examine each proposal on the agenda in more depth to confirm that it meets the decision-making criteria to a sufficient degree to merit addition or other revision to *MasterFormat* as per the draft proposed changes (including any revisions thereto to create a final draft) to *MasterFormat* addressing the proposal.

CSI/*MasterFormat* Maintenance Task Team Documentation of Proposal Submittal and Approval Process

CSI and the MFMTT employ two forms to formally record each submitted proposal, and its subsequent approval, deferral, or rejection:

- **Standards Revision Proposal Form.** This form provides descriptive data for each MFMTT proposal submitted via the CSI Formsite (the proposal site) on the *MasterFormat* section of www.csiresources.org for review by the *MasterFormat* Maintenance Task Team. The data includes a CSI Reference #, Status, Proposer's First Name, Last Name, Email, and Organization; Proposed Change, Proposed Division, Proposed Level 2, Proposed Level 3, Reasons for Proposal, Attachments, and more.
- **Proposal Review Form.** MFMTT members fill out a standard Proposal Review Form for each revision proposal. The form includes the proposer's revision proposal ID and description, the results of the review process—STAGE I screening, and STAGE II detailed review (as applicable), the proposed changes (if any) to be included in *MasterFormat* to address the revision, and the MFMTT's decision to approve, disapprove, or defer (to next cycle) the revision proposal.

Using this form creates a consistent, reproducible way to generate a master set of Proposal Review Forms in the CSI portal that includes all accepted changes to *MasterFormat* during the review cycle, following the associated *MasterFormat* structure and style.

In the CSI portal, the assigned reviewer and other MFMTT members create, select, and edit a Proposal Review Form for a specific revision proposal in real time. The template for the Proposal Review Form is a Word document to facilitate Track Changes and Comments regarding the Proposed Changes. Any one form for a specific revision proposal will include the MFMTT deliberations, comments from the submitter or public, the MFMTT approval or disapproval, and the proposed changes (if any) to address the revision proposal.

MasterFormat Maintenance Task Team Proposal Decision-Making Criteria

All proposals are evaluated against the following criteria for inclusion on the meeting agenda for periodic (typically bi-weekly) virtual meetings and for approval as revisions to *MasterFormat*. The questions posed by the criteria are considered in the order presented below.

1. Eligibility. “Is the subject matter in question a work result?” Work results are defined as permanent or temporary aspects of construction projects achieved in the production stage or by subsequent alteration, maintenance, or demolition processes, through the application of a particular skill or trade to construction resources. In most cases, “construction resources” are products.

Generally, product-focused proposals are not considered work results. Unless a product-focused proposal is presented by the proposer as representative of a new work result, with new properties and/or new installation requirements previously unanticipated by existing *MasterFormat* numbers and titles, a product-focused proposal will likely be denied.

If the answer to this question is yes, then the decision-making process will proceed to the second question. If the answer to this question is no, then the proposal will be denied.

2. Duplicate of Existing *MasterFormat* Listing. “Is the subject of the proposal already addressed adequately by an existing number and title?” Many work results are specified under titles that have broader subject coverage than the work result in question—such a title may consider many possible alternative work results with substantially similar qualities.

If the answer to this question is no, then the decision-making process will proceed to the next question. If yes, then the proposal will be denied.

2.1 Usefulness. If a proposed number and title covers an area of subject matter already addressed by an existing *MasterFormat* number and title, it may still be appropriate for inclusion

in *MasterFormat* if the proposed title better defines the subject matter, or the proposed title's potential usefulness or appropriateness exceeds that of the existing title. As with all considerations in this process, there is a need to balance potential usefulness for the organization of specifications with purity of classification and potential usefulness of *MasterFormat* for other information applications. When applying this exception to the above guideline, it is important to avoid potential confusion in the use of *MasterFormat*, either from potentially duplicative section titles or from section titles that do not accurately convey the subject they are written to express.

3. Prior Action by *MasterFormat* Maintenance Task Team. “Is the subject one that has already been addressed by the task team as a result of an earlier proposal?” If the answer to this question is yes, then the proposal will be denied unless the subject matter of the new proposal is in some way materially different from the earlier proposal or industry use, and circumstances have changed the context of the proposal sufficiently to reconsider the earlier decision.

If the proposal is denied after reexamination, the reasons for denial will depend on the action taken for the earlier proposal: In the case of an earlier-approved proposal, the new proposal will be denied because the subject matter is now covered in *MasterFormat*, per criteria 2 (above). If the earlier proposal was denied, then the new proposal will also be denied in order to maintain consistency in task team decision-making.

4. Documentation. “Is the subject of the proposal adequately documented?” Is there a clear, unambiguous synopsis of the proposal subject in generic, non-proprietary terms showing application of resources, with appropriate illustration or references (e.g. professional/industry input such as guidelines, standards, literature, etc.)? The substance supporting the proposal must be sufficient for task team discussion and decision-making purposes.

If the answer to this question is yes, and the proposal was found to have sufficiently met all other criteria, then it will either be placed on the task team agenda or approved; otherwise, the

proposer will be contacted to obtain additional supporting documentation before a decision is made.

5. Minor changes. If the proposal suggests only title or added information changes to existing work results in the current edition of *MasterFormat*, screening factors 1, 2, and 3 will not apply, and only step 4 will apply in determining approval of the item.

Applications Guide

This Applications Guide explains how to use *MasterFormat*.

Application Overview

The principal traditional or core application for *MasterFormat* is titling and arranging the parts of project manuals that contain combinations of procurement requirements, contracting requirements, and construction specifications.

Participants in the construction process may use *MasterFormat* for other core applications, as well as an increasing number of AI-enhanced applications, by adapting the organizing principles and taxonomy to those applications. Examples of other traditional *MasterFormat* applications include organizing sets of information, such as construction cost databases, collections of technical data, and construction market data, and tagging individual information objects like drawing notations and their coordination with specifications, BIM objects, and facilities asset information. Examples of AI-powered applications involving *MasterFormat* include automated specifications generation, AI-assisted classification (*MasterFormat* classifiers), etc.

Although *MasterFormat* provides a detailed and standard listing of potential titles, *MasterFormat* is designed to maximize flexibility for individual users. For any given project, a user is free to assign new numbers for new titles in appropriate locations.

MasterFormat Structure

Groups and Subgroups

All the following *MasterFormat* Groups and Subgroups can be included in project manuals:

Procurement and Contracting Requirements Group (Division 00) contains:

- Introductory Information: Indexing and general information documents are found at the beginning of project manuals.
- Procurement and Contracting Requirements: Division 00 content is used to identify sections and contract documents that define relationships, processes, and responsibilities for project team members.

Specifications Group: This Group contains 5 Subgroups. Each Subgroup is broken down into Divisions as listed. This Group has 49 Divisions total, 34 of which are in use and 15 of which are reserved for future expansion.

- General Requirements Subgroup: Division 01.
- Facility Construction Subgroup: Divisions 02–19.
- Facility Services Subgroup: Divisions 20–29.
- Site and Infrastructure Subgroup: Divisions 30–39.
- Process Equipment Subgroup: Divisions 40–49.

Groups are not numbered, but may be divided into Subgroups. Subgroups are not numbered, but are divided into numbered Divisions. Divisions are the top Level (Level 1) in the numbered taxonomy of *MasterFormat*. The Divisions include sets of numbered Titles (Levels 2–4). When used for organizing specifications in a project manual, the titles are referred to as “sections” that specify work results (Levels 2–4).

CSI defines work results as aspects of construction projects achieved through the application of a particular skill or trade to construction resources in the construction stage or by subsequent alteration, maintenance, or demolition processes. Construction resources may include products such as carpet, padding, and adhesive in a carpeting work result; however, it is possible to have a work result that

does not include products among its construction resources.

In short, work results are the result evidenced in a constructed entity after work has been completed.

A complete listing of the Groups, Subgroups, and Divisions that make up the highest level of organization of *MasterFormat* is provided at the end of the Introduction and Applications Guide.

MasterFormat Numbers, Titles, and Content

Standard Assigned Numbers

In order to continue to help those updating their information from previous editions and to provide familiarity, numbers and titles have been assigned where possible to work with the location of a subject in the previous edition of *MasterFormat*.

The following conventions have been used in assigning numbers:

- The numbers 00–09 at Levels 3 and 4 are generally left unassigned.
- Numbers ending in zero; 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 at Levels 3 and 4 are generally left unassigned to avoid the tendency to imply a hierarchy that does not exist at the Level in question (i.e. the incorrect implication that “11 14 43” is a specialization falling under “11 14 40”).
- In most Divisions, title and number assignments at Levels 3 and 4 have been allocated in spaced groups that generally follow this pattern: 13, 16, 19, then 23, 26, 29, and so on. This was done to provide adequate spacing between titles and numbers. The choice of these specific numbers has no meaning beyond spacing.
- As sections have been added over time (see also *MasterFormat* Revision Process), new numbers have been assigned in a way that avoids reuse of number and title pairs that have been recently deprecated or moved.

A user does not need to follow the above conventions and is free to use any appropriate number in the assignment of new numbers for new titles, provided the following requirements are met:

- The title and number are appropriately located within a Division and section area that corresponds with the subject matter the user wishes to insert.
- The title, or a similar title, does not already have an assigned number.
- The number chosen by the user has not already been assigned to a standard title.
- The number is not within a Division that has been designated as reserved for future expansion.

Special Level 2 Numbers

Some Level 2 numbers in *MasterFormat* are used to group related Level 2 subjects so that the organization of the classification is more easily understood and is easier for users to navigate. These Level 2 numbers have a zero for the second of the Level 2 pair of numbers (XX X0 00).

In the example given in the paragraphs above, 07 50 00 Membrane Roofing is such a number. 42 10 00 Process Heating Equipment and 42 30 00 Process Drying Equipment are also examples of this use of Level 2 numbers. Each of these numbers and titles serves to group related subjects, listing a selection of more detailed Level 2 titles below them. In the case of the Division 42 titles directly above, the various types of heating or drying equipment are organized under each of those broader organizational titles.

Although the main purpose of Level 2 numbers and titles is to make the organizational structure easier to navigate and use, Level 2 numbers and titles may also be used as a section title in a project manual like any other number and title, regardless of level.

Level 4 and 5 Numbers

In some cases, a Level 4 pair of numbers is added to give a more uniform and standardized definition of the subject matter. Editions of *MasterFormat* published prior to 2004 often provided unnumbered Level 4 titles as examples; however, where any work result has been assigned in the current

edition of *MasterFormat*, a specific number has also been assigned to facilitate improved consistent communication about more detailed subjects. The following illustrates an example of Level 2–4 titles and numbers that fall under 07 50 00 Membrane Roofing:

07 51 00 Built-Up Bituminous Roofing (Level 2)

07 51 13 Built-Up Asphalt Roofing (Level 3)

07 51 13.13 Cold-Applied Built-Up Asphalt Roofing (Level 4)

Further subordination and subdivision of subject matter is often appropriate when there is need to assign numbers to specify or use some subjects in more detail or there is need for the ability to add user-defined subjects under numbers assigned in *MasterFormat*. In addition to a sixth digit, the new numbering scheme allows for the addition of a delimiter—in this case, a decimal point (“.”) and two more digits. In addition to providing users with another level of numbering to address specialized topics, this supplementary pair of digits also accommodates the assignment of standardized Level 4 numbers to detailed subjects in *MasterFormat*.

Users may assign additional characters as needed after a second decimal point to code for user-defined differences between titles. These may be assigned by users for a variety of reasons, such as to indicate a client, a project type, or a specific project, or to differ between product grades included in variations of an otherwise similar specification section.

For example:

Standard Level 4 Title: 08 11 13.16 Custom Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

User-Defined Level 5 Title: 08 11 13.16.ABC1
(for ABC Brand Custom Hollow Metal Doors and Frames)

If a Level 5 number was to be applied to a Level 3 or higher *MasterFormat* number, it could be done so by inserting a decimal and two zeroes (“00”) before the Level 5 designation in the following fashion:

Standard Level 3 Title: 10 51 13 Metal Lockers

User-Defined Level 5 Title: 10 51 13.00.XY12B
(for XY Project Metal Lockers)

As detailed in the paragraphs above, *Level 5 numbers and titles are only for internal use*; titles and numbers included in project manuals and other applications are to be limited to Levels 1–4.

Title Terminology

Titles in *MasterFormat* use terminology that more consistently reflects classifying work results than products. For example, a title like Concrete Reinforcing reflects the combination of skilled work and materials better than the title Concrete Reinforcement, which largely reflects just the product. Similar examples include Steel Joist Framing rather than Steel Joists, and Painting rather than Paints.

In some cases, a work result title is the same as the product, and the titles have remained the same. Examples include titles like Sheathing, Traffic Doors, and Specialty Casework.

Division Level Titles

The number XX 00 00 is listed in every Division and represents a Division level section with a title the same as the Division title. These titles have been included to provide users preparing project manuals the flexibility to write Division level sections if called for. For example, in a very simple or small-scale project, this title flexibility allows users to write broad and simple sections.

Designated Locations For Subject Matter

Some subjects that are repeated in most Divisions have been located in a consistent manner at the beginning of each Division. These subjects include Operations and Maintenance, Common Work Results, Schedules, and Commissioning.

Operations and Maintenance includes subjects that take place after initial handover of the facility, including periodic/routine maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, replacement, and restoration.

These numbers and titles are applicable when operation and maintenance is the focus of the work results included in the project manual, especially in cases where operations and maintenance activities apply to many sections within a division. In instances where operations and maintenance outcomes are not the central focus of the work result, but are rather aspects of another work result section, the user should reference the CSI/CSC publication *SectionFormat*[®] for instructions on the inclusion of operations and maintenance information and requirements as a part of the section that is the focus of the work result.

XX 01 00 Operations and Maintenance—Work results related to Operations and Maintenance are consistently located at XX 01 00 in each Division as shown in the following example:

22 01 00	Operation and Maintenance of Plumbing
22 01 10	Operation and Maintenance of Plumbing Piping and Pumps
22 01 10.16	Video Piping Inspections
22 01 10.51	Plumbing Piping Cleaning
22 01 10.61	Plumbing Piping Repairs
22 01 10.62	Plumbing Piping Relining
22 01 30	Operation and Maintenance of Plumbing Equipment
22 01 40	Operation and Maintenance of Plumbing Fixtures
22 01 50	Operation and Maintenance of Pool and Fountain Plumbing Systems
22 01 60	Operation and Maintenance of Laboratory and Healthcare Systems

All titles and numbers within the range of XX 01 00 to XX 01 99 should relate to operations and maintenance of subjects of that Division. The Explanation Column in each Division may include

a recommended Level 4 numbering scheme for Operation and Maintenance subjects.

XX 05 00 Common Work Results—Work results pertaining to subjects referenced by or included in

multiple titles within a Division are located at XX 05 00 in that Division. For example:

22 05 00	Common Work Results for Plumbing
22 05 05	Selective Demolition for Plumbing
22 05 13	Common Motor Requirements for Plumbing Equipment
22 05 16	Expansion Fittings and Loops for Plumbing Piping
22 05 17	Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Plumbing Piping
22 05 19	Meters and Gauges for Plumbing Piping
22 05 23	General-Duty Valves for Plumbing Piping
22 05 26	Hangers and Supports for Plumbing Piping and Equipment
22 05 33	Heat Tracing for Plumbing Piping
22 05 43	Vibration and Seismic Control for Plumbing Piping and Equipment
22 05 48.13	Vibration Controls for Plumbing Piping and Equipment
22 05 53	Identification for Plumbing Piping and Equipment
22 05 73	Facility Drainage Manholes
22 05 76	Facility Drainage Piping Cleanouts

All titles and numbers within the range of XX 05 00 to XX 05 99 should relate to work results common to or referenced by more than one title within that Division.

In a project manual application, other technical sections that include the common work results can reference the related Common Work Results section, allowing for a single location to house this information. These titles and numbers can also be used for the classification of products or assemblies that are common to multiple titles within a Division.

XX 06 00 Schedules—In a project manual application, schedules that relate to the work of only one section should be located within that section.

Schedules that reference work results described by multiple sections within a Division are consistently located at XX 06 00, as shown in the following example:

25 06 00	Schedules for Integrated Automation
25 06 11	Schedules for Integrated Automation Network
25 06 12	Schedules for Integrated Automation Network Gateways
25 06 13	Schedules for Integrated Automation Control and Monitoring Network

25 06 14	Schedules for Integrated Automation Local Control Units
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25 06 30	Schedules for Integrated Automation Instrumentation and Terminal Devices
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All titles and numbers within the range of XX 06 00 to XX 06 99 should relate to schedules for subjects that apply to multiple sections of that Division.

XX 08 00 Commissioning—Commissioning work results that apply to multiple titles from multiple Divisions should be located at 01 91 00 Commissioning in Division 01.

Work results related to Commissioning that apply to multiple titles within a single Division should follow any requirements established in 01 91 00 and be located within XX 08 00, as shown in the following example:

34 08 00	Commissioning of Transportation
34 08 43	Commissioning of Railways
34 08 53	Commissioning of Airfields
34 08 33	Commissioning of Bridges

All titles and numbers within the range of XX 08 00 to XX 08 99 should relate to the commissioning of subjects that apply to multiple titles of that Division.

Facility Services Titles

Some subjects repeated in multiple Divisions of the Facility Services Subgroup also have similar consistently designated locations at the beginning of those Divisions in that Subgroup:

- 2X 07 00 <SUBJECT> Insulation
- 2X 09 00 Instrumentation and Control for <SUBJECT>

Process Equipment Commissioning

Because the Process Equipment Subgroup is organized somewhat differently, the Divisions in this Subgroup also have an additional designated location of 40 80 00 Commissioning of Process Systems that applies to all the subjects within the Process Equipment Subgroup. This location supplements the 4X 08 00 location for commissioning that only relates

to multiple titles within a single Division of that Subgroup.

The Process Equipment Subgroup also has a reserved number and title, 40 90 00 Primary Control Devices, for devices that adjust industrial process variables across entire process equipment systems. Work results described under 40 90 00 are typically for projects where the entire facility has distinct process instrumentation or control requirements central to the performance of the facility.

Selecting *MasterFormat* Titles

Proper selection of titles based on their relative hierarchy and location helps users make inferences about the scope of documents, files, and line items. Consider this sample of titles in Division 07:

07 40 00	Roofing and Siding Panels	(Level 2)
07 41 00	Roof Panels	(Level 2)
07 42 00	Wall Panels	(Level 2)
07 42 13	Metal Wall Panels	(Level 3)
07 42 13.13	Formed Metal Wall Panels	(Level 4)
07 42 13.16	Metal Plate Wall Panels	(Level 4)
07 42 13.19	Insulated Metal Wall Panels	(Level 4)
07 42 13.23	Metal Composite Material Wall Panels	(Level 4)
07 42 23	Wood Wall Panels	(Level 3)
07 42 26	Tile Wall Panels	(Level 3)
07 42 29	Terra Cotta Wall Panels	(Level 3)
07 42 33	Plastic Wall Panels	(Level 3)
07 42 43	Composite Wall Panels	(Level 3)
07 42 46	Cementitious Wall Panels	(Level 3)
07 42 63	Fabricated Wall Panel Assemblies	(Level 3)
07 42 93	Soffit Panels	(Level 3)

In order to take full advantage of *MasterFormat* as an industry standard, and to facilitate communications, the assigned numbers and titles should be used as much as possible. Following the guidelines given below, users may develop new additional titles to better reflect the required work results for a particular project.

Assigning *MasterFormat* Numbers

In addition to using the numbers and titles as presented by the standard, a user may also wish to create a new user-defined number and title for certain applications. For example, in context of the wall panel sections presented above, a user may wish

to create a section for a panel model being used for both roof and wall applications.

A good choice for such a new number and title would be 07 43 00 Roof and Wall Panels (a Level 2 number that is currently unused). If they are metal panels, the choice could be extended to a Level 3 number titled 07 43 13 Metal Roof and Wall Panels.

A user may also wish to create a new section title and number for a type of wall panel that is not yet included in *MasterFormat*.

For example, this new section could be used to describe another material, such as fiber-cement. In that case, a user could assign the title “Fiber-Cement Wall Panel” to the unused Level 3 number 07 42 51.

Finally, a user may wish to create a Level 4 number for a specific type of Metal Wall Panel. In that case, the title “Aluminum Metal Wall Panels” could be created beneath 07 42 13 Metal Wall Panels and given the Level 4 number 07 42 13.11. Except for the existing numbers used by the standard Level 4 specializations of 07 42 13 Metal Wall Panels, the number chosen as the fourth pair of numbers for a user-created number could be any number between 01 and 99, depending on the wishes of the user.

In addition to the Level 4 example given above, unassigned numbers are available for users to assign to undesigned subjects not yet included in *MasterFormat* at any level.

Users should not assign titles to any Divisions that are currently reserved for future expansion. New Groups, Subgroups, or Divisions should not be created by users.

An assigned number in *MasterFormat* should always be used with its associated assigned title, and exclusively that title, regardless of whether the assigned number is a six-digit Level 2 or 3 number or an eight-digit Level 4 number. If a title is modified or a new Level 2, 3, or 4 title is created, then a number should be selected that places the subject among similar existing assigned numbers and titles. These user-defined titles should relate to the coverage explained in the right-hand column of the master list of titles and numbers and should be consistent in structure with titles in that area of *MasterFormat*.

MasterFormat titles are numbered consistently with six digits at Levels 1, 2, and 3, and where further

definition is accommodated with eight digits at Level 4. *User-defined numbers should be consistent with this numbering system.*

Display of MasterFormat Numbers

When displayed in master guide specifications, project manuals, and elsewhere, it is recommended that delimiters be used between pairs of numbers to enhance readability. *MasterFormat* recommends that a space be used as the delimiter between Level 1 and Level 2, and again between Level 2 and Level 3, but a decimal point should be used between Level 3 and Level 4, as well as any additional Levels that individual users may add beyond Level 4 for use in their own systems.

There are several options available for graphic display of the first four Levels within the system, as follows:

11 22 33.44 (*Recommended*)

11 2233.44

112233.44

(The digits 1 through 4 in these examples indicate the Level represented by each pair of digits.)

Regardless of which of these spacing options is used, the delimiter between Levels 3 and 4 should always be a decimal point. If using decimal points in file naming presents issues in the software application being used, other delimiters, such as a dash or underscore (or no delimiter at all), may be substituted for the purposes of the application. If such an approach is followed, the substitution should be carried out consistently, and affected project team members should be made aware of this decision.

Explanations

The explanations in the *MasterFormat* Master List of Numbers, Titles, and Explanations use standard reference terms as added entries to clarify the scope and range of titles. These explanations include descriptions of what is or may be included in a section, commonly used abbreviations and alternate terms, and lists of related *MasterFormat* subjects and their numbered locations.

MasterFormat uses preferred, non-trademarked terminology in its titles. Non-preferred terminology that is in common use is listed in the explanations under *Alternate Terms/Abbreviations* to assist users in finding the proper location in *MasterFormat* for subject matter.

MasterFormat avoids the use of abbreviations in its titles. Widely accepted and commonly understood abbreviations are listed in the explanations under *Alternate Terms/Abbreviations* to assist users in finding the proper location in *MasterFormat* for the commonly abbreviated subject matter.

In exceptions to this rule, *MasterFormat* uses abbreviations in titles provided that 1) the abbreviations are well-known and understood, and 2) using a commonly known abbreviation will help maintain a more reasonable length for a title. The definitions of any abbreviations used are listed in the explanations under *Alternate Terms/Abbreviations*. In these cases, it is also recommended that the user include the definition of the abbreviation within the text of the document or specification section.

Relationship to Other Standards

Relationship to *OmniClass*®

OmniClass® is designed to provide a standardized basis for classifying information created and used by the North American architectural, engineering, and construction industry throughout the full facility life cycle, from conception to demolition or reuse. *OmniClass* classifications encompass all types of construction that make up the built environment.

OmniClass provides a tool for standardizing, organizing, and retrieving information and digital information exchanges. *OmniClass*' scope extends through every scale in the built environment, from completed structures and campuses to individual products and component materials. *OmniClass* also standardizes classifications for actions, people, tools, and information that are part of the design, construction, and maintenance of facilities.

OmniClass Table 22—Work Results is based upon the content provided in *MasterFormat*. Simultaneously, the indexes and explanations of *MasterFormat* draw

information from *OmniClass* Table 23—Products and Table 21—Elements, making it an application of *OmniClass*. For more information on *OmniClass*, visit www.csiresources.org/standards/omniclass.

Relationship to *UniFormat*®

CSI/CSC *UniFormat*® is designed to provide a standardized basis for classifying the physical elements of a facility by their primary function without regard to the work results that will be used to achieve the function. Substructure, shell, interiors, and services are examples of basic functional elements, often referred to as systems or assemblies.

For example, the shell element can be broken down into superstructure (structural frame), exterior vertical enclosures (exterior wall assemblies), and exterior horizontal enclosures (roofing assemblies). The services element can be broken down into conveying (elevator systems), plumbing (domestic water distribution), heating, ventilating, air conditioning (HVAC), fire protection (fire sprinkler systems), and electrical (lighting systems). *UniFormat* is an application of Table 21—Elements of *OmniClass*, and much as *MasterFormat* provides the basis for *OmniClass* Table 22—Work Results, *UniFormat* provides the basis for Table 21.

UniFormat is a companion organizational tool to *MasterFormat*. *UniFormat* is most commonly used at the earlier stages of a project before work results have been specified. *UniFormat* provides a means to organize design criteria, performance requirements, cost data, and descriptive requirements for systems and assemblies before the solutions or work results have been selected. *UniFormat* is used to organize preliminary project descriptions, preliminary cost estimates, and reference details. *MasterFormat* is used to organize outline specifications, full specifications, detailed cost data, and drawing notations. It is appropriate to change from *UniFormat* to *MasterFormat* to classify the physical elements of a project when work results are being specified.

MasterFormat has modeled the organizational structure of 01 80 00 Performance Requirements after *UniFormat*. In a project manual application, a user may use this location in *MasterFormat* to provide performance or other requirements for the functional elements of a project that may include

elements from multiple titles, multiple Divisions, or both.

Relationship to *SectionFormat*®

CSI/CSC publication *SectionFormat*® provides a uniform approach to organizing specification text within specification sections contained in a project manual. *SectionFormat* is a companion organizational tool to *MasterFormat*.

MasterFormat provides a standardized system for sequence, numbers, titles, and organization of project manual content. *SectionFormat* provides a standardized system to organize the information within each specification section in that project manual.

Using *MasterFormat*

MasterFormat supports a wide range of applications, including traditional core applications, and AI-driven integrations across the project lifecycle, thanks to its structured, standardized approach to organizing project information.

Traditional Applications of *MasterFormat*

1. Project Manuals

MasterFormat organizes specifications in a project manual into a hierarchical structure: 50 divisions (e.g. Division 03: Concrete, Division 09: Finishes), each with detailed sections and titles, making the documentation in the project manual clear and easy to search.

In the matter of discipline and trade jurisdictions *MasterFormat*'s organizational structure does not imply how the work specified in a project manual is to be assigned to various design disciplines, trades, or subcontractors. That work is left to the general contractor or design lead to work out with consultants and trade contractors using scope of work or similar documents. *MasterFormat* is not intended to determine which portions of the project manual are prepared by a design discipline, nor is *MasterFormat*'s structure intended to determine which trade performs work described by the

project manual. A discipline or trade is likely to be responsible for subjects from multiple Divisions, as well as from multiple Subgroups. Local practice or regulation will also likely affect how work is designed and performed.

Concerning contract documents *MasterFormat*'s organizational structure does not determine what is and is not a contract document. Generally, the documents included in the Contracting Requirements will include a definition and a listing of the contract documents for a project.

In Procurement Requirements and Contracting Requirements, some owners may use different terminology to refer to documents with established *MasterFormat* titles. Users should alter the *MasterFormat* titles when appropriate and required by the owner. Similarly, it is not necessary to renumber or retitling printed forms and standard contract documents published by various professional societies or contract-issuing bodies to correspond with numbers and titles in this portion of *MasterFormat*.

It is recommended that the table of contents for a project manual list all the *MasterFormat* Groups and Subgroups, regardless of whether the project manual contains any documents or sections within those Groups or Subgroups. If any Division within a Subgroup is used, then all the Divisions of that Subgroup should be listed, with Division numbers not used in the project labeled as "Not Used".

If none of the Divisions within a Subgroup are used, then the Subgroup can be labeled as "Not Used" without separately listing the Divisions within that Subgroup.

The sections should be listed in their numerical order under the appropriate Divisions. Only those sections used in the project manual should be listed; no indication of sections that are not used needs to be included.

2. Electronic Filing

Although *MasterFormat* recommends delimiters when numbers are displayed graphically, this may not be desirable when used in databases or similar software, depending on rules that may be in place for any given field in which information is stored. The key to effectively using *MasterFormat* numbers to

organize electronic information is dependent more on consistency of application than strict adherence to delimiter assignment as recommended in this guide. If delimiters or spaces are to be used, always use the same delimiters and spaces in the same locations in the number structure.

For example:

11 22 16
11 22 16.13
11 22 16.16

or

112216
112216.13
112216.16

or

112216
112216_13
112216_16

Lower-Level (more detailed) numbers and titles may be used for internal electronic filing purposes. In the case of specifications, a user may have multiple versions of the same specification section for different clients or for different types of projects.

For example, following the rules provided in this guide under Level 4 and 5 numbers, the standard heading 23 61 16 Reciprocating Refrigerant Compressors could be subdivided into alternate specification sections for different types of projects. The multiple versions of the section would then be identified with appropriately assigned Level 4 or 5 numbers for internal reference. When the sections are used in a project manual, they would be presented to other project team members with the standard number and title 23 61 16 Reciprocating Refrigerant Compressors. The lower-level numbers and titles would only be used for the identification and interfiling of the multiple versions of the same section in a firm or organizational library.

3. Naming Product Data Files

MasterFormat is not intended to provide a technical or product data filing system, as there is often not a single location where a product may be found in *MasterFormat*. Many products are used for multiple

purposes or work results and may be found in multiple locations in *MasterFormat*.

This relation between specification sections and products can be useful for providing pointers to products based on their uses, but it can be confusing if used as a primary organizational structure for products.

Names of products may appear in some titles in *MasterFormat* when they are synonymous with the work result, but generally there is a conceptual difference between products and their use in work results. Products which might be included with a work result but are not included in the title are often listed in the Explanations Column for the title, under the heading “Products.”

OmniClass Table 23—Products provides a tool for classifying products, with single locations provided for any given product class, regardless of the different types of work results in which the product may be employed.

Suppliers’ and subcontractors’ data, such as qualification information or submittals, may be identified by the work result they supply or install. The work of suppliers and subcontractors often transcends Division boundaries, requiring a system for multiple references to *MasterFormat* titles. A recommended alternative solution is to use other *OmniClass* Tables such as Table 33—Disciplines or Table 32—Services.

4. Cost Data Applications-Cost Estimating, Budgeting, and Financial Tracking

Cost analysis requires the identification of line items, which are often related to products and activities. An identification scheme based on *MasterFormat* can be as flexible as appropriate for any firm or project’s needs.

OmniClass Table 21—Elements or CSI/CSC *UniFormat* are also recommended when dealing with construction costing applications in the earlier stages of a project, before work results have been specified.

Organizing unit price databases using the same numbering and titling format used for specifying and naming data files benefits the user through increased uniformity and standardization. Familiarity with

MasterFormat allows users to relate specification requirements, product information, and cost data to a single organizational standard.

Numbers and titles under “Procurement Requirements” and “Contracting Requirements” in Division 00 identify cost items related to bonds, insurance, permits, fees, and other general items that may be more preliminary in nature.

Numbers and titles in Division 01 identify unit costs for temporary construction facilities and controls, mobilization, project site administration, and other general requirement cost items often related to construction phase activities.

Numbers and titles in the other Subgroups of the Specifications Group identify costs related to work results and their construction or installation.

MasterFormat helps estimators classify costs based on divisions (e.g., 03 – Concrete, 26 – Electrical).

MasterFormat facilitates quantity takeoffs and bid comparisons. Organizing and tabulating cost reports may require indicating or summarizing products and activities. Using *MasterFormat* numbers and titles will aid users in making estimates about material costs while analyzing the report.

5. Organizing Drawing and Model Notations/BIM Integration

An important strategy for the naming of drawing or BIM objects is related to the need to link requirements between complementary documents. One must examine the entire set of contract documents to determine all the requirements for a single product. Notations on drawings should use terminology consistent with those used in the specifications in order to tie the specified work results and activities to their locations and number as identified by the drawing or model.

Reference keynoting applications have adopted *MasterFormat* as a base numbering system, to enhance cross-referencing and coordination between drawings, BIM objects, and specifications.

6. Construction Market Data

Market data reporting agencies routinely use *MasterFormat* to identify products specified in a

project manual during the procurement stage. This practice allows users to quickly identify substitution and sales potential for their products and services.

Project Management and Scheduling

MasterFormat integrates with CPM scheduling tools by associating tasks with *MasterFormat* divisions.

MasterFormat streamlines procurement and resource planning.

7. Facility Management and Ongoing Operations

Facility managers use *MasterFormat* numbers and titles to identify products incorporated into their buildings, and to identify items that may be referenced in several documents.

The *MasterFormat* titles related to operation and maintenance provide a scheme for specifying predictable maintenance at time of installation, and for recording general life cycle maintenance information.

The numbers and titles can be taken from the original project specifications and other documents or used by facility management staff to organize asset maintenance information after construction and handover e.g. to enable structured handover of data for O&M (Operations and Maintenance) maintenance manuals and help resolve disputes with consistent project documentation.

MasterFormat supports lifecycle asset tracking and work orders.

8. Project Collaboration

MasterFormat helps architects, engineers, contractors, and facility managers communicate using a common language, reducing miscommunication and boosting efficiency.

9. Integration with Software Platforms and Digital Tools

MasterFormat integrates with specification software platforms that are supported by providers offering editable, pre-written specification sections aligned with *MasterFormat*.

AI-Enhanced Applications with *MasterFormat*

1. Automated Specification Generation and Document Management

AI tools can produce initial drafts or revise specification sections as prompted and learn from previous projects categorized by *MasterFormat*.

Natural language processing (NLP) models can automatically generate construction specifications based on the *MasterFormat* structure.

2. AI-Assisted Standards Access and Classification (*MasterFormat* Classifiers)

This includes tools offering digital access across standards through an application programming interface (API), and generative pre-trained transformer (GPT)-powered classifiers that analyze product or project descriptions to suggest the appropriate *MasterFormat* Division or Section—for example, mapping ‘high efficiency condensing boiler’ to Division 23 - HVAC.

3. AI-Driven Specification Writing Tools and Quality Checking

AI systems can auto-generate specification document frameworks-like tables of contents-and identify inconsistencies or outdated entries.

4. Smart Analytics for Conflict Detection & Risk Reduction

AI tools analyze project specs to flag potential conflicts—such as mismatches between architectural finishes and structural requirements-ensuring a ‘copilot’ approach to design validation.

5. Efficiency and Predictive Intelligence

AI streamlines specification authoring by recognizing common content patterns (since 80% of projects overlap), emphasizing regulatory issues, and predicting material or timeline risks.

6. Chatbots, Digital Assistants and Collaboration Enhancers

Construction-focused AI chatbots can utilize *MasterFormat* as a reference ontology to respond to user inquiries accurately. Assistants can access division and section libraries to deliver instant, context-aware guidance, enhancing real-time collaboration and quality assurance across teams.

7. Smart Building & Commissioning Integration

Division 27 and Division 25 (Commissioning) specifications now include AI-enabled systems (IoT, analytics, video surveillance) in smart buildings.

AI-enabled building systems: Division 25 of *MasterFormat* (Integrated Automation) plays a crucial role in designing and implementing smart building systems that use AI and operational technologies for tasks like predicting performance issues, optimizing energy efficiency, and improving indoor air quality.

Automated building management: AI can be used to automate various building functions, such as security, energy management, and maintenance, with *MasterFormat* providing a framework for classifying and managing the relevant system components.

8. Sustainability

MasterFormat divisions can integrate with AI and standards like ASTM E2129 to organize sustainability data alongside traditional specifications.

AI tools could help identify sustainable materials and systems, categorized by *MasterFormat*, to meet certification and compliance requirements.

9. Cost Estimating and Supply Chain Management

AI can help with predictive cost estimation by analyzing past projects that match specific *MasterFormat* sections. It then uses this historical data to forecast costs for each section (e.g., electrical, HVAC, plumbing) and produce more accurate project cost predictions. AI-powered takeoff and estimation software can automate takeoff and

quantity estimation, integrating with *MasterFormat* classifications to generate standardized reports.

MasterFormat helps categorize and organize materials, which AI tools can then use to streamline procurement, ensuring materials are ordered on time and meet specification requirements.

AI could utilize the *MasterFormat* data to track the status of material orders and deliveries, making sure each item is being sourced based on its *MasterFormat* classification.

10. Project Scheduling/Planning

AI-powered scheduling platforms can utilize *MasterFormat* codes to create more accurate and comprehensive schedules, aligning activities with industry best practices and enabling better resource allocation.

11. Natural Language Processing (NLP) for Document Review and Classification

AI can extract and classify information from specs, RFIs, change orders, and submittals into *MasterFormat* divisions using natural language processing (NLP).

NLP helps users (architects, engineers, contractors) query specifications or locate information within the *MasterFormat* structure. Instead of manually searching through lengthy specification documents, an AI-powered NLP system can quickly deliver answers based on the specified section or project context.

12. Design Analysis, Optimization, and BIM Integration

AI models can recommend material or system options based on cost, performance, and division-level classifications.

AI can help create building designs that follow *MasterFormat* codes by working with Building Information Modeling (BIM) tools. AI can automatically suggest specific materials or construction methods based on the relevant *MasterFormat* codes.

13. Automated Submittal Review and RFI (Request for Information) Generation

AI tools can verify submittals against specification sections (e.g., Division 23 for HVAC) for compliance.

During construction, if specifications lack information or are unclear, the AI can generate RFIs based on identified gaps in *MasterFormat* sections.

14. Risk Assessment and QA/QC

Machine learning models use division-specific data to identify potential construction risks. AI can analyze construction documents to verify completeness or compliance with codes, regulations, and industry standards based on the *MasterFormat* structure.

15. Digital Twin Integration

AI-enhanced digital twins can utilize *MasterFormat* codes to organize asset data for simulation, maintenance, and performance monitoring.

16. Construction Robotics and Automation

AI-driven construction robotics can be associated with *MasterFormat* divisions for task classification and sequencing.

Summary of Recommendations

SUBJECT	RECOMMENDATIONS	OPTIONS	USE RESTRICTIONS
Groups	Two titled unnumbered Groups.	None.	Do not create new Groups.
Subgroups	Seven titled unnumbered Subgroups.	None.	Do not create new Subgroups.
Divisions	Fifty numbered Divisions. Divisions 00–49.	None.	Do not use Divisions designated as reserved for future expansion. Do not create new Divisions.
Level 2 Numbers	Three pairs of digits ending with 00. (XX XX 00)	None.	Do not use other than the recommended numbering systems for Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 titles.
Level 3 Numbers	Three pairs of digits. (XX XX XX)	None.	
Level 4 Numbers	Three pairs of digits followed by a decimal point and two more digits. (XX XX XX.XX)	Option for detailed titles.	
Level 5 Numbers	Three pairs of digits followed by a decimal point and two more digits followed by a decimal point and any combination of digits and letters. (XX XX XX.XX.ABCD12)	User option to create titles or versions for internal uses.	Do not use for project manuals or other uses beyond the internal uses of the specific user or firm.
Graphical Display of Numbers	Insert spaces between Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 pairs of digits. Insert decimal point ahead of Level 4 pair of digits. (XX XX XX.XX)	Insert spaces only between Level 1 and Level 2 pairs of digits (XX XXXX.XX). Keep three pairs of numbers together with no spaces (XXXXXX.XX).	Do not use graphical displays other than the recommended or optional choices.
Electronic File Numbers	Maintain consistency in use or nonuse of delimiters (spaces and decimal points).	Use any of graphical display of numbers options above.	
Additional Titles and Numbers	Comply with above recommendations and restrictions regarding titling and numbering of Groups, Subgroups, Divisions, and Sections. Locate user-created title and number as appropriate within standard titles and numbers.	User option to create. Use any unassigned Level 2, Level 3, or Level 4 number within an assigned Division.	Do not assign a different number to a standard title. Do not assign a different title to a standard number. Do not assign a number within a Division reserved for future expansion.
Terminology	Use assigned titles.	None.	Avoid the use of non-preferred terminology for user-created titles.
Project Manual Table of Contents	List all Groups and Subgroups. Add "Not Used" to Groups and Subgroups not used in the Project Manual. List all Divisions 00–49. Add "Not Used" to Divisions not used within used Subgroups. List only Sections that are used in the Project Manual.	Do not list Divisions within Groups or Subgroups that are noted as "Not Used."	Do not list unused Sections.

The above table is intended only as a summation of information included throughout this Applications Guide. Users are strongly encouraged to read the Applications Guide in full for a more comprehensive discussion of these recommendations and *MasterFormat* usage.

History

Since it was introduced in 1963, *MasterFormat*, as it is now known, has been widely accepted as a standard format for organizing specifications in the United States and Canada. In the words of its original authors, *MasterFormat* is designed to fulfill “a pressing need for a national format for construction specifications.” First published as part of the “CSI Format for Construction Specifications,” it was later used as the basis for the “Uniform System for Construction Specifications, Data Filing, and Cost Accounting—Title One Buildings” published in 1966. The “Uniform System” was developed and endorsed by the following organizations:

- American Institute of Architects
- American Society of Landscape Architects
- Associated General Contractors of America Inc.
- Associated Specialty Contractors
- Construction Products Manufacturing Council
- National Society of Professional Engineers
- Construction Specifications Institute

In 1966, a similar effort in Canada produced “The Building Construction Index” (BCI), based on the 16-Division format that had been introduced by the Specification Writers Association of Canada, renamed Construction Specifications Canada in 1974.

The U.S. and Canadian formats were merged into a single format in 1972 and published as the *Uniform Construction Index* (UCI). The UCI was a comprehensive framework for organizing information contained in project manuals, as well as providing a basis for data filing and project cost classification.

In 1978, Construction Specifications Canada joined with the Construction Specifications Institute to produce the first edition of *MasterFormat*, introduced by CSI as MP-2-1 and by CSC as Document 004E. It incorporated a complete organizational format for project manuals by including bidding requirements, contract forms, and conditions of the contract, in addition to the 16-Division list of five-digit section numbers and titles used primarily for specifications.

The first revised edition of *MasterFormat* was published in 1983. It retained the basic principles of organization contained in the previous edition; however, revisions and additions recognized the needs of the engineering disciplines.

The 1988 edition included revisions and additions needed to recognize new products and developments in the construction industry and was based on input from *MasterFormat* users.

The 1995 edition of *MasterFormat* underwent more extensive public review and coordination with industry users than had any previous edition. It incorporated many minor revisions in section numbers and titles, and several changes in style and presentation. There were also some significant rearrangements of section numbers and titles, particularly in Divisions 1, 2, 13, 15, and 16. This was done largely in an effort to address the overcrowding of these Divisions. The Applications Guide was expanded to provide specific information on proper uses of *MasterFormat*.

The 2004 edition of *MasterFormat* resulted from an unprecedented attempt at obtaining industry-wide participation in the development process carried out by the *MasterFormat* Expansion Task Team (MFETT). This effort drew participants from many parts of the construction industry in North America, including architects, engineers, specifiers, contractors, and subcontractors representing a wide variety of professional, contractor, trade, and manufacturing organizations. Due to the expanded scope of *MasterFormat*, special emphasis was placed on input for highway, telecommunications, and process engineering work. The result was the most dramatic change in the standard’s history, expanding the number of Divisions from 16 to 50, and changing *MasterFormat’s* base numbers from five digits to six.

Since 2006, *MasterFormat* has been on a regular revision schedule, as described in the Application Guide section above titled “*MasterFormat* Revision Process.”

MasterFormat Groups, Subgroups, and Divisions

Procurement and Contracting Requirements Group

Division 00—Procurement and Contracting Requirements

Introductory Information

Procurement Requirements

Contracting Requirements

Specifications Group

General Requirements Subgroup

Division 01—General Requirements

Facility Construction Subgroup

Division 02—Existing Conditions

Division 03—Concrete

Division 04—Masonry

Division 05—Metals

Division 06—Wood, Plastics, and Composites

Division 07—Thermal and Moisture Protection

Division 08—Openings

Division 09—Finishes

Division 10—Specialties

Division 11—Equipment

Division 12—Furnishings

Division 13—Special Construction

Division 14—Conveying Equipment

Division 15—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 16—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 17—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 18—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 19—Reserved for Future Expansion

Facility Services Subgroup

Division 20—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 21—Fire Suppression

Division 22—Plumbing

Division 23—Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Division 24—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 25—Integrated Automation

Division 26—Electrical

Division 27—Communications

Division 28—Electronic Safety and Security

Division 29—Reserved for Future Expansion

Site and Infrastructure Subgroup

Division 30—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 31—Earthwork

Division 32—Site Improvements

Division 33—Utilities

Division 34—Transportation

Division 35—Waterway and Marine Construction

Division 36—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 37—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 38—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 39—Reserved for Future Expansion

Process Equipment Subgroup

Division 40—Process Interconnections

Division 41—Material Processing and Handling Equipment

Division 42—Process Heating, Cooling, and Drying Equipment

Division 43—Process Gas and Liquid Handling, Purification, and Storage Equipment

Division 44—Pollution and Waste Control Equipment

Division 45—Industry-Specific Manufacturing Equipment

Division 46—Water and Wastewater Equipment

Division 47—Reserved for Future Expansion

Division 48—Electrical Power Generation

Division 49—Reserved for Future Expansion