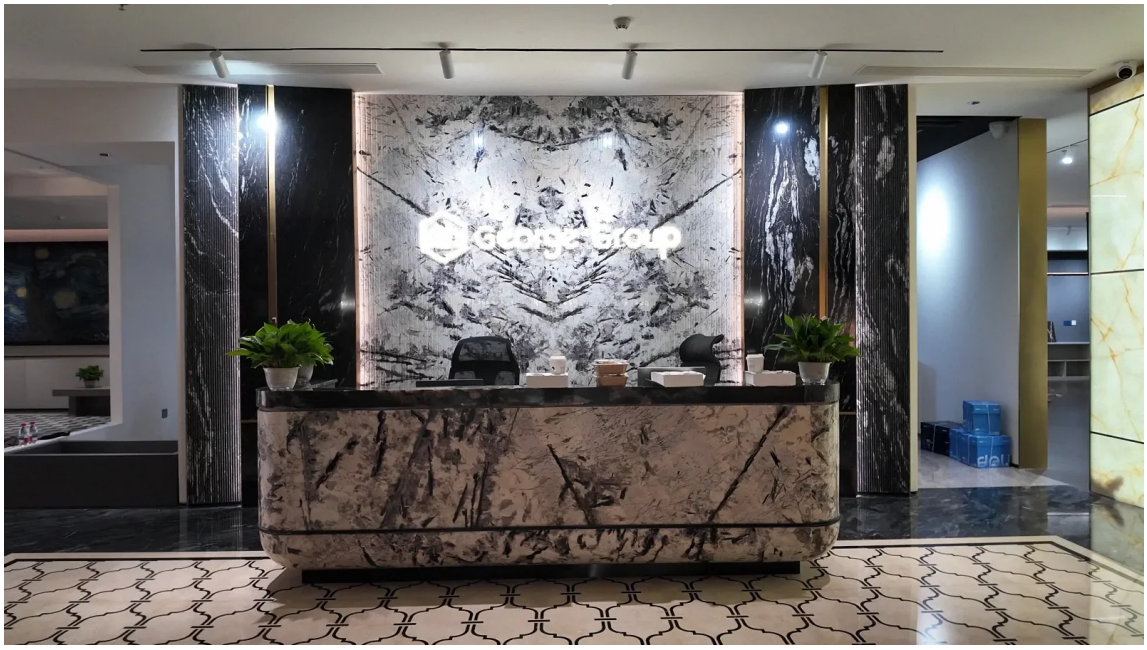
Stone & Countertops Procurement and Fabrication Planning

Material choices, slab and vein decisions, templates, cutouts, support, quotations and physical-piece records for project buyers.



GeorgeBuild stone display at the new headquarters. This official showroom image is not a project handover or a slab-allocation record.

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The governing decision

Order a defined set of fabricated pieces from selected material and coordinated drawings. Net surface area alone cannot specify slabs, seams, support or delivery.

Six decisions before the stone is cut

Decision	Why it changes the purchase
Use and destination	Food preparation, vanity, bar, outdoor service and decorative cladding have different exposure and regulatory conditions.
Material identity	Natural stone, engineered quartz/mineral composites, manufactured porcelain/sintered surfaces and solid surface are different product families.
Selected slab or production lot	Full-surface pattern, usable dimensions, defects/repairs, finish and matching cannot be established from a small color chip.
Piece and seam plan	A visual layout must coexist with stock size, handling route, supports, cutouts and site joints.
Ready template and interfaces	Cabinets, finished walls, appliances, sinks, taps and supports define the final geometry.
Complete commercial scope	Material, fabrication, edge/cutout work, supports, delivery and installation need the same stated boundary.

This publication is for developers, architects, contractors, fabricators and procurement teams coordinating countertops and related backsplashes, upstands and waterfall cladding. It is a sourced technical procurement guide with original, bounded teaching examples. It does not supply a structural design, product certificate, workplace exposure plan or customer-approved cutting file.

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Separate the records

A material code identifies the selected surface; a slab/lot reference identifies source material; a Piece ID identifies a fabricated item; a drawing revision identifies its geometry. One item can need more than one of these records. Reusing the color name as the only identifier makes a damaged replacement, seam change or wrong cutout difficult to resolve.

Compare natural stone with manufactured alternatives

Family	Reason to consider it	Tradeoff that remains
Granite or another siliceous natural stone	Natural mineral pattern is part of the design, with the selected slab and finish reviewed for use	Natural variation, resin/mesh or repairs where present, porosity and individual slab condition still matter.
Marble / calcareous natural stone	The brief values its natural movement and accepts the corresponding care and appearance changes	Acid etching and staining are separate issues; a sealer is not an acid-proof coating.
Engineered quartz / mineral composite	A named manufacturer-defined surface and pattern range meets the use and legal brief	Verify the actual formulation/product documentation, heat/chemical restrictions and destination rules; do not assign a universal silica percentage.
Porcelain / sintered / ultracompact surface	The exact manufactured product offers the required finish and documented application scope	Edge, cutout, support and fabrication rules are product-specific; labels do not make every sheet interchangeable.
Solid surface	A homogeneous surface and manufacturer-supported repair/finishing route fit the brief	Heat, scratches, color/finish and achievable repair appearance still need consideration.

A useful choice follows the intended use rather than a single hardness ranking. For frequent acidic food preparation, the etching discussion can outweigh a preferred marble pattern. For a feature bar, that visual priority may justify a different care brief. If local rules exclude a material, appearance and price do not resolve eligibility.

Natural-stone chemical distinctions and sealer limitations are explained by the Natural Stone Institute. Manufacturer care examples for composite and solid surfaces remain specific to their products. [T01] [T03] [T07]

Separate etching, staining, heat and repairability

The Natural Stone Institute describes calcium-carbonate-rich stone as sensitive to acids and distinguishes it from siliceous stone. Its care guide says impregnating sealers improve stain resistance rather than make stone stain-proof. These are different mechanisms: a stain-resistant treatment is not proof of resistance to acid etching. [T01]

Brief or concern	Decision consequence
No visible etching from kitchen acids	Review the actual stone composition and finish; do not accept a sealer promise as a substitute for that requirement.
Minimal visible everyday marks	Compare the actual finish and sample under intended lighting. A darker or textured surface may show marks differently, not automatically less.
Direct hot cookware or a heat appliance	Use the selected manufacturer instructions and intended appliance arrangement; do not infer unlimited heat tolerance from a material name.
Repair after scratching or local damage	Ask what a qualified repair can achieve on this product/finish and what must be replaced. A generic repairable label does not promise invisible results.

Caesarstone instructs users of its quartz/mineral surfaces to use trivets/hot pads and cutting boards and cautions against prolonged chemical exposure. Corian similarly limits direct heat exposure and explains that many solid-surface damage conditions can be repaired, with professional assistance for appropriate cases. These examples do not establish the same behavior for all brands. [T07] [T03]

Choose the care brief with the surface

Document the accepted finish, anticipated appearance change and actual cleaning/care instructions. Avoid invented annual sealing intervals, scratch-proof claims or universal temperature limits.

Three natural-stone routes in the GEORGE catalog

Public route	Named examples in the collection	What the name cannot settle
George Stone granite [G02]	Black Galaxy, Tan Brown and Blue Pearl appear as collection selections.	Which physical slab/bundle, usable dimensions, finish, repair condition, thickness and fabrication details will be supplied.
George Stone marble [G03]	Calacatta Viola, Palissandro Blue and Dark Emperador appear in the reviewed collection.	A small sample or material trade name cannot establish full-slab movement or acceptance of a specific fissure/repair.
George Stone quartzite [G04]	Taj Mahal, Aquarella and Patagonia appear in the reviewed collection.	A trade name does not provide a project-specific geological test, support design or guaranteed match between separate slabs.

These are sourcing routes and public catalog names, not a verified count of available slabs or new NOVARMIA inventory. Ask for the actual selected material record before treating two quotations bearing the same name as equivalent.

Keep the project scope concrete

George Stone's countertop page identifies granite, marble and quartzite applications and discusses dimensions, finish, slab matching, edges and appliance/sink openings. This gives a real group route for a countertop request. The public page does not provide the buyer's actual slab assignment, final template or acceptance record. [G01]

Third-party products remain examples

The Cosentino, Caesarstone and Corian documents used here explain named material decisions. Their presence is not a claim that NOVARMIA supplies every named brand or holds their certifications.

Destination rules can decide the material before price

Current Australian official guidance describes a ban on the manufacture, supply, processing and installation of engineered-stone benchtops, panels and slabs from July 1, 2024. Its definition and exclusions must be checked against the actual product; a name such as quartz, mineral or sintered is not a legal classification by itself. [T05]

A useful purchasing sequence

Step	Output
Identify the destination and application	The authority and rules relevant to the actual product and work.
Obtain current product/SDS information	Material identity and composition evidence, including relevant crystalline-silica information.
Resolve eligibility and fabrication responsibilities	A documented review before an order assumes that manufacture or site processing is permitted.
Then compare finish, layout and commercial offers	Only candidates within the applicable legal and technical scope remain in the comparison.

Do not substitute a low-silica marketing phrase for a current safety data sheet or applicable definition. Likewise, an exclusion from one engineered-stone ban does not mean fabrication is dust-free or automatically safe. Processing natural as well as engineered stone can create hazardous respirable dust. [T04]

Time-sensitive rules

This publication records the October 29, 2026 research date. Recheck applicable rules when selecting and ordering material; do not turn an advisory meeting or discussion draft into an enacted ban.

Select the slab and the layout as separate decisions

Record	What it proves or controls
Material/finish sample	Color family, texture, sheen and a limited view of variation.
Full-slab/lot identity and photographs	The actual source face or lot intended for the job, with a scale/orientation and usable boundary.
Slab condition record	Fissures, chips, repairs, resin/mesh where present, discoloration and areas excluded from cutting.
Piece layout over the selected source	Where each face, seam, cutout and waterfall turn will occur.
Acceptance of actual layout	The named decision, drawing/revision and acknowledged visual/technical conditions.

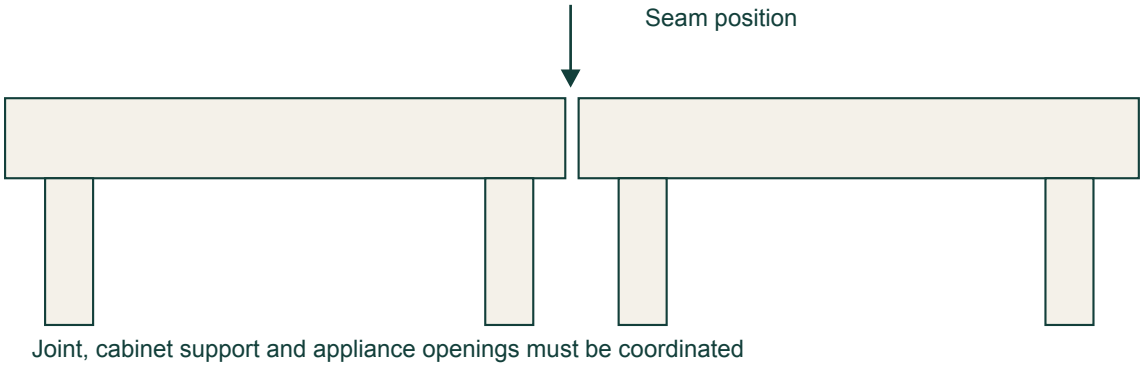
A dramatic vein can be desirable across the island but awkward when it crosses a sink bridge or turns onto a waterfall. Decide the focal areas and allowed interruptions before cutting. The useful approval is the layout of real pieces against identified source material, not a broad instruction to match the sample.

Do not promise natural symmetry

Bookmatching, vein matching and an uninterrupted grain direction are different visual goals. A mirrored appearance depends on the actual adjacent faces and available material. Retain the slab sequence and face orientation in the layout, and price any added source material that the desired arrangement needs.

A decorative showroom photograph may illustrate a pattern arrangement. It is not proof that the same slab face is in stock, reserved for this order or suitable for the proposed geometry.

Place seams around structure, cutouts and the delivery route



A seam is coordinated with the piece boundaries and supporting structure. This schematic specifies no universal joint width or support span.

Reason for a seam	Tradeoff
Available source dimensions	A split can make a long surface feasible, but introduces a visible joint and a support/detail decision.
Handling and access	Smaller pieces may pass the site route; they still need a safe handling plan, joint access and acceptable visual layout.
Sink/cooktop or weak section	The opening, remaining material and support may constrain seam location; a seam cannot be moved solely for appearance.
L-shape or change of direction	The corner geometry, vein flow and support arrangement need one resolved piece plan.

Cosentino's Dekton manual discourages joints in cutout areas and provides configuration-specific alternatives. Its guidance is a reason to review the precise assembly, not a universal seam distance to copy onto natural stone or another product. [T02]

A resolved geometric review

Teaching layout: a cutout extends from x = 400 to 1,200 mm along a top. A proposed seam at x = 1,000 passes through that opening zone. A seam at x = 1,400 is outside it by 200 mm. The second position resolves that specific intersection only; the product rule, source layout, joint detail and support still require their own review.

Edge thickness, miter build-up and waterfall cladding differ

Detail	Specify explicitly
Flat/eased exposed edge	Actual material thickness, finished edge profile, visible face and any requested underside treatment.
Laminated or built-up edge	Additional strips, joint/adhesive, return depth and support; visual depth is not necessarily slab thickness.
Mitered apron/skirt	Face/return geometry, internal reinforcement and relation to cabinet support.
Waterfall side	Finished height, floor condition, joint/vein turn, visible back and the actual supporting function.

For its cabinet-cladding waterfall application, the Dekton manual states that the countertop must rest on the cabinet structure and that the waterfall cladding has no structural function. A thick-looking side cannot be assumed to carry the top. Other materials/details need their own design. [T02]

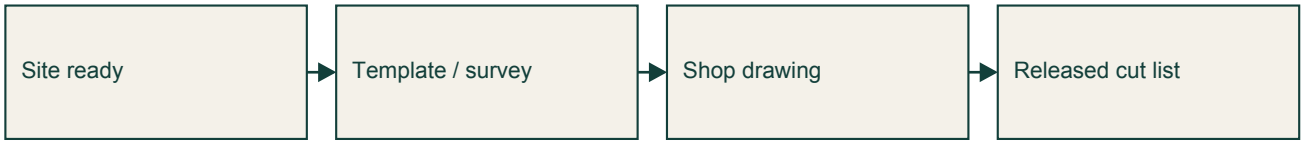
Price the fabricated geometry

A top with one eased front edge and two exposed ends has a different fabrication scope from one with a mitered skirt, polished underside and waterfall. If the quotation is per square meter, keep the edge and return work separately identifiable rather than treating identical plan areas as identical work.

Teaching edge length

For a 2,600 x 650 mm rectangular top with only the front and both short ends exposed, the stated finished-edge length is 2,600 + 650 + 650 = 3,900 mm, or 3.9 m. The rear edge, cutout perimeter and separate upstand are outside this example's edge scope.

Template after the controlling site conditions are ready



A changed cabinet, appliance or seam can reopen downstream records

Site-ready conditions feed the measured template, coordinated drawing and cutting list. A later cabinet/appliance change loops back through the affected records.

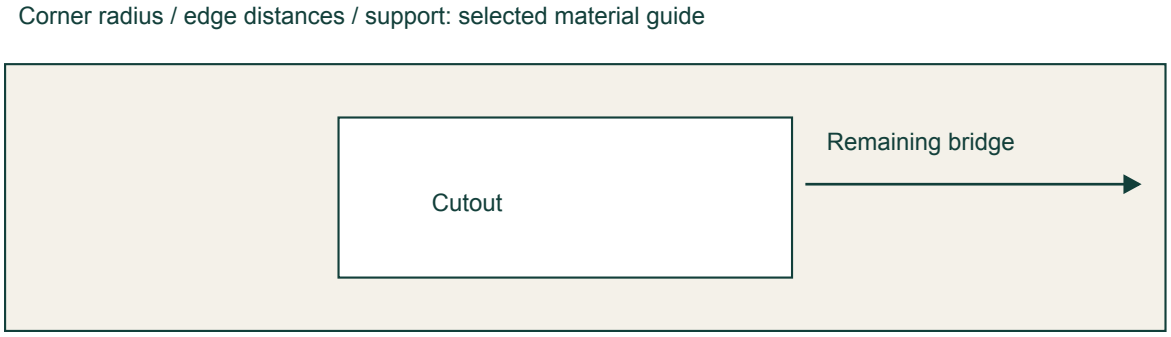
Controlling condition	Why it matters
Cabinets fixed, level and supported	The top dimensions and load-bearing lines depend on their actual location and plane.
Finished wall and floor references	Scribes, upstands, end returns, overhang datum and waterfall height need defined surfaces.
Final sink, tap and appliance information	Model/market version, mounting style, cutout template, connections and access control the openings.
Support and installation scope	Brackets, frames, substrate, joint access and responsibility cannot be left to the piece count.

Cosentino's named-system installation guide checks cabinet level, dimensions and full bearing before placement. The principle is useful; its numeric clearances and product details are not adopted as universal values here. [T02]

What makes a template releasable

Record survey date, datum, dimensions, tolerances/acceptance basis, appliance/sink template versions and the reviewer. A plan dimension can be a design input, but it cannot masquerade as a completed site survey. If the site is not ready, keep the unresolved conditions and their owners visible rather than label the template approved.

A sink cutout is more than the bowl outline



The cutout leaves front, rear and end material, with tap/service zones and support to coordinate. The illustration sets no universal bridge width or radius.

Interface	Resolve together
Top-, flush- or under-mount sink	Cutout dimensions, exposed edge, ledge/recess where applicable, seal and retaining/support arrangement.
Tap and accessories	Hole centers, base/washer/nut clearance, splashback spacing and access from below.
Plumbing and cabinet interior	Bowl, waste/disposal, trap, drawers, shelves and service/removal route.
Remaining material and support	Actual geometry around the opening, product requirements and the supporting detail.

Teaching geometry: a 650 mm-deep top with a 400 mm-deep cutout leaves 250 mm in total before allocating front and rear strips. A proposed 80 mm front strip leaves 170 mm at the rear. Those numbers describe geometry only; they do not establish safe bridge widths or adequate tap space.

Resolve a conflict at the assembly level

If the tap fastening or bowl conflicts with a drawer rail, moving only the hole on the stone drawing may create a new bowl or splashback conflict. Coordinate the fixture, cabinet and top together, then issue consistent revisions. The fabricator should work from the final selected model/template, not a similar sink photograph.

Cooktops, support and ventilation need one coordinated section

An appliance body dimension, a countertop cutout and the required cabinet opening are separate. Preserve the exact model and market version, installation style, ventilation/heat requirements, electrical/gas connections and service route. A correct stone opening can coexist with an unsuitable cabinet below it.

Change	Consequence
New appliance model	Recheck the actual template, fixing clips, body depth, underside space and source-specific installation restrictions.
New surface thickness or edge build-up	Review clip engagement, recess details, cabinet top level and opening geometry.
Added support rail	Check that its load path and position do not obstruct the appliance, services or required air path.
Nearby splashback or wall cladding	Coordinate heat/clearance conditions using both product and appliance instructions.

Support is not a single overhang number

The Dekton manual distinguishes support/overhang cases by thickness, shape and cutouts. Its tables and details cannot be collapsed into one generic allowance for every countertop. Obtain the applicable selected-system support arrangement; no support span or cantilever capacity is assigned by this book. [T02]

For an island, show both the supporting cabinet/frame and the intended seating space. A bracket that solves support but blocks knee space or an appliance drawer has not resolved the overall brief. A changed seam, cutout or waterfall can require a new review even when the outside dimensions remain unchanged.

Calculate gross piece area without calling it slab yield

Teaching piece schedule	Calculation	Gross area
Two equal rectangular pieces	2 x 1,600 x 700 mm / 1,000,000	2.24 m²
One upstand envelope	1 x 2,600 x 100 mm / 1,000,000	0.26 m²
Combined rectangular-envelope area	2.24 + 0.26	2.50 m²

These are declared outer rectangles. They do not deduct cutouts or account for miter strips, edge build-ups, defects, vein direction, cutting allowance or source offcuts. The actual cut list may contain additional fabricated pieces. Keep the quantity and dimension basis attached to every area result.

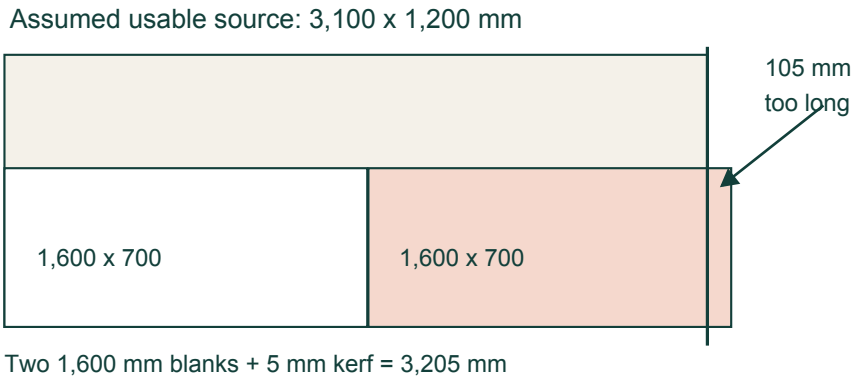
Why no fixed waste percentage solves the layout

Two materials with the same slab format can require different allocations when a vein or defect crosses a focal piece. Two tops with equal plan area can have different seam, edge and handling constraints. Use an actual slab/lot layout and cutting plan to decide source quantity; do not divide total net area by slab area and present the rounded answer as a verified slab count.

Workbook boundary

Area & Allocation calculates gross rectangular-envelope area and stores a reviewed manual allocation. It does not test a blank against a slab, optimize nesting, deduct sink/cooktop holes or generate a machining file.

An area surplus can still fail a two-piece fit



Illustrative rectangular cutting envelopes with a kerf. Actual usable source boundaries, patterns, repairs and fabrication allowances still govern the real layout.

Teaching assumptions

Assume a defect-free usable rectangle of 3,100 x 1,200 mm; two required blanks each 1,600 x 700 mm; 5 mm between adjacent cuts. Consider axis-aligned placements only. These are not supplied slab sizes or machine settings.

Check	Result
Area comparison	Source 3.72 m² exceeds two blanks at 2.24 m². This alone does not establish fit.
Both blanks along the source length	1,600 + 5 + 1,600 = 3,205 mm; exceeds 3,100 by 105 mm.
Both blanks side by side across its width	700 + 5 + 700 = 1,405 mm; exceeds 1,200 by 205 mm.
Rotate a blank by 90 degrees	Its 1,600 mm dimension exceeds the 1,200 mm source width.

Under those axis-aligned assumptions, two such blanks do not fit the one usable rectangle. Reduce/split a piece through an approved seam plan, obtain a suitable different source allocation, or revise the design. This conclusion is a bounded geometric illustration, not a full slab-optimization result.

An actual fabrication layout also needs trim edges, kerfs, defects, vein direction and safe handling. None of those is represented by the simple area calculation.

Seam width and cut allowance are different dimensions

Teaching finished assembly

Assume a straight finished run of 2,600 mm composed of two equal finished pieces and a 3 mm joint. Each finished piece length = (2,600 - 3) / 2 = 1,298.5 mm. Two pieces plus the joint give 1,298.5 + 3 + 1,298.5 = 2,600 mm.

The finished joint is an assembly dimension. A saw kerf is material removed during fabrication. Edge finishing or a miter can require another blank allowance. They cannot be exchanged simply because each is expressed in millimeters.

Dimension	Where it belongs
Finished piece length	Coordinated fabrication drawing and actual piece schedule.
Joint width / location	Finished assembly and seam detail, including its support and visual acceptance.
Cutting and finishing allowance	Fabricator's material-specific cut plan and process.
Wall fitting / movement detail	The selected installation detail; not a hidden deduction from a nominal room length.

A revision can increase the blank without changing the top

Adding a built-up edge or changing the selected miter finish can require more source material while preserving the visible outside run. Conversely, widening a seam alters the finished-piece dimensions even when the overall run stays 2,600 mm. Update the relevant records rather than reuse an old area total as evidence that nothing changed.

Plan the handling route before committing to a large one-piece top

Stage	Procurement information
Shop to packing frame	Piece ID, orientation, vulnerable cutouts, selected handling/packing method and component protection.
Transport and unloading	Package dimensions/mass from the supplier, lifting/access constraints, receiving equipment and responsible parties.
Site route	Door/turn/stair/lift dimensions, work area and any required temporary access arrangement.
Placement and joining	Ready cabinets/supports, crew/equipment, seam access, fixture installation order and protection of completed work.

A large source slab does not prove that its finished one-piece top can enter the building. Use actual package and piece geometry against the measured route. A proposed seam can help handling but must also satisfy the material, support and visual plan.

Do not make mass or capacity assumptions

Obtain actual piece/package mass and the competent handling plan; no density default, lifting capacity or safe carry orientation is supplied here. The selected fabricator's process and local workplace requirements control handling. A procurement drawing is not a lifting design.

A separate waterfall, upstand or narrow strip needs its own protection and identity. Counting only the main horizontal tops makes it easy to receive the right crate count while missing a small but critical fabricated item.

Silica controls belong in the fabrication plan

The joint OSHA/NIOSH 2026 alert addresses respirable crystalline silica generated by stone-countertop manufacturing, finishing and installation, including natural and engineered materials. It emphasizes engineering/work-practice controls and warns that water alone may not ensure adequate exposure control. A wet-cutting label is not proof of a safe workplace. [T04]

What a project buyer can coordinate

Purchasing action	Useful record
Confirm the material and current SDS	Exact product/lot and the relevant hazard information, rather than a generic stone label.
Move dimensions and model choices earlier	Final templates/cutouts reduce avoidable last-minute modifications at an occupied site.
Agree who performs processing and where	A competent fabricator's controls, site arrangements and responsibilities under applicable rules.
Treat later alteration as new work	The actual review for drilling, trimming, repair or removal; original installation does not authorize uncontrolled rework.

This chapter is a coordination framework, not instructions for cutting, respirator selection or exposure compliance. Do not accept dust-free, silica-free or safe-to-cut claims from a photograph, a wet tool or a material trade name. Obtain the applicable qualified workplace review and actual documentation.

Do not turn hazard control into a marketing promise

No NOVARMIA factory air-monitoring result, exposure measurement or processing certification was supplied for this guide. The cited public guidance does not create one.

Normalize quotations by fabricated scope, not the slab headline

Align	Include the actual basis
Material/source	Named surface, exact slab/lot selection, usable condition, finish and pattern/selection obligations.
Fabrication	Piece list/revision, dimensions/thickness basis, exposed edges, miters, returns, cutouts, holes and any special finishing.
Support and site work	Frames/brackets or preparation included, template/installation, seams, fixture retention and protection responsibilities.
Delivery	Packing, package list, named place, freight, unloading/access and risk/defect-response terms.
Commercial conditions	Currency, quantity/chargeable area basis, validity, allowances/exclusions, payment and documented schedule basis.

Compare the same work

Suppose A prices two plain rectangular tops while B includes the required finished edges, sink opening, upstand and delivery. Comparable A = Q_A + confirmed edge work + confirmed cutout + confirmed upstand + confirmed delivery, after all other bases align. Comparable B = Q_B only on that same scope.

Unknown supplements remain unresolved; an explicit confirmed zero is different. A slab price, fabricated-piece price and installed-package total are not interchangeable. No market-average price, savings percentage or standard lead time is implied by this symbolic comparison.

The workbook stores the scope reference and quantity/allocation/receipt records. It does not calculate a quotation ranking or supply current market prices; preserve the actual comparable quotation as its own document.

Revision control reaches every interface

Change	Records to reconsider
Sink/cooktop model or mounting style	Template, cutout, edge/recess, support, cabinet/services and the actual source allocation.
Slab or vein direction	Layout, seams, visual acceptance, cut plan and any added source/fabrication cost.
Cabinet, floor or wall position	Site template, overall dimensions, overhang datum, waterfall/upstand and installation detail.
Material or thickness	Applicable fabrication/support instructions, fixture compatibility, edge/finish and evidence.
Delivery-piece split	Seams/supports, source geometry, handling route, fabrication, packing and installation scope.

Give a revised piece a new current drawing revision while retaining its stable Piece ID. Record the affected template, material/layout and decisions, their reviewers/dates, and any actual price or schedule effect. A color-sample approval does not authorize a new cutout or a reduced support arrangement.

Same area does not mean same order

Two 1,600 x 700 mm pieces can retain 2.24 m² gross area after a cutout moves, while their remaining material, plumbing access and seam relationships change. The spreadsheet area may remain identical because its purpose is only rectangular-envelope arithmetic. That unchanged number must not conceal the revised fabrication decision.

Release basis

Current Piece ID + revision + material/slab allocation + template/drawing + edge/cutout/support details + actual recorded decisions. The workbook flags incomplete records; it does not approve them technically.

Inspect actual pieces and reconcile acceptable condition



GEORGE Group China official quality-assurance imagery: a person checking a stone dimension. It records the visible activity, not a measured result or test pass.

Check	Actual record
Identity and quantity	Piece/order ID, revision, source/finish, component count and labels against the agreed package.
Geometry and fabrication	Measured dimensions/datum, edge, cutout/holes and seam faces against the current drawing and agreed acceptance basis.
Visible condition	Chips, scratches, fractures, repairs and finish/vein arrangement with location photographs and agreed criteria.
Disposition	Repair, replacement or authorized acceptance, with scope, responsible person, date and required recheck.

Teaching receipt: six pieces ordered; four arrive acceptable, then two arrive with one unacceptable. Physical received = 6; accepted = 5. The one-piece condition shortfall remains even though all packages arrived. Retain the actual correction or replacement record rather than overwrite the original observation.

Do not infer dimensional tolerance, inspection coverage or stone strength from the measuring photograph. Agree those requirements beforehand. Installation acceptance, support and waterproofing/plumbing checks remain separate from physical receipt.

Piece Schedule: one item, revision and reference chain

The companion XLSX has three worksheets and six work areas with 50 input rows per area. It supports fabricated-piece records, gross rectangular area, reviewed manual source allocation and piece-count receipts.

Work area / header row	Actual fields
Piece Schedule / 7	Piece ID, location, material/series, finish, current revision, template, edge, cutout, support and quote-scope references.
Piece Schedule / 67	Review ID, Piece ID/revision, Material/Template/Cutout/Support/Scope type, Recorded/Hold decision, reviewer/date and actual record reference.

Retain the documents behind the labels

Attach the real template, cutout, support and commercial scope records through their references. A field name is not the document itself. A Recorded decision only records a human review; it does not establish stone strength, an approved support span or a safety certification.

A revised drawing should change the current piece revision and renew affected review records. Use a different Piece ID for a genuinely different physical item, not to disguise an obsolete version of the same item. Keep superseded source files retrievable.

What is not supplied

No preset slab format, thickness, overhang, kerf, price, density or certified material result is entered. The supplied template contains no customer/test records.

Area & Allocation: visible arithmetic and a human layout decision

Work area / header row	Actual fields
Area & Allocation / 7	Piece ID/revision, mm or in, outer length/width and identical-piece count. Results: gross area each/total in m² and ft².
Area & Allocation / 67	Allocation ID, Piece ID/revision, slab/lot reference, actual layout/cut-plan reference, allocated piece count, reviewer/date, Recorded/Hold and decision reference.

Use outer rectangular dimensions with the stated unit. The area calculation does not deduct holes or model an irregular outline. Record the actual cutting geometry separately. Unit conversion follows exact length/area factors, not a change in the material or its pricing basis. [T08]

Reproduce the teaching input

Enter 1,600 mm length, 700 mm width and quantity two: gross each is 1.12 m² and gross total is 2.24 m². Allocation of one piece is a partial assignment; allocating three against this two-piece count is an inconsistency to resolve. The record cannot decide whether two pieces fit a source slab.

The slab/lot and cut-plan references carry the actual layout decision. Preserve vein direction, defects/repairs, trim/kerf and fabrication constraints there. Do not call this worksheet a nesting optimizer, slab-count calculator or source-yield certificate. Extending beyond 50 rows requires review of formulas, validation and linked ranges.

Receipt: separate arrivals from accepted fabricated pieces

Work area / header row	Actual fields
Receipt / 7	Order Line ID, Piece ID/revision, item/scope and PO references, ordered pieces and final-delivery declaration; linked received/accepted/outstanding totals.
Receipt / 67	Unique event ID, order line/revision, date, received and accepted piece counts, damage/exclusion reference or None, inspection reference and reviewer/date.

Append a distinct event for each physical arrival. Do not repeat an event ID, overwrite a previous arrival or accept an event under an obsolete piece revision. Accepted quantity cannot exceed physically received quantity for the event.

Keep the exception actionable

For the six-piece example, enter the actual arrivals and their accepted quantities; the accepted total remains five until the documented condition is resolved. A final-delivery declaration does not convert the damaged piece into an acceptable one. Link repairs, replacements, returns or contractual adjustments to their actual documents without counting one arrival twice.

This is a physical-piece reconciliation tool. It is not a complete slab inventory, refund/return accounting system, installation sign-off or safety approval. Preserve those records separately. Gross received, net acceptable condition and installed acceptance can legitimately differ.

Working glossary

Term	Meaning in this book
Natural stone / engineered surface	A geological material / a manufacturer-defined product. Trade names do not establish complete composition or legal classification.
Sample / slab / lot	Limited visual reference / identified source face / production or material grouping.
Piece ID / revision	Stable fabricated-item identity / current geometry and configuration basis.
Finished size / blank / kerf	Installed piece dimension / source envelope before finishing / material removed by a cut.
Seam / edge build-up / waterfall	Piece-to-piece joint / additional edge geometry / side cladding; support function must be defined.
Template / cutting plan	Measured/coordinated project geometry / source-to-piece fabrication allocation.
Gross area / yield	Outer rectangular-envelope arithmetic / actual usable source utilization; one is not proof of the other.
Received / accepted	Physical arrivals / pieces acceptable under the recorded review.
RCS / SDS	Respirable crystalline silica / safety data sheet for the actual material.

Sources and scope notes

[G01] George Stone - Custom Stone Countertops

https://www.georgestonepro.com/products/kitchen/countertops

Public natural-stone countertop and customization routes. No actual slab, customer approval, available stock, performance or tolerance verified.

[G02] George Stone - Granite Slabs for Countertops & Projects

https://www.georgestonepro.com/products/materials/granite

Names Black Galaxy,Tan Brown and Blue Pearl appear in the collection. Catalog selections, not verified material inventory or specific slab performance.

[G03] George Stone - Marble Slabs & Custom Stone Solutions

https://www.georgestonepro.com/products/materials/marble

Names Calacatta Viola,Palissandro Blue and Dark Emperador appear in the collection. Trade names and sourcing routes, not a geological certificate or actual slab assignment.

[G04] George Stone - Quartzite Slabs for Countertops & Projects

https://www.georgestonepro.com/products/materials/quartzite

Names Taj Mahal,Aquarella and Patagonia appear in the collection. No stock count, slab condition or universal properties inferred.

[T01] Natural Stone Institute - Care & Cleaning of Natural Stone

https://www.naturalstoneinstitute.org/consumers/care/

Calcareous/siliceous distinction and sealer as stain resistance rather than stain-proofing. No universal sealing interval, acid-proofing or tested property for a selected slab.

[T02] Cosentino - Dekton Countertops Design & Installation

https://assetstools.cosentino.com/api/v1/bynder/doc/80D38B44-F8BE-4241-A00A0EC6A010E06A/worktop-design-and-installation-manual-dekton-eng.pdf

Named-system seam/cutout,waterfall,support and cabinet-readiness distinctions. Relevant sections read, not a universal detail. No numeric overhang, radius,gap,span or processing specification transferred.

[T03] Corian Solid Surface - Use & Care

https://www.corian.com/-use-care-

Manufacturer describes direct-heat restrictions and potential repair/refinishing of its solid surface. Not a promise all materials/finishes can be invisibly repaired; no DIY fabrication procedure adopted.

[T04] OSHA / NIOSH - Worker Exposure to Silica during Countertop Manufacturing, Finishing, and Installation

https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2026-101/pdfs/2026-101.pdf

RCS hazards in natural/engineered material processing; engineering/work-practice controls and limitations of water alone. Public hazard guidance, not a workplace assessment or complete exposure-compliance plan.

[T05] Safe Work Australia - Engineered stone ban

https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/hazards/silica/engineered-stone-ban

Australian manufacture/supply/processing/installation ban and product-scope distinctions. Jurisdiction-specific; exact product and local current requirements must be reviewed. No worldwide ban or import-date assertion.

[T07] Caesarstone US - Care and Maintenance for Fusion, Mineral & Quartz Surfaces

https://www.caesarstoneus.com/care-maintenance/quartz-mineral-surfaces/

Manufacturer care directions for named surface families. No common formulation,silica percentage,UV permission or product performance inferred.

[T08] National Institute of Standards and Technology - NIST Guide to the SI: Appendix B.8 Conversion Factors

https://www.nist.gov/pml/special-publication-811/nist-guide-si-appendix-b-conversion-factors/nist-guide-si-appendix-b8

Exact unit-conversion basis used by the gross-area tool. Conversion does not verify geometry,slab utilization or pricing scope.

Photo credits and evidence scope



GEORGE Group China official product-knowledge image: stone slabs in covered storage. No ownership of a quarry, current slab stock or source reservation is inferred.

Cover: GeorgeBuild, stone display at the new headquarters. Official relocation notice: https://www.georgebuild.com/george-news/george-groups-new-headquarters/

Measurement and storage: GEORGE Group China official quality-assurance and product-knowledge imagery. Source: https://www.georgegroupchina.com/

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