MEGAMARBLE

Design Resources · Technical Guidance

Absorption Rates Across Natural Stone Categories

Water absorption is how much water a stone takes up as a share of its dry weight. ASTM sets a maximum for each stone category, from 0.20% for marble to 12% for low-density limestone. The figure guides staining risk, wet-area use and exterior suitability, and it is the first number to ask for when you specify natural stone.

ASTM C97 | EN 13755 | SPECIFICATION

How absorption is measured

Under ASTM C97/C97M, at least five specimens 2 to 3 in. across are dried at 140 °F (60 °C) for 48 hours and weighed, then fully immersed in water at 72 °F (22 °C) for 48 hours and weighed again. Absorption is the weight gained as a percentage of the dry weight, averaged across the specimens.

ASTM describes the test as a way to show differences in absorption between dimension stones. European labs often test to EN 13755, a separate procedure, so always ask which method a figure comes from and compare like with like.

ASTM limits by stone category

Each ASTM material specification sets the maximum absorption and minimum density a stone must meet to be sold under it.

STONE CATEGORY	ASTM SPECIFICATION	MAX ABSORPTION BY WEIGHT	MIN DENSITY
Marble, calcite (Class I)	C503/C503M-22	**0.20%**	162 lb/ft^3 (2600 kg/m^3)
Marble, dolomite (Class II)	C503/C503M-22	**0.20%**	175 lb/ft^3 (2800 kg/m^3)
Granite	C615/C615M-23	**0.40% (NSI)**	Set in C615 Table 1, not in the public preview
Quartzite (Type III)	C616/C616M-22	**1%**	160 lb/ft^3 (2560 kg/m^3)
Travertine	C1527	**2.5%**	144 lb/ft^3 (2305 kg/m^3)
Limestone, high density (III)	C568/C568M-22	**3%**	160 lb/ft^3 (2560 kg/m^3)
Limestone, medium density (II)	C568/C568M-22	**7.5%**	135 lb/ft^3 (2160 kg/m^3)
Limestone, low density (I)	C568/C568M-22	**12%**	110 lb/ft^3 (1760 kg/m^3)
Onyx	None (NSI)	Ask for lot test data	Ask for lot test data

Values are per the edition cited. C503, C615 and C1527 have 2023 editions, and the travertine values come from the older C1527-02 edition, so confirm against the current edition before citing in a specification.

Every absorption figure in this guide is by weight. European data sheets often also list open porosity (EN 1936), which is measured by volume and usually reads higher, so don't compare it with these caps. How Absorption Is Tested explains the difference.

The cap is a pass or fail line, not a quality mark

The ASTM maximum is the highest absorption a stone can test at and still meet the standard. **A stone that tests above its cap fails the specification and should not be considered for trade or specification work.**

Meeting the cap is the minimum, not a sign of quality. Actual values vary by variety and by lot: the Natural Stone Institute puts granite at 0.05% to 0.40%, so two granites can both pass while one absorbs eight times as much water as the other. Specify from the tested figure for the lot, not from the category cap.

"Trade grade" is a label, not a test result

"Trade grade" is a term a supplier chooses. On its own it does not show that a stone was tested to the ASTM specifications above, or that the slabs on offer match a test on file. Proceed with caution and ask for the evidence: a C97 or EN 13755 report for that variety, if one is available, with the lab name.

That gap is one reason the quality buyers receive varies so widely. Stone sold under the same name can come from different quarries, benches and blocks, and each can test differently. A variety name and a grade label tell you what a stone is called. A test report, where one is available, tells you how it performs.

Mega Marble stone data

For each stone we carry, the lowest and highest absorption we could find published by quarries, producers, data sheets and research papers. These are published figures, not tests of Mega Marble's own slabs. The spread between the two ends is the spread between selections, quarries and lots sold under the same name. All values are percent by weight where the source states it. Where a source names no test method, it reads "not stated": treat that figure as supplier-published, not lab-certified.

What the ranges show

- **The same name covers a wide spread.** Calacatta Gold is published from 0.10% to 0.35%. The lowest figures with a stated method come from producer data sheets testing to EN 13755 and ASTM C97.
- **One quarry still varies.** Six Statuario samples from a single Carrara quarry tested 0.17% to 0.21%. The highest sits just above the 0.20% marble cap.
- **Some published figures sit above the cap.** Calacatta Gold up to 0.35%, Breccia Aurora up to 0.45%, Arabescato Corchia up to 0.26%, Arabescato Vagli at 0.23% from its own quarry, and some Volakas and Golden Spider selections at 0.3%. Many name no method, and EN 13755 and the former German method DIN 52103 are not ASTM C97, so a figure above 0.20% is a reason to ask for a C97 report on the lot, not proof that the stone fails.

Which standard applies

ASTM sorts stone by what it is made of, not by its trade name or color. Marble falls under C503, which has two classes, Class I calcite and Class II dolomite, and both carry the same 0.20% absorption cap (ASTM C503/C503M-22, Marble Dimension Stone (standard preview)). Limestone falls under C568, with caps from 3% to 12% by density class (ASTM C568/C568M-22, Limestone Dimension Stone (standard preview)). Granite, quartzite and travertine have their own specifications (C615, C616 and C1527), and onyx has none. A stone's trade name doesn't decide this: ASTM's terminology counts dense, polishable limestone and travertine as commercial marble, and its definition of limestone includes stone made of dolomite (ASTM C119-02a, Terminology Relating to Dimension Stone (superseded edition, standard preview)). The Natural Stone Institute's Design Manual defines marble as recrystallized calcite and/or dolomite, and notes that the trade also calls "any crystallized carbonate rock and certain types of limestone that take a polish" marble (Natural Stone Institute, Dimension Stone Design Manual, Marble and Onyx chapter (2022)). NSI gives Crema Marfil as an example of a "marble" a geologist would call limestone (Natural Stone Institute, Stone definitions), and says dolomites generally have higher densities and lower absorptions than calcium carbonate limestones (Natural Stone Institute, Limestone). The ranges in this guide come mostly from white and light marbles, so read them against the standard for each stone's own family, shown in the table headings below.

Didima: dolomitic, but marble or limestone is not settled

- **What Didima is:** a beige stone with light stripes, quarried on Mount Didyma in Argolida, in the Peloponnese, at about 700 m, and in production since 1985 (Marmyk, Didima quarry page, Thiamis, Didima marble data sheet). It is not a white marble. It should not be confused with white calcitic

marbles such as Penteli, or with the white dolomitic marbles of northern Greece (Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)), and its figures should not be read against theirs.

- **What it is made of:** producer data sheets describe Didima as dolomitic, about 91% dolomite and 9% calcite. One calls it a dolomitic marble, another a calcitic dolomite (Thiamis, Didima marble data sheet, Marmyk, Didima quarry page). On that evidence it is not a calcitic stone, and it belongs to the dolomite family.
- **Marble or limestone:** Greece's national geological survey lab lists Didyma among the Peloponnese limestone and travertine quarries, not among its marbles (Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)). HSGME's Hellenic Marble Atlas names each licensed Greek quarry's stone by the European naming standard EN 12440 rather than its trade name, and covers calcitic and dolomitic marbles and limestones (HSGME (EAGME), The digital map of Greece's marbles is published). We could not find Didima's entry or any public petrographic report that settles whether it is a metamorphic marble or a dense dolomitic limestone sold as marble, so this guide does not classify it.
- **If judged as marble (C503 Class II):** the cap is 0.20%, and Class II also sets a minimum density of 2,800 kg/m³. Published densities of 2,740 kg/m³ (EN 1936) and 2,720 kg/m³ sit below that, and both published absorption figures, 0.27% and 0.8%, sit above the cap.
- **If judged as limestone (C568):** its density would place it in Class III, high density, with a 3% cap, and both published figures pass.
- **What to ask for:** a petrographic description and an ASTM C97 report on the lot, so the specifier can apply the right standard.

STONE	LOW END (PUBLISHED)	HIGH END (PUBLISHED)
Italian and other European marble · ASTM C503 · cap 0.20%		
Calacatta Gold High end listed as Calacatta Oro. Highest with a stated method: 0.12%, ASTM C97 (Sa.ge.van. Marmi).	**0.10%** · UNE EN 13755 TINO (Marbella, Spain), Calacatta Gold data sheet	**0.35%** · not stated Mondial Marmi, Calacatta Oro
Vagli Gold Published as Calacatta Oro Extra Vagli (quarry owner) and Calacatta Vagli.	**0.11%** · not stated Cooperativa Apuana, Calacatta Oro Extra Vagli technical sheet (2018)	**0.18%** · EN 13755:2008 Stone Expertise, Calacatta Vagli
Calacatta	**0.10%** · EN 13755 Mandarin Stone, Calacatta Marble data sheet	*Only one published figure*
Calacatta Caldia	**0.10%** · ASTM C97 Sicilmarmi data sheet, Calacatta Caldia (MIA, 1993)	*Only one published figure*

Statuary Both ends from one study: six samples, Ravaccione quarry, Carrara.	**0.17%** · EN 13755 Aquino, Pagnotta & Lezzerini, IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci. 906:012123 (2021)	**0.21%** · EN 13755 Aquino, Pagnotta & Lezzerini, IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci. 906:012123 (2021)
Statuarietto Venato An aggregator lists 0.19%, but it repeats its own Statuario Venato figure.	**0.11%** · EN 13755-08 StoneContact supplier listing, Statuarietto Venato blocks (Calocara A-102 quarry) Aggregator listing, seller not named	**0.17%** · not stated Savema, Statuarietto
Arabescato Corchia Low end from the quarry owner (Piastraio quarry, Monte Corchia).	**0.17%** · not stated Savema, Arabescato Corchia	**0.26%** · not stated Stone Circle, Arabescato Corchia
Arabescato Vagli High end from the quarry owner.	**0.16%** · EN 13755-08 Byblos Stone (Adolfo Forti), Arabescato Vagli	**0.23%** · not stated Cooperativa Apuana, Arabescato Vagli technical sheet (2018)
Botticino Margraf also publishes 0.1%.	**0.1%** · ASTM C97 Sicilmarmi data sheet, Botticino Classico (MIA, 1993)	*Only one published figure*
Breccia Aurora Gold One range from a stone panel maker, listed as Breccia Aurora and not labeled by weight.	**0.2–0.45%** · not stated StonePly, Breccia Aurora	*Only one published figure*
Covelano Listing places the quarry in Alto Adige, Italy.	**0.10%** · ASTM C97 StoneContact, Covelano White listing Aggregator listing, seller not named	*Only one published figure*

Greek marble · ASTM C503 · cap 0.20%

Thassos White Low end listed as Prinos (Thassos).	**0.1%** · EN 13755 StoneContact, Prinos (Thassos) listing Aggregator listing, seller not named	**0.2%** · not stated Iktinos Hellas, Thassos White
Crystallina Thassos One source gives the range, listed as Thassos Crystallina.	**0.09%** · not stated StoneContact, Thassos Crystallina listing Single aggregator listing, method not stated	**0.12%** · not stated StoneContact, Thassos Crystallina listing Single aggregator listing, method not stated
Volakas High end is the producer's Volakas Diagonal cut.	**0.19%** · DIN 52103 (former German method) Levantina, Volakas technical sheet (20 Apr 2021)	**0.3%** · not stated Iktinos Hellas, Volakas Diagonal
Golden Spider	**0.3%** · not stated Iktinos Hellas, Golden Spider	*Only one published figure*
Nestos Listed as Nestos White.	**0.2%** · not stated Iktinos Hellas, Nestos White	*Only one published figure*
Penteliko Listed as Pentelikon White. A calcitic marble (C503 Class I) per the Greek national survey (Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)).	**0.09%** · not stated Iktinos Hellas, Pentelikon White	*Only one published figure*

Sivec White Listed as Sivec. High end is a range from a stone panel maker.	**0.1%** · EN 13755 Iktinos Hellas, Sivec	**0.15–0.2%** · not stated StonePly, Sivec
Aegean Pink	**0.07%** · not stated StoneContact, Aegean Pink listing Single aggregator listing, method not stated	*Only one published figure*
Cipollino Greek Cipollino, Styra and Karystos.	**0.1%** · not stated StoneContact, Cipollino listing Single aggregator listing, method not stated	*Only one published figure*

Didima · beige dolomitic stone, standard depends on classification

Didima Light Producers describe it as dolomitic. Low end listed as Didyma; high end as Didima marble, no selection named. See Which standard applies, above.	**0.27%** · not stated Iktinos Hellas, Didyma	**0.8%** · EN 13755 Thiamis, Didima marble data sheet

Granite · ASTM C615 · cap 0.40%

Blue Bahia Listed as Azul Bahia, Brazil. The low-end listing does not say the figure is by weight.	**0.04%** · not stated StoneContact, Azul Bahia listing Single aggregator listing, method not stated	**0.22%** · not stated Stone Circle, Azul Bahia
Absolute Black	*Not found*	*Not found*

Onyx · no ASTM material specification

White, Honey, Orange and Jurassic Tri Onyx	*Not found*	*Not found*

Travertine · ASTM C1527 · cap 2.5%

Silver Travertine Listed as Silver Tumbled Travertine.	**0.67%** · EN 13755 Mandarin Stone, Silver Tumbled Travertine data sheet	*Only one published figure*

Limestone · ASTM C568 · cap set by density class

Pelagonia and French Limestone	*Not found*	*Not found*

A deeper look at five Apuan marbles

Every figure we found for these five, from quarry owners and producers first. No CE declaration of performance or lab certificate naming these varieties was publicly available, so the strongest sources are producer sheets that state a method.

STONE	FIGURE	METHOD	WHO PUBLISHED	SOURCE
Calacatta Gold	**0.10%**	UNE EN 13755	Stone company, Spain; quarry not named	TINO (Marbella, Spain), Calacatta Gold data sheet
	0.11% (±0.01) **0.12%**	EN 13755-08 ASTM C97-09	Carrara producer	Sa.ge.van. Marmi, Calacatta Gold
	0.22–0.28%	not stated	Single aggregator listing	StoneContact, Calacatta Gold listing
	0.35%	not stated (as Calacatta Oro)	Distributor	Mondial Marmi, Calacatta Oro
Vagli Gold	**0.11%**	not stated (as Calacatta Oro Extra Vagli)	Quarry owner, Vagli	Cooperativa Apuana, Calacatta Oro Extra Vagli technical sheet (2018)
	0.18%	EN 13755:2008 (as Calacatta Vagli)	Distributor	Stone Expertise, Calacatta Vagli
Arabescato Vagli	**0.16% (±0.01)**	EN 13755-08	Italian processor, data from the quarry	Byblos Stone (Adolfo Forti), Arabescato Vagli
	0.23%	not stated	Quarry owner, Vagli	Cooperativa Apuana, Arabescato Vagli technical sheet (2018)
Statuarietto Venato	**0.11% (±0.01)** **0.11%**	EN 13755-08 ASTM C97-09	Supplier listing, Calocara A-102 quarry	StoneContact supplier listing, Statuarietto Venato blocks (Calocara A-102 quarry)
	0.17%	not stated	Apuan processor	Savema, Statuarietto
	0.19%	not stated	Aggregator	StoneContact, Statuarietto Venato listing
Arabescato Corchia	**0.17%**	not stated	Quarry owner, Monte Corchia	Savema, Arabescato Corchia
	0.18%	Imbibition coefficient	1982 national stone catalog	Architettura di Pietra, Arabescato Corchia (2008), citing I.C.E., Marmi Italiani (1982)
	0.19%	not stated	Aggregator	StoneContact, Arabescato Corchia listing
	0.26%	not stated	Distributor	Stone Circle, Arabescato Corchia

By stone family

Family-level studies show the spread a whole category can cover. The Greek survey covers Greek producing areas only, but it includes the Thassos, Drama, Volakas, Kavala, Nestos and Skyros marble districts and Penteli.

STONE FAMILY	PUBLISHED RANGE	METHOD	SOURCE
Carrara basin: 10 Apuan white marbles, one per quarry	**0.07–0.16%**	Total immersion to constant mass	Lezzerini, Raneri, Nutarelli & Luti, J. Mineral, Metal & Material Eng. 3:46–57 (2017)
Greek calcitic marble	**0.07–0.3%**	EN 13755 (survey) not stated (0.07%)	Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021): 0.1–0.3%, avg 0.1 StoneContact, Aegean Pink listing: 0.07%
Greek dolomitic marble	**0.1–1.0% (avg 0.4)**	EN 13755	Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)
Greek slate–cipollino marble	**0.1%**	EN 13755	Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)
Greek travertine	**0.9–2.7% (avg 1.6)**	EN 13755	Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)
Greek compact limestone	**0.1–1.5% (avg 0.5)**	EN 13755	Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)
Greek limestone, other	**3.3–16.0% (avg 9.5)**	EN 13755	Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)

Not found

No published by-weight figure turned up under these names: Calacatta Extra, Calacatta Nuvolato, Calacatta Venato, Calacatta Cremo Gold, Statuary Gold, Arabescato Cervaiole, Breccia Marina Blu, Caribbean Island, Cepa Rosso, Fossil Green, Sarrancolin Framboise (only a by-volume figure was found), Vietnam White, Thassos Taupe, Volakas Fusion, Volakas Kaliston, Skyros Light, Ariston White, Pillion Pink, Creta Grey, Fuma, Fusion White, Spider White, Radix Spider, Silver Cloud, Elba Blue, Tannoti, Greco Arabescato, Nova Blanca Platinum Gold, Absolute Black (Mongolia), White Onyx, Honey Onyx, Orange Onyx, Jurassic Tri Onyx, Pelagonia limestone and French Limestone. For these, only a lab report on our own stone will answer the question. Onyx has no ASTM material specification, so lot test data matters most there.

Methods differ. ASTM C97 immerses specimens for 48 hours, while EN 13755 immerses them to constant mass, and DIN 52103 is a former German method, since withdrawn and replaced by DIN EN 13755. Older Italian sheets give an "imbibition coefficient" without naming a standard. Results are close but not the same measurement, so compare figures from the same method. The Sicilmarmi data sheets date from 1993 and describe the variety in general, not a specific lot.

What the number means on a project

- **Staining:** the Natural Stone Institute notes that a highly absorbent stone may be more prone to staining, and that a low absorption value is generally desirable.
- **Exterior and freeze-thaw:** less dense stones with higher absorption may be more vulnerable to freeze-thaw damage. ASTM has no freeze-thaw test for stone, so for exterior work study absorption, porosity and permeability together, and use ASTM C1528, the Standard Guide for Selection of Dimension Stone, which covers exterior and interior use (C1528/C1528M-20).

- **Showers and wet areas:** NSI lists these maximums for shower use: marble 0.20%, granite 0.40%, quartzite 1%, slate 0.25%, and limestone 3% for high-density limestone only (NSI says "Group 3"; ASTM C568 calls it Class III).
- **Acids are a separate issue:** marble, limestone, travertine and onyx are calcareous (calcium carbonate). Acids such as lemon, vinegar and soda can dull or etch them whatever their absorption.

Sealing

Sealers slow absorption; they do not make stone stain proof. Penetrating sealers (impregnators) repel water and oil while still letting moisture inside the stone escape, according to NSI.

- **When to seal:** NSI says most granite countertops do not need sealing, but in many cases sealing marble and granite with a quality sealer makes sense (NSI, Sealing Stone).
- **Quick check:** NSI's Stone Sleuth guide says to dribble water on the slab and leave it 10 to 15 minutes. A darkened area means the stone absorbed water; no darkening means it absorbed little to no water (Use Natural Stone). It is a quick check, not a substitute for a C97 test.
- **Resin-treated or mesh-backed slabs:** processing can add resin, cementitious fillers or fiberglass mesh, so ask for material transparency documents for those products.

What to ask for in a specification

1. C97 absorption and density results for the specific variety, if available, with the lab name.
2. Which test method produced each figure (ASTM C97 or EN 13755).
3. For onyx, which has no ASTM material specification, lot test data from the supplier and calcareous-stone care guidance.
4. Confirmation that the slabs supplied come from the lot or quarry that was tested, not only the same variety name. NSI's Design Manual says final design should use values for the specific marble to be installed, obtained from the supplier, and that marble should never be selected on the basis of one sample only (NSI Dimension Stone Design Manual).
5. For marble, its NSI soundness group (A to D) and the finishing used. The groups describe how a marble behaves in fabrication, not its merit or value. Group A has no geological flaws or voids. Group B has occasional small holes, filled at the factory. Group C has common flaws, voids, veins and lines of separation, repaired by filling, sticking or reinforcing. Group D has more of the same. Mesh backing is now common on slabs for safe handling, and on its own doesn't indicate the group. NSI advises avoiding Groups C and D in wet areas, saunas and steam rooms, so for those uses ask which group the slabs are and how they were finished (NSI Dimension Stone Design Manual).

Sources

- ASTM C97/C97M-18, Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone (standard preview)
- ASTM C503/C503M-22, Marble Dimension Stone (standard preview)

- ASTM C568/C568M-22, Limestone Dimension Stone (standard preview)
- ASTM C616/C616M-22, Quartz-Based Dimension Stone (standard preview)
- ASTM C1527-02, Travertine Dimension Stone (superseded edition, standard preview)
- Natural Stone Institute, ASTM standards for stone
- Natural Stone Institute, The Importance of Testing When Specifying Natural Stone (Dec 2019)
- Natural Stone Institute, Natural Stone Fact vs. Myth (Apr 2021)
- Natural Stone Institute, Sealing Stone
- Natural Stone Institute (Use Natural Stone), How to Be Your Own Stone Sleuth
- Natural Stone Institute, Dimension Stone Design Manual, Marble and Onyx chapter (2022)
- ASTM C615/C615M-23, Granite Dimension Stone (catalog page)
- ASTM C1528/C1528M-20, Standard Guide for Selection of Dimension Stone (standard preview)
- Matthew C. Farmer, Dimension Stone Testing and Evaluation, IIBEC Interface (Oct 2024)
- BSI, BS EN 13755:2008, Water absorption at atmospheric pressure
- Mandarin Stone, Calacatta Marble data sheet
- StoneContact, Calacatta Gold listing
- Sicilmarmi data sheet, Calacatta Caldia (MIA, 1993)
- Aquino, Pagnotta & Lezzerini, IOP Conf. Ser. Earth Environ. Sci. 906:012123 (2021)
- StoneContact, Statuarietto Venato listing
- StoneContact, Arabescato Corchia listing
- Sicilmarmi data sheet, Botticino Classico (MIA, 1993)
- StonePly, Breccia Aurora
- StoneContact, Covelano White listing
- StoneContact, Prinos (Thassos) listing
- Iktinos Hellas, Thassos White
- StoneContact, Thassos Crystallina listing
- Levantina, Volakas technical sheet (20 Apr 2021)
- Iktinos Hellas, Volakas Diagonal
- Iktinos Hellas, Golden Spider
- Iktinos Hellas, Nestos White
- Iktinos Hellas, Pentelikon White
- Iktinos Hellas, Sivec
- StonePly, Sivec
- Thiamis, Didima marble data sheet
- Marmyk, Didima quarry page
- ASTM C119-02a, Terminology Relating to Dimension Stone (superseded edition, standard preview)
- Natural Stone Institute, Limestone
- HSGME (EAGME), The digital map of Greece's marbles is published
- Natural Stone Institute, Stone definitions
- Iktinos Hellas, Didyma
- StoneContact, Aegean Pink listing
- StoneContact, Cipollino listing
- StoneContact, Azul Bahia listing
- Stone Circle, Azul Bahia

- Mandarin Stone, Silver Tumbled Travertine data sheet
- TINO (Marbella, Spain), Calacatta Gold data sheet
- Sa.ge.van. Marmi, Calacatta Gold
- Mondial Marmi, Calacatta Oro
- Cooperativa Apuana, Calacatta Oro Extra Vagli technical sheet (2018)
- Stone Expertise, Calacatta Vagli
- Cooperativa Apuana, Arabescato Vagli technical sheet (2018)
- Byblos Stone (Adolfo Forti), Arabescato Vagli
- StoneContact supplier listing, Statuarietto Venato blocks (Calocara A-102 quarry)
- Savema, Statuarietto
- Savema, Arabescato Corchia
- Architettura di Pietra, Arabescato Corchia (2008), citing I.C.E., Marmi Italiani (1982)
- Stone Circle, Arabescato Corchia
- Laskaridis, Arapakou, Patronis & Kouseris, Materials Proceedings 5(1):64 (2021)
- Lezzerini, Raneri, Nutarelli & Luti, J. Mineral, Metal & Material Eng. 3:46–57 (2017)