



GEMMOLOGICAL REPORT

Report Number
22072106

Colour
red

Date
10 August 2022

Species
Natural corundum

Item
Two faceted gemstones

Variety
Ruby

Weight
1) 5.04 ct
2) 5.02 ct

Origin
Mozambique

Shape
octagonal

Condition
No indications of heating (NTE).

Cut
step cut

Comments
See Information Sheet(s).

Important notes and limitations on the reverse.

Measurements
1) 13.91 x 6.84 x 4.53 mm
2) 14.68 x 6.86 x 4.49 mm

Transparency
transparent

Wendi Mayerson

Annette Widemann-Wong



Notes and limitations

In keeping with the tradition and high standards of the Gübelin Gem Lab (Gübelin), each Report reflects the findings and independent opinion of Gübelin. Gem testing is carried out by qualified gemmologists applying approved analytical methods and using approved instrumentation. The description given in the Gemmological Report (hereinafter called Report) is limited to a selection of identifying characteristics observed in the gemstones (henceforth including single stones as well). The findings mentioned in this Report reflect the state of the gemstone at the time of examination. The unaltered original of the Report is the only valid document. Mounted stones are tested only insofar as mounting permits. Determination of the measurements of mounted stones cannot, in most cases, match the precision achievable on loose stones. Weight indications for stones tested in a setting are estimates; weight figures indicated by the client are checked by Gübelin. Stones tested prior to mounting are subject to a re-identification when resubmitted in the final jewellery piece. It cannot be excluded that they underwent changes, such as re-polishing that could remain undetected during re-identification. The colour photograph printed on the Report serves merely as an illustration of the items under examination. The actual appearance of the items may differ from their photographic image. The descriptions of jewellery items may be shortened and simplified.

Origin. A professional opinion as to the probable geographic origin of a gemstone may be given whenever possible and if requested. Deductions as to geographic origin are based exclusively on the internal characteristics, physical and chemical properties observed by Gübelin staff, by comparison to the properties recorded from reference stones of known identity, the results of continuing research undertaken by Gübelin, and gemmological knowledge published to date. The reference stones mentioned previously are part of the Gübelin gemstone reference collection and are systematically and continuously collected, classified and characterised. Gemstones from different geological sources may reveal a tell-tale combination of characteristic inclusion patterns, absorption spectra and trace-element compositions that allows for the determination of their origin. Indications of origin provided by Gübelin are not a warranty as to the quality or value of the gemstones. They are statements of qualified opinion, and do not guarantee the provenance of particular gemstones. Rather, such statements indicate the most probable origin, based on the data collected for the gemstones tested.

The combination of data may not, in all instances, provide the necessary basis for the determination of a single origin. When such cases arise, the Gübelin Gem Lab does not comment as to the origin of the gemstone. In addition, a determination of the origin of a gemstone reflects the level of knowledge and expertise about the respective type of gemstone at the time of the analysis. As stated above, Gübelin owns a comprehensive collection of authentic and fully analysed samples from all commercially relevant mines worldwide. This is an essential prerequisite for providing credible and reliable origin determination services. However, mines in new areas and other countries are coming on stream, and Gübelin regularly travels to collect sample material from new sources and thoroughly study its characteristics. The gemstones from such new mines can possibly show gemmological characteristics which might overlap with the characteristics of stones from earlier known localities. In such case, the previously defined criteria must be reviewed to ensure the basis for the determination of the origin as described above.

Padparadscha sapphire. Definition: Padparadscha sapphire is a variety of corundum from any geographical origin whose colour is a subtle mixture of pinkish-orange to orangey-pink with pastel tones and low to medium saturation. The name Padparadscha sapphire will not be applied (a) if the corundum has any modifier other than pink or orange; (b) if the corundum exhibits major uneven colour distribution when viewed with the unaided eye and the table up $\pm 30^\circ$; (c) in the presence of yellow or orange epigenetic material in fissure(s) affecting the overall colour of the stone; (d) if the corundum has been treated by the lattice diffusion of a foreign element from an external source (see below); (e) if the corundum has glass-filled fissures; (f) if the corundum has been treated by irradiation; (g) if the corundum has been dyed, coated, painted, varnished or sputtered.

Enhancement (Enh.). Historically, many coloured gemstones have been enhanced to improve their appearance. Enh. is a term used in the trade to describe any process additional to cutting and polishing that improves the appearance or durability of gemstones. Today, a variety of traditional and advanced enh.s (also known as treatments) are routinely applied to many natural gem materials including, but not limited to, beryl, corundum, tourmaline, topaz, zircon, zoisite, etc. Heat treatment (also known as thermal enh.) is commonly applied to gemstones such as rubies and sapphires to improve colour and/or transparency (clarity). Thermal enh. of rubies and sapphires is considered stable and permanent under normal wear and handling conditions, and it is generally accepted by the international gem and jewellery trade.

Enh. disclosure. Generally, the wording used in Gübelin Reports is fully compliant with the nomenclature standards defined by the Laboratory Manual Harmonisation Committee (LMHC). On the front of the Report, a comment on the presence or absence of indications of heating will be made for rubies and sapphires. In addition, disclosure will be made when solid substances, representing by-products of the enh. process, are detected in their fissures and/or cavities. Also, disclosure will be made when the colour (or asterism) of a corundum, imitating ruby or sapphire, is confined to a shallow layer that has been artificially induced by diffusion of one or more chemical elements from an external source. When the colour of yellow to orange sapphires is, or may have been, induced or enhanced by high-energy irradiation, a comment is made.

Corundum may be exposed to elevated temperatures. This process is performed to alter the colour and/or clarity of rubies and sapphires. The process may incorporate the use of chemicals such as sodium tetraborate powder, in order to help facilitate the closure of fractures by healing or infilling. Upon exposure to elevated temperatures, the chemicals will melt, coat the surface of the gemstone and enter fractures. There they act as a flux and assist the healing of the fractures. When cooling starts, material melted during the heating process will solidify, in general, as an amorphous solid. Remnants of this material may be encountered at the surface of a polished gemstone and/or may remain trapped within areas of the healed or filled fractures. A similar reaction may take place in rubies and sapphires that have been thermally enhanced without the use of such chemicals. Amorphous solids may result from the thermal alteration and interaction of naturally occurring inclusions within the host gemstone. These by-products may also be encountered in depressions on the surface or within healed fractures.

The term "residue" is used by Gübelin to describe these remnants or by-products of the thermal process. To disclose this information, Gübelin, in collaboration with the LMHC, has developed a progressive system, based on a set of master stones, to classify the varying constituents making up the healed fractures and the amount of such residues that may be present in healed and filled fractures of a thermally enhanced ruby or sapphire.

Gübelin applies the following terms to disclose the presence or absence of indications of treatment, and to grade the relative quantity of residue in fissures:

No indications of heating:	- No indications of heating (NTE).
Indications of heating without residues in fissures:	- Indications of heating (TE).
Indications of heating with minor residues in fissures:	- Indications of heating (TE1-TE2).
Indications of heating with moderate residues in fissures:	- Indications of heating (TE3-TE4).
Indications of heating with significant residues in fissures:	- Indications of heating (TE5).

Gübelin applies the following terms to disclose and grade the presence and relative quantity of residue in cavities:

- Indications of minor amount of residues in cavities (C1).
- Indications of moderate amount of residues in cavities (C2).
- Indications of significant amount of residues in cavities (C3).

It is important to note that this system assesses only the extent (i.e. size, number and position) of the healed fractures and the residue that may be present in healed or filled fractures of a thermally enhanced ruby or sapphire, relative to the size of the gemstone. It does not consider the number or extent of other inclusion features nor the degree to which the colour has been affected. This system is not a classification of quality.

Lattice diffusion of foreign elements such as beryllium or titanium. Any corundum that shows indications of heating accompanied by the introduction/diffusion of a chemical element other than hydrogen from an external source (with the aim of facilitating the modification or creation of colour) shall receive the following comment:

- Indications of heating, colour induced by the diffusion of chemical elements from an external source.

Clarity enh. using oil / resin. In addition to the above, Gübelin discloses on its reports if the fissures in corundum are filled with an organic substance, such as oil or resin, to an extent that it affects the clarity. However, the nature of the organic substance is not specified.

Gübelin applies the following terms to disclose the presence of indications of clarity enh.:

- Indications of minor clarity enh. (F1).
- Indications of moderate clarity enh. (F2).
- Indications of significant clarity enh. (F3).

Lead glass filled fissures. Any corundum that shows indications of having undergone clarity enh. (usually in combination with heating) through the filling of fissures with lead glass will receive the following additional comment:

- Indications of minor clarity enh. with lead glass (F1).
- Indications of moderate clarity enh. with lead glass (F2).
- Indications of significant clarity enh. with lead glass (F3).

The Report does not constitute a guarantee for, or appraisal of, the gemstones described herein. Gübelin assumes no responsibility for any damage or loss, or claims by third parties, which may arise from the issuance, use or misuse of this Report. It is recommended to carefully read the document "General Terms & Conditions" available on our website www.gubelingemlab.com.

INFORMATION SHEET

to Report No. 22072106

Rubies from Mozambique

Mozambique is located in South Eastern Africa, bordered by the Indian Ocean on the East and in the North by Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia. In the West and South it is bordering Zimbabwe, South Africa and Swaziland. Mozambique is divided by the majestic Zambezi River. While the low lands to the South of the Zambezi River are mainly sedimentary, the highlands in the North are dominated by rocks belonging to the Precambrian crystalline basement, which is intersected by the famous gem-rich Mozambique Belt running North - South through East Africa.

Mozambique has always been an important source of coloured stones such as tourmaline, aquamarine and garnet. Corundum has been known in Mozambique since the Portuguese colonial times, but only since September 2008 larger amounts of rubies entered the market. These come from two new mines in the Msawizi area of Niassa Province and Montepuez in the Cabo Delgado Province.

Information Sheets are intended to provide information supplementary to the contents of the Report and comment on, for instance, the type of gemstone, the geographic origin and the presence or absence of treatments. By definition, Information Sheets are purely informative in nature; they consist of a standard text and are issued for all types of stones of that particular category. Information Sheets, therefore, do not imply a certain quality or rarity of the stone described in the Gübelin Gem Lab Report which it is attached to.

INFORMATION SHEET

to Report No. 22072106

Unheated rubies

Large rubies of gem-quality are rarely found in nature. Not only is a delicate mineralogical balance essential for this red variety of corundum to be formed deep within the earth, but specific geological conditions as well as adequate pressure and temperature must also be present. Furthermore, the sufficient supply of a rare combination of chemical elements, such as aluminium and chromium, are yet another necessity required for the formation of rubies.

Over the past decades, various heating techniques, as well as the use of chemical additives, have been introduced to increase the supply of rubies resembling the high-quality untreated specimens. The aim of these treatments was and still is to improve the visual appearance of the gemstones.

Prior to the advent of modern heating techniques, rough rubies were cut and polished retaining the quality that nature had originally endowed them with. Therefore, in earlier times, rubies with obvious imperfections were considered and accepted as the norm. However, the expectations with respect to quality (colour and transparency) rose steadily.

The demand for natural, unheated rubies kept growing while the supply of such gems remains highly limited, making natural rubies of gem-quality from all major sources, such as Burma (Myanmar), Mozambique, Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania, Vietnam, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, difficult to find.

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GÜBELIN

GEMSTONE RATING



Excellent

22072106 / 1

9 August 2022

Variety:
Ruby



Weight:
5.04 ct

Scan QR-Code for more information



Gübelin Gem Lab
Lucerne Hong Kong New York
www.gubelingemlab.com

Notes and limitations

The Gübelin Gemstone Rating is a comprehensive system to assess the quality, attractiveness and rarity of coloured gems expressed in a single number, the Gübelin Points. The Rating intends to provide orientation and direction for privates and professionals who wish to get a simple ranking for their gemstones, comprising a selection of characteristics considered key for coloured gemstones. The Rating can be used in combination with a gem lab report to help in the assessment of the gemstone.

The Rating comprises three domains: quality, rarity and salience. Quality is the major part, covering the visual characteristics of the gemstone, specifically its colour, clarity/transparency, and cut. Rarity includes the type of gemstone, the presence, absence or type of treatment, and the weight of the gemstone. Salience addresses the extent of exceptionality of a gemstone, it is best seen as the gemstone's capability to be particularly noticeable, conspicuous or prominent. For more details about the different characteristics comprised in the Rating, scan the QR code on the Rating document or consult our website www.gubelingemlab.com.

The Gübelin Gemstone Rating is applied on the major types of high-value, natural (i.e. non-synthetic), faceted or polished, as well as transparent coloured gemstones. Gemstones that were subjected to treatments that are generally accepted in high-value specimens, such as heat treatment and clarity enhancement, do also qualify for the Rating.

The Rating is conducted by experienced and trained gemstone experts, following a highly structured procedure. Nevertheless, the Rating procedure partially is of subjective and qualitative nature and as such susceptible to inconsistencies. Consequently, the Rating and hence the Gübelin Points might differ over time for the same gemstone. The Gübelin Gem Lab is also reviewing from time to time the underlying grades and weights assigned to certain characteristics. This applies specifically, but not exclusively, to the rarity attributes, as rarity is directly affected by changes in supply and demand.

Gübelin Gemstone Ratings are not based to the same level of scrutiny as, for example, Gübelin Gemmological Reports. It is important to understand that Gübelin Gemstone Ratings do not comply with the standards specified by the Gübelin Gem Lab Seal. Owing to this difference, the result of the short visual assessment applied for the Gübelin Gemstone Rating, and hence the resulting Gübelin Points, might not be consistent with the findings stated in a Gübelin Gemmological Report for the same gemstone.

The Rating reflects the state of the gemstones at the time of examination. The colour photograph serves merely as an illustration of the gemstone. The appearance of the actual gemstone may differ from its photographic image. Gemstones set in jewellery are assessed and rated insofar as mounting permits.

The Gübelin Gemstone Rating and the Gübelin Points do not constitute a guarantee for, or appraisal of, the gemstone described herein. It is important to understand that the Gübelin Gemstone Rating and the Gübelin Points do not imply any authenticity, or any commercial value of the gemstone, neither directly nor indirectly. The Gübelin Gem Lab assumes no responsibility for any damage or loss, or claims by third parties, which may arise from the issuance, use or misuse of a Gübelin Gemstone Rating or the Gübelin Points. It is recommended to carefully read the document "General Terms & Conditions" available on our website www.gubelingemlab.com.



GÜBELIN

GEMSTONE RATING



Excellent

22072106 / 2

9 August 2022

Variety:
Ruby



Weight:
5.02 ct

Scan QR-Code for more information



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