The Prestige Gemstone Report™

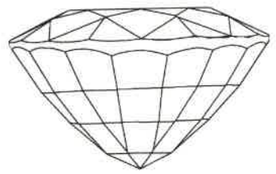
American Gemological Laboratories

AGL

Imaging

Images do not accurately portray size or color.

Accu-Vu™ Imaging:



Comments:
This diagram is an example and does not represent the actual facet arrangement of the item described

Identification

Document No: 1138132 Validation Date: 23 January 2024

Identification

Mineral Type: Natural Corundum Transparency: Transparent

Variety: Ruby Color Description: Red

Carat Weight: Stated by Client 5.70 cts Shape: Modified Pear

Measurements: Approx. 15.20 x 9.68 x 3.9 mm Cutting Style: Mixed Cut

Comments: Set in a white metal ring with one larger pear, two smaller pear, four marquise and several round diamonds (identified at random).

Origin

Origin

Provenance: Burma (Myanmar)

Comments: Based on available gemological information, it is the opinion of the Laboratory that the origin of this material would be classified as Burma (Myanmar).

Enhancement

Enhancement

Standard: No gemological evidence of heat Additional: Clarity enhancement: None

Comments: Non-heated rubies are scarce. Rubies are commonly heated to modify their color and appearance.

1 2	3 4	5 6	7 8	9 10
Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor

Enhancement Stability Index™

None	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Strong	Prominent
Extremely Rare	Very Rare	Rare	Uncommon	Common	Very Common

Degree of Clarity Enhancement & Relative Rarity™

General Report Comments:

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About Us

American Gemological Laboratories™

America's first and most highly respected origin lab.

Founded in 1977, AGL is an internationally recognized gemstone testing facility, specializing in comprehensive colored stone analyses.

AGL has the distinction of being the first laboratory in the United States to issue Country-of-Origin reports. Our company and its principals have a long tradition of research into the detection of and reporting on gem identification-and-classification, gemstone treatments and provenance determinations.

Our staff is composed of experts in the field of gemstone testing and reporting. Our findings reflect the latest knowledge and analytical techniques to ensure the highest standards are applied on every stone we test.

AGL's testing and reporting methodology provide you with unsurpassed quality and reliability. We are committed to providing the highest level of service and reporting that our clients and the industry have come to expect from the AGL.

GIA

GIA REPORT
2183978842

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GIA NATURAL DIAMOND GRADING REPORT

February 17, 2023

GIA Report Number 2183978842

Shape and Cutting Style ..... Modified Pear Brilliant

Measurements ..... 14.92 x 8.99 x 4.87 mm

GRADING RESULTS

Carat Weight ..... 4.54 carat

Color Grade ..... E

Clarity Grade VVS1

ADDITIONAL GRADING INFORMATION

Polish ..... Very Good

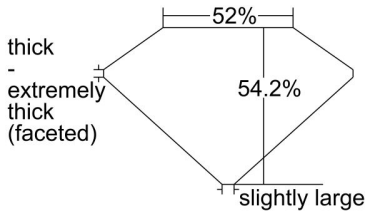
Symmetry ..... Good

Fluorescence ..... None

Inscription(s): GIA 2183978842

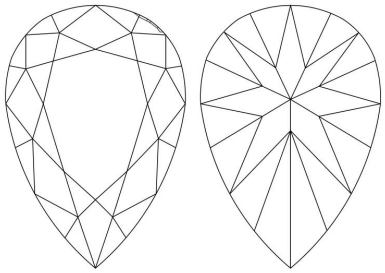
Comments: Clarity grade is based on internal graining that is not shown. Additional extra facets are not shown.

PROPORTIONS



Profile not to actual proportions

CLARITY CHARACTERISTICS

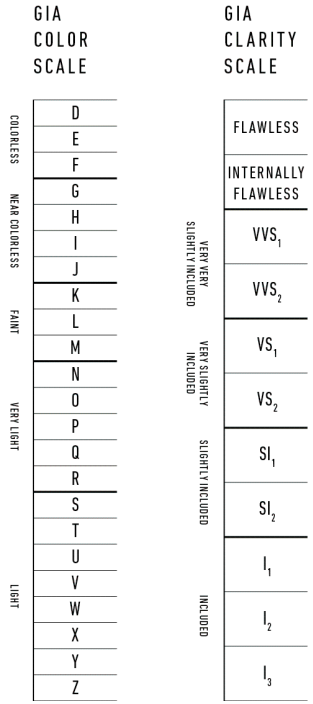


KEY TO SYMBOLS*

^ Extra Facet

* Red symbols denote internal characteristics (inclusions). Green or black symbols denote external characteristics (blemishes). Diagram is an approximate representation of the diamond, and symbols shown indicate type, position, and approximate size of clarity characteristics. All clarity characteristics may not be shown. Details of finish are not shown.

GRADING SCALES



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February 17, 2023

DIAMOND TYPE CLASSIFICATION FOR GIA DIAMOND GRADING REPORT #2183978842

Scientists classify diamonds into two main "types" - type I and type II - based on the presence or absence of nitrogen which can replace carbon atoms in a diamond's atomic structure. These two diamond types can be distinguished on the basis of differences in their chemical and physical properties. Type II diamonds contain little if any nitrogen and they are subdivided into two groups (IIa and IIb) both of which are quite rare (less than 2% of all gem diamonds).

According to the records of the GIA Laboratory, the 4.54 carat Modified Pear Brilliant diamond described in GIA Diamond Grading Report #2183978842 has been determined to be a **type IIa** diamond. Type IIa diamonds are the most chemically pure type of diamond and often have exceptional optical transparency. Type IIa diamonds were first identified as originating from India (particularly from the Golconda region) but have since been recovered in all major diamond-producing regions of the world.

Among famous gem diamonds, the 530.20 carat Cullinan I and the 105.60 carat Koh-i-noor are examples of type IIa.