

**GIA NATURAL DIAMOND GRADING REPORT**

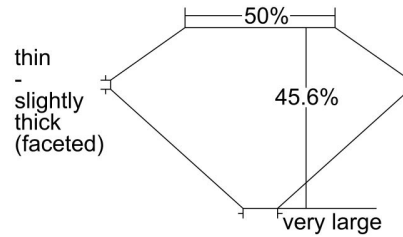
August 28, 2023  
 GIA Report Number ..... 2155675043  
 Shape and Cutting Style ..... Pear Brilliant  
 Measurements ..... 19.55 x 14.23 x 6.49 mm

**GRADING RESULTS**

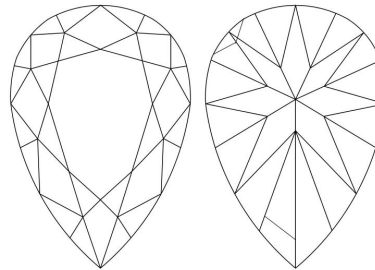
Carat Weight ..... 12.11 carat  
 Color Grade ..... D  
 Clarity Grade ..... Internally Flawless

**ADDITIONAL GRADING INFORMATION**

Polish ..... Very Good  
 Symmetry ..... Good  
 Fluorescence ..... None  
**Comments:** Minor details of polish are not shown.

**PROPORTIONS**


Profile not to actual proportions

**CLARITY CHARACTERISTICS**

**KEY TO SYMBOLS\***

^ Extra Facet

**GRADING SCALES**

GIA COLOR SCALE		GIA CLARITY SCALE	
COLORLESS	D	VERY VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	FLAWLESS
	E		INTERNALLY FLAWLESS
	F		VVS <sub>1</sub>
NEAR COLORLESS	G	VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	VVS <sub>2</sub>
	H		VS <sub>1</sub>
	I		VS <sub>2</sub>
FANT	J	SLIGHTLY INCLUDED	SI <sub>1</sub>
	K		SI <sub>2</sub>
	L		I <sub>1</sub>
VERY LIGHT	M	INCLUDED	I <sub>2</sub>
	N		I <sub>3</sub>
	O		
LIGHT	P		
	Q		
	R		
	S		
	T		
	U		
	V		
W			
X			
Y			
Z			


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\* 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.



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August 24, 2023

## DIAMOND TYPE CLASSIFICATION FOR GIA DIAMOND GRADING REPORT #2155675043

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 12.11 carat Pear Brilliant diamond described in GIA Diamond Grading Report #2155675043 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.

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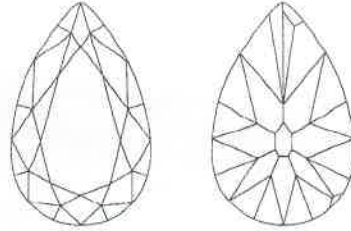
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## GEMMOLOGICAL REPORT

**Report Number**  
23110093

**Colour Grade**  
D

**Date**  
4 December 2023

**Clarity Grade**  
IF

**Weight**  
12.11 ct

**Polish**  
very good

**Shape**  
modified pear-shape

**Symmetry**  
good

**Cut**  
brilliant cut

**Fluorescence**  
none

**Measurements**  
19.53 x 14.25 x 6.48 mm

**Identification**  
Natural diamond

**Depth / Table**  
45.5% 50%

**Diamond Type**  
IIa

**Girdle**  
thin to thick, faceted

**Comments**  
See Appendix.

Important notes and limitations on the reverse.

**Culet**  
large

Pierre Hardy



Lidia Bellomo



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APPENDIX  
to Report No. 23110093  
"Olde Water"

*'Here and in the kingdom of  
Hidulcan, and in the country of the  
king of Deccan bee the Diamants  
found of the olde water.' Early  
Travels in India, Ralph Fitch,  
English explorer, 1584.*

All natural diamonds crystallise deep in the earth, however not all diamonds are created equal. Indeed, when analysed with advanced gemmological instruments, most diamonds mined and faceted as gemstones contain certain impurities. Virtually all of these diamonds incorporate trace amounts of the element nitrogen within their crystal structure. These minute quantities of nitrogen are almost always responsible for the slight tints of yellow displayed to various degrees in diamonds along the colourless range. Such nitrogen-bearing diamonds fall into the Type I group (see attached Information Sheet). At the highest end of the colour scale, only D-colour diamonds seem to show no tint or colour at all.

With each rule comes the exception, and there are indeed diamonds which do not contain any detectable nitrogen impurities: those belonging to the Type II diamond family. Some of these occasionally contain the element boron, which endows them with the rare blue colour and designates them as Type IIb. All others are known as Type IIa.

While some Type IIa diamonds can be tinted pink or brown, others are blessed with the most exceptional and pure colour and are often associated with a high degree of transparency, a quality sometimes referred to as "water". Such diamonds can look so colourless that they seem to appear like "crystal clear water" and often contain only a few minute, or even no, inclusions. Only some of these diamonds can present such a purity of colour that they display less chroma than regular D-colour diamonds. This diamond of 12.11 ct combines such exceptional characteristics as to display this particular quality of the finest "water".



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Additionally, this diamond has been cut and polished following traditional faceting techniques which were used over a century ago in order to produce an antique-looking stone. Such unusual cuts are unevenly shaped to various degrees with atypical proportions and normally show a lower symmetry and several extra facets conferring them a peculiar charm unrivaled by modern diamond cuts.

Typical examples of such old cuts are the old mine cut, the rose cut and the moghul cut.

Diamonds of this kind and size, exhibiting a **superior quality** as well as an **old cutting style**, and belonging to the finest of natural colour type IIa diamonds are **very rare**. Such diamonds have been unearthed in limited numbers from various sources around the world (e.g. South Africa, Brazil and India).

Gübelin Gem Lab, 4 December 2023

Pierre Hardy

Lidia Bellomo

The Gübelin Gem Lab is privileged to be entrusted with the rarest and most beautiful gemstones. Some of these stones possess outstanding quality characteristics, even by Gübelin Gem Lab standards, and are hence considered worthy of a customised text that goes beyond the sober scientific description of a Gübelin Gem Lab Report. In cases of exceptional specimens, Gübelin Gem Lab might decide to issue a so-called Appendix alongside a Gübelin Gem Lab Report. Appendices emphasise the quality characteristics and rarity of a specific stone. Appendices are issued entirely at the discretion of the Gübelin Gem Lab and cannot be requested or purchased in any way.