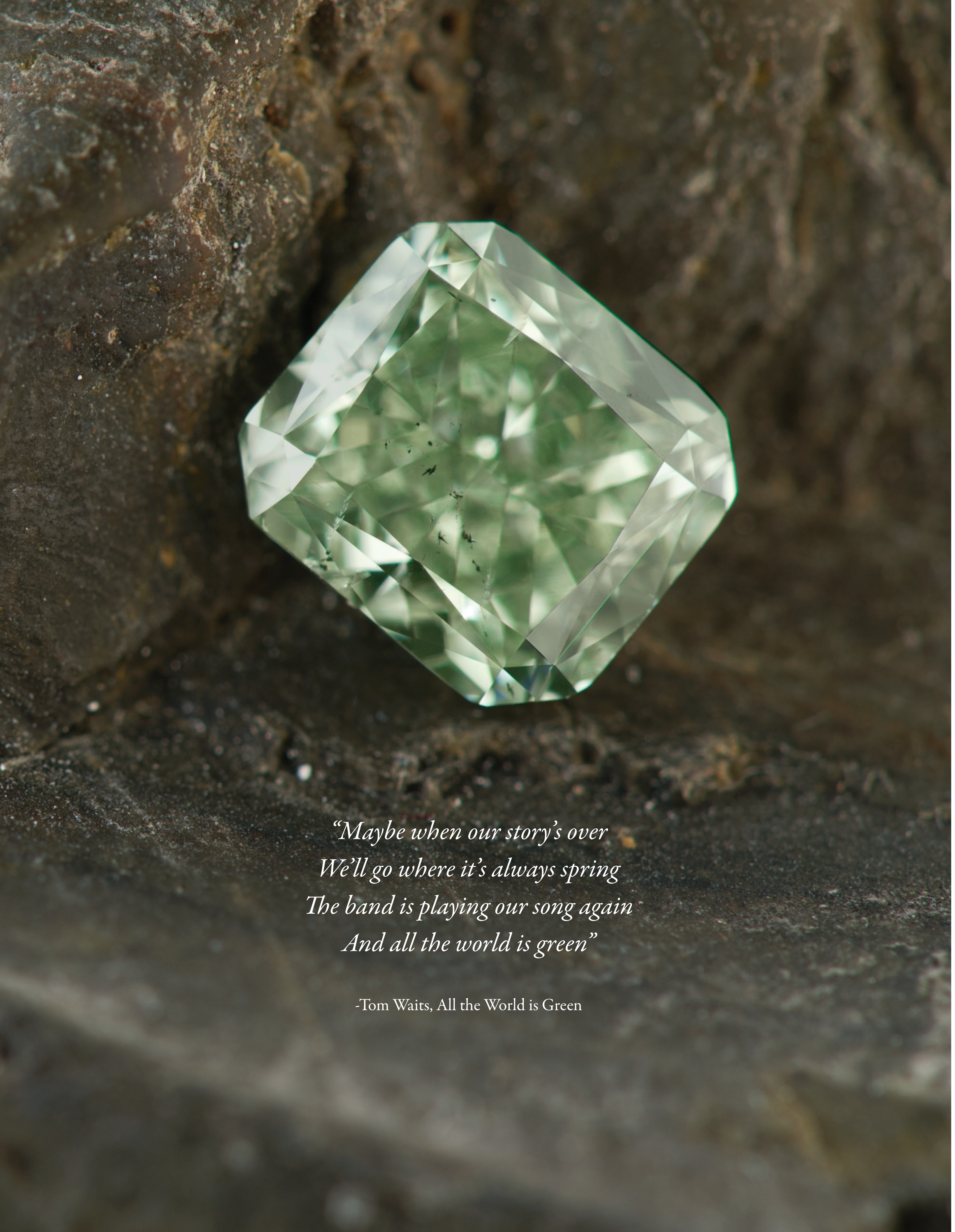
GIA Color Grade: Fancy Vivid Green
Cutting Style: Cut-Cornered Rectangular Modified Brilliant
GIA Clarity Grade: SI_2
Carat Weight: 2.01 ct

The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant



"Maybe when our story's over
We'll go where it's always spring
The band is playing our song again
And all the world is green"

-Tom Waits, All the World is Green

Introduction

Few objects in the natural world can uplift the spirit quite like a green diamond. Shimmering with its array of wondrous facets, it is as if all of nature has been encapsulated within one, shining mineral. Like dew-ridden grass or a lush, enchanting garden, the verdant beauty of a 2.01 green diamond is undeniably energizing. With its vibrant hue and glorious sparkle, its sheer presence is illuminating, encouraging introspection and an embrace of true nature. However, while green is indeed, a pervasive color in nature, it is exceptionally uncommon to encounter within a diamond. Only on miraculous occasions does nature give birth to such spectacular gems as the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant.

While the form of the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant is certainly awe-inspiring, the story behind its rare occurrence might evoke even greater fascination. A green hue in a diamond is the result of extended exposure to small amounts of natural radiation. On the extraordinary occasion when man uncovers this gift from the earth, it typically displays a black or grey-green color. The green color is likely to be masked by a somewhat mottled or irregular exterior, or confined to the crystal's surface. For most rough diamonds with a greenish cast, their beauty is skin-deep; once polished, they lose their captivating color. The rare discovery of a color-saturated gem such as the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant commands extensive study, and contemplation of nature's greatest wonders.

Geographic Origins & Occurrences of Green Diamonds

The earliest recorded origin of diamonds is India. The Golconda region was the primary source of the world's diamonds for hundreds of years, and is believed to have produced such historic gems as the Dresden Green. However, considering no record of the gem prior to 1741 exists, it could possibly have emerged from the rivers of Brazil. Diamonds were discovered in greater abundance in Brazil in 1725, after India's substantial yet inconsistent production ceased. For nearly the next 150 years, Brazil served as the major source of gem diamonds.

Today, diamonds are found around the globe, though gem-quality stones are perennially rare. Extraordinary efforts and significant costs are expended to locate and develop new mining areas. Many of today's large, high-quality diamonds are often associated with mines in central and southern Africa, which became the most significant producers in the late 1800s, and have remained as such since then.

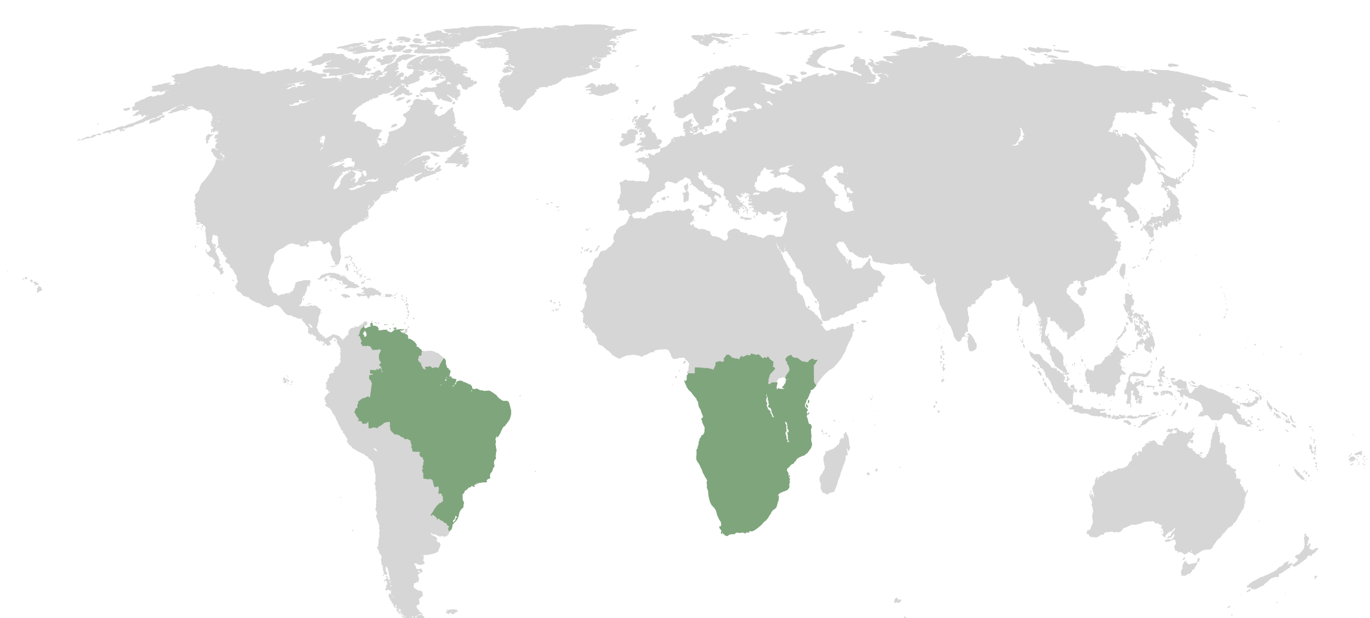
Green diamonds are occasionally discovered in Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, and central and southern Africa, but rarely does nature produce a diamond with a green color that permeates its entire body. The vast majority of naturally colored green diamonds are green only at the surface of their rough, with such color having been produced by surface stains and coating, otherwise known as naturals. Unfortunately, once polished, these diamonds often lose their color. Regardless of color retainment, by the time a colored diamond reaches the individual who will fashion it into a finished gem, any distinct record of its geographic origin is often lost. For this reason, the exact provenance of the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant was unable to be determined.

Green Diamonds & the Cause of Their Color

Radiation is the propagation of energy in the form of electromagnetic waves or energetic particles through matter or space. In the case of a green diamond of either natural- or treated-color origin, if the incident radiation has sufficient energy, it can knock carbon atoms out of their normal positions in the atomic lattice of the diamond to create "vacant" lattice sites. When this happens, the diamond is able to selectively absorb the yellow-to-red-wavelengths of incident white light, and the colorless or light yellow diamond becomes blue-green or green as a result.

Natural irradiation is geologically unlikely in many diamond deposits, and encountering a naturally irradiated gem diamond with a distinct green bodycolor is exceedingly unusual. Only a few have been documented in gemological literature. In fact, despite knowledge of the effects of radiation exposure on diamonds, it has been difficult for scientists to investigate the conditions of radiation exposure in nature that give rise to the blue-green or green bodycolor in diamonds. Their rarity in nature, and the sporadic timing of their recovery in particular deposits, have made this investigation even more challenging.

Naturally irradiated green diamonds are occasionally found in various parts of the world such as Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, and central and southern Africa. Typically, they seem to be recovered either from secondary alluvial deposits, or from the weathered, near-surface portions of kimberlite pipes. The source of the radiation could have been radioactive minerals or surface waters. If heated to several hundred degrees Centigrade, the green irradiated color of a diamond will turn to yellow-brown. Therefore, although the exact conditions of natural radiation exposure that produce a green color are not fully known, it is reasonable to conclude these conditions occur near the earth's surface, and not at greater depths in the mantle where much higher temperatures and pressures prevail during diamond formation.



Green diamonds are discovered on rare occasions in Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, and central and southern Africa.

Manufacturing the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant

Centuries ago, diamonds were associated with power from the gods. Mystical significance was ascribed to their optical and geometric properties, and their hardness was considered a symbol of eternity. The spiritual beliefs tied to diamonds led many cultures to consider their rough too sacred to cut or shape. To tamper with the miraculous substance would be to destroy its supernatural powers. The mysterious gifts of the earth were reserved exclusively for noble rulers—that is, only if they left their magic undisturbed.

The earliest recorded source of diamonds is India. Uncut diamonds appeared in the fourth century BC, when Alexander the Great's expeditions opened up limited trade between the East and West. Around the mid-1300s, as the superstition surrounding diamonds subsided, European and Indian gem dealers began to experiment with cutting and shaping rough diamonds, realizing that diamond dust and olive oil could remove roughness and increase transparency. Methods for reshaping and polishing rough travelled back and forth with the caravans from India to Venice, Italy. Vasco da Gama's 1498 discovery of a sea route around South Africa's Cape of Good Hope aided quality diamond rough in moving more readily across continents. Soon, the cities of Bruges, Antwerp, and Amsterdam joined Venice as bustling trade centers, feeding the growing appetite of European royalty for polished diamonds.

The point cut, the earliest known diamond cutting style, followed the rough's octahedral shape. Many of the point cuts of the fifteenth century were later fashioned into a new style, the table cut, in the mid-1400s into the 1600s. The table cut, which flattened the point cut's top and bottom to appear as squares, drastically improved the amount of light returned to the observer when viewed from above. The splendid display of fire and brilliance produced by this cut inspired further refinement of diamond rough into innovative styles such as the rose, single, and old-mine cuts. Decades of mass production and modernization of the cutting process led to the invention of the modern brilliant cut, in the late 1800s or early 1900s. When cut precisely to its intricate proportions, the modern round brilliant cut showcases a diamond's inherent light with the utmost effectiveness.

Naturally, variations of the round brilliant cut soon emerged. Manufacturers modified its facet arrangement to suit other shapes—like the marquise, pear, cushion, and oval—that became popular worldwide. To this day, diamond cutters link artistic flair and technical skill to develop cutting styles that enhance diamond's inherent beauty and allure. Many modern and revised cuts, particularly fancy brilliant cuts, allow for stunning, gem-quality diamonds to be fashioned from oddly shaped rough. Fancy-brilliant cuts have proven to be particularly effective in optimizing color in rough that shows such potential.

The task of fashioning green diamonds is entrusted to only the most skillful masters in the trade, as cutting their rough involves tremendous risk. Within the rough lies a mystery: the green color could range from a very shallow surface layer, to that which occupies the entire volume of the crystal.

Cutting a green diamond requires great patience and is not unlike peeling an onion—one must peel each layer carefully so as not to remove any of the green "skin." In many unfortunate cases, the diamond is stripped of its green color during manufacture. Experienced cutters often leave as many naturals on the girdle of a green diamond as possible. The internal reflections of the naturals show through the crown, creating the face-up appearance of evenly distributed color.

Another consideration involved in the manufacturing process is the regulation of temperature, as too much heat during polishing can alter the gem's hue. Furthermore, though achieving the best possible color and clarity is a green diamond cutter's main goal, he or she also aims to maximize weight retention. While the shape of the rough often suggests the diamond's ultimate shape, the challenging art of cutting is as much an organic process as it is a complex balancing act.

The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid green diamond was fashioned into a shape and cutting style called the cut-cornered rectangular modified brilliant. The diamond's partially faceted corners lend a somewhat rounded appearance, for a silhouette that is just as charming as its very unique color. In GIA's experience, this shape and cutting style have been found to channel and intensify the color appearance of colored diamonds, and in the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant Diamond, has revealed its capabilities in green gems.

Color Grading the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant & Other Green Diamonds

In grading fancy-color diamonds, the measure of the 'C' representing color far surpasses other 'Cs' (clarity, cut, and carat weight) in importance. For most people, color observation is an intuitive response rather than a systematic categorization of the ordering of color appearances. However, in order to understand the universal color grades and descriptions implemented by GIA, it is critical to understand color appearances systematically.

GIA Colored Diamond Color Grading—A System Overview

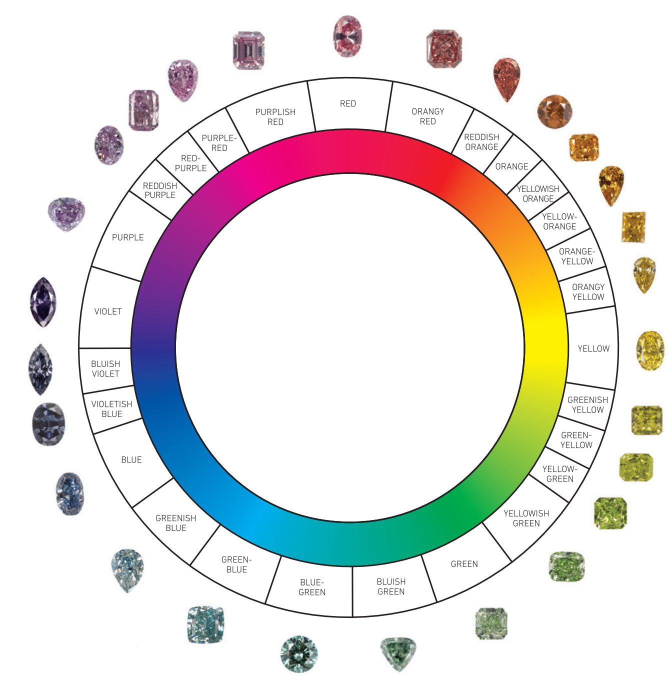
GIA describes color using three attributes: hue (in which an object is classified as red, green, blue, violet, or anything in between); tone (the relative lightness or darkness of a color); and saturation (the relative strength or weakness of a color). The color appearance of a gem is the result of a combination of those three attributes. GIA's system for color grading colored diamonds uses 27 hues, which are shown on the hue circle featured on the opposite page. Some of these 27 hue names include modifiers, such as purplish red. A modifier in a hue name (such as yellowish green or orangy yellow) does not imply a lack of purity in the color; instead, the modifiers indicate which appearance is dominant.

During standard grading procedure, colored diamonds are placed face-up in a grooved, matte-white, non-fluorescent plastic tray within a controlled environment—a viewing box that eliminates visual distractions and shields the diamond being viewed from external light. GIA also requires a standard geometry between the diamond, the light source, and the observer. The light source is positioned directly above the diamond, and the observer views it approximately perpendicular to the table facet at a specified distance from the stone.

Working within these parameters, GIA graders describe a single color as being "characteristic" of the diamond as a whole. This characteristic color is the overall blend of appearances, which excludes the influence of surface reflections, dispersion, and other visual effects related to the cutting of the diamond.

GIA's grading terminology uses a combination of fancy grades and color descriptions to identify a colored diamond's characteristic color. A fancy grade represents the combined effect of tone and saturation on the color of a diamond. These grades correspond to regions of tone and saturation in color space and vary by hue, since different colors reach their highest saturation at different levels. The color descriptions accompanying a fancy grade are determined by the hue, and by the tone and saturation of the hue. In each instance, the fancy grades and color descriptions represent a range of color appearances.

Hue Circle of Natural Fancy-Color Diamonds

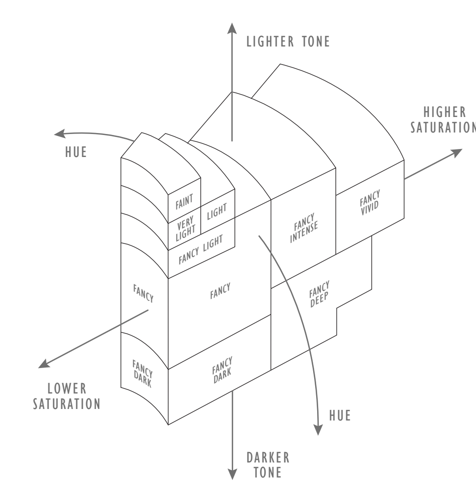


This chart shows each of the 27 hues GIA uses to describe natural fancy-color diamonds.

Color Grading Characteristics of the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant

Very few diamonds are described as unmodified green in GIA's color grading system; the Fancy Vivid designation classifies this diamond as an exceptional rarity.

The Fancy Vivid grade describes colors that are medium-to-slightly dark in tone and strongly saturated. This particular chroma lends the diamond the rich, warm green appearance frequently found in other spectacular objects produced by nature. The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant belongs among the very select class of Fancy Vivid green gems known to exist.



Clarity Grading & Gemological Examination

In gemology, clarity refers to the presence or absence of internal and surface-reaching characteristics, which might affect a diamond's face-up appearance and durability. The GIA clarity scale reflects the relative size, nature, number, relief, and position of internal and surface characteristics that are visible at 10× magnification.

The clarity scale begins with those rare diamonds in which no internal or surface-reaching features can be observed at the standard magnification: Flawless or Internally Flawless (FL/IF). It then transitions to diamonds that are Very, Very Slightly Included (VVS), Very Slightly Included (VS), Slightly Included (SI), and Included (I). GIA graders classified the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant as Slightly Included (SI_2) based on the presence of various characteristics.

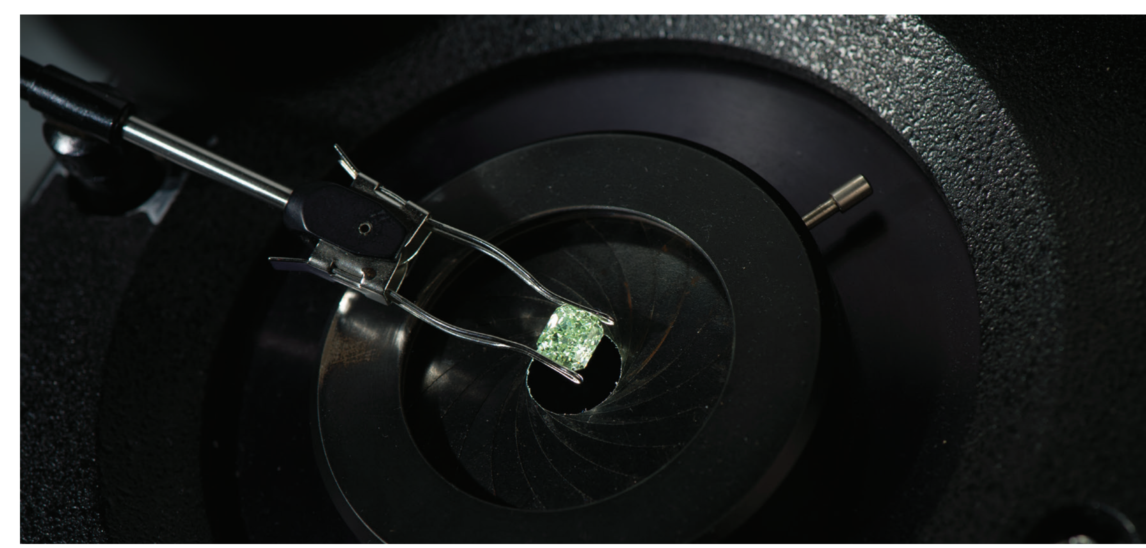
Inclusions. The majority of the features observed in the examination of the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant were internal. Within the diamond were feathers, which are clarity characteristics that extend from the surface and appear to "feather" into the interior. Feathers can take the form of cleavage or fractures, as they generally have a white, feathery appearance. The diamond also contained needles, which, like their name suggests, are thin, elongated crystals that appear as tiny rods under magnification. Another feature spotted within the gem were clouds. In gemology, clouds are defined as clusters of pinpoint inclusions that form a milky or hazy area on the stone, and may sometimes appear as a crystal structure, such as a cube or an octahedron.

A common inclusion of green diamonds which was found within the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant was an indented natural. An indented natural is a part of the original surface of a diamond that penetrates, or indents into, the stone. Many green diamond cutters purposely leave the naturals on the stone, as the features may sometimes enhance the green color. Lastly, a final inclusion spotted within the diamond was a twinning wisp, which is a series of pinpoint clouds or crystals that forms in a diamond's growth plane. Twinning wisps in diamonds are often associated with crystal distortion and twinning planes.

Blemishes. Some of the characteristics noted on the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant were confined to its surface. As a crystal grows, it can sometimes develop irregularities in its atomic structure. When that happens, a clarity feature called graining forms. Graining often appears as streaks or faint lines that can be either parallel or intersecting. While graining can sometimes occur internally, in the case of the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant, it is present only on the surface. The diamond also contained an extra facet, (or one that was not specifically required by the cutting style's guidelines). While this facet could cause the diamond to appear asymmetrical, it could also serve the purpose of intensifying color or concealing an apparent inclusion.

Laser Inscription. GIA offers a special service that allows for a personal message, symbols, logos, or a unique GIA report number to be microscopically inscribed on a diamond's girdle. These inscriptions, visible only under magnification, provide a ready means of identification, and can also allow clients to personalize or brand their diamonds. In the past 20 years, GIA has noticed an increase in the popularity of this service. The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant was inscribed with its assigned report number.

Despite these inclusions, blemishes, and additional features—which are visible only with the aid of a microscope—the diamond displays vibrant, even color. Its unique characteristics serve as birthmarks, providing further confirmation of its natural origin and color, and an insightful look into its rich history. Invisible to the naked eye, such traits are considered to be more like relics, than flaws. For diamonds of this rare and coveted color, clarity grades hardly influence ultimate value.



Advanced Analytical Techniques

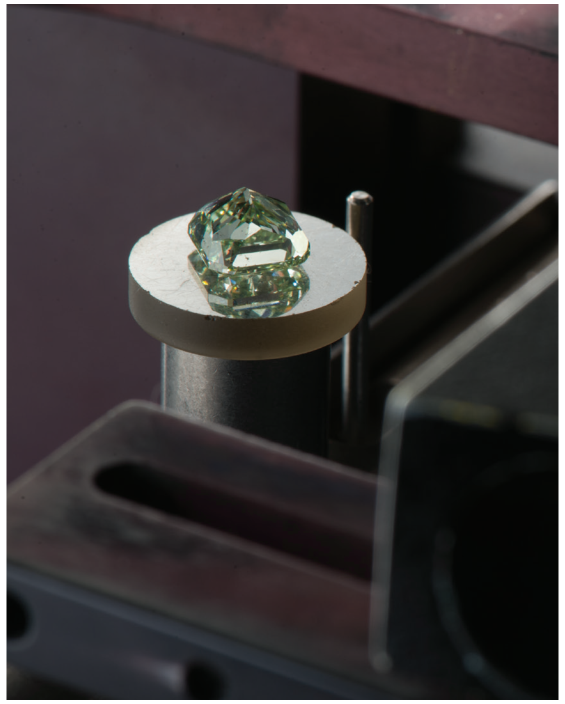
The human eye is highly tuned to appreciate the fine qualities of diamonds and other gems, and has a remarkable capability to discriminate among the colors they can display. However, certain assessments of gemstones reach beyond the perceptions of the unaided eye. Conclusively determining the cause of the color, and establishing that it is the result of a natural process and not a treatment procedure, for example, require investigation of the diamond on an atomic level. The answers to questions regarding origin and treatment history are contained within the diamond's crystal lattice, and GIA uses various analytical techniques to obtain them.

Spectroscopy plays an important role in identifying the subtleties of diamond structure because various spectroscopic techniques provide different atomic-scale information. Such techniques—including infrared, visible, and photoluminescence spectroscopy—can help determine diamond type (type I or type II), origin of color, and whether a diamond is natural or was created or treated in a laboratory. Visual observations contribute to these determinations, but key spectral features (and the relationship between them) obtained with analytical instrumentation are important factors in diamond identification.

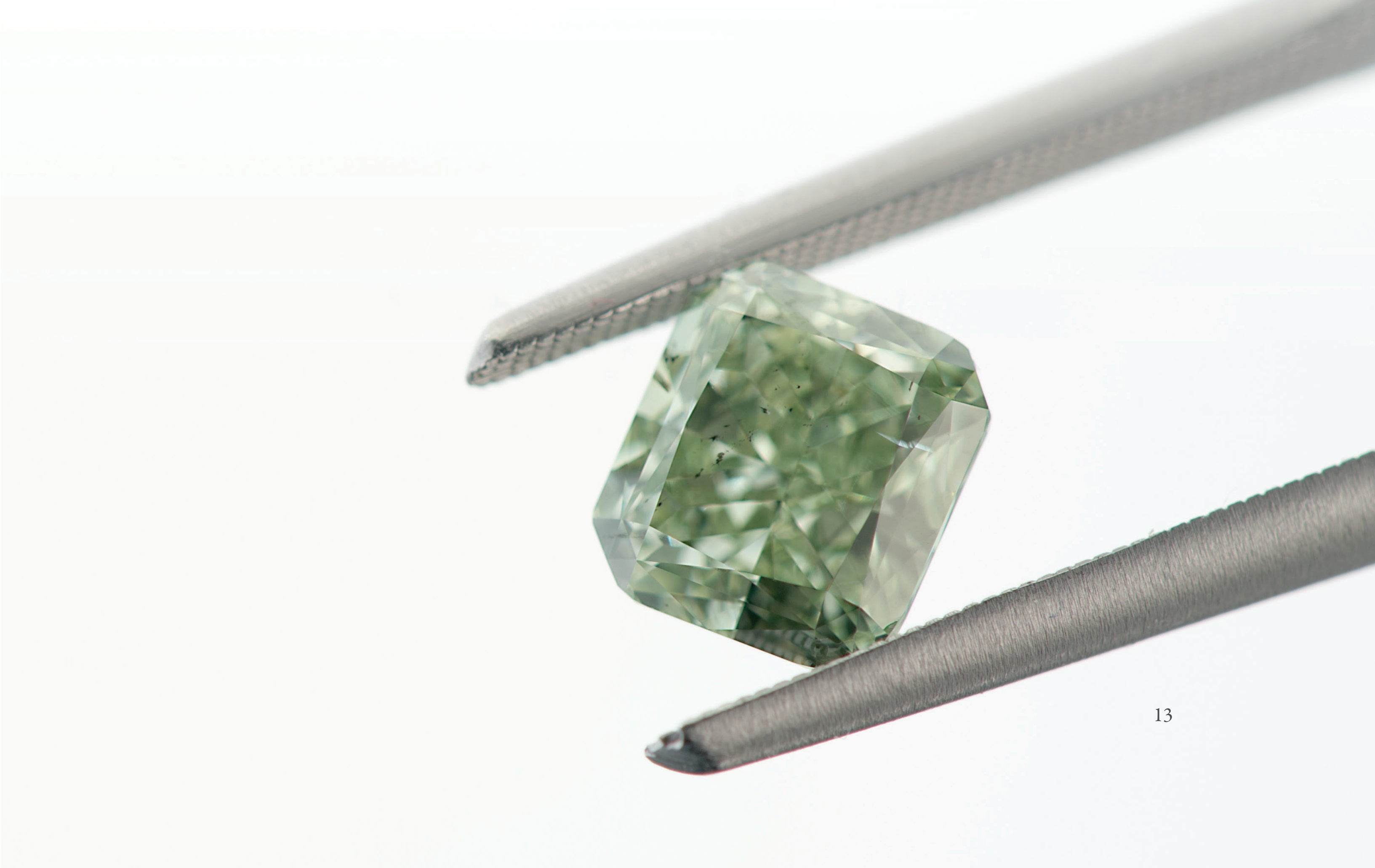
When white light travels through a colored object (like a gemstone), part of the incident light is absorbed and the remainder is transmitted to the eye to give the sensation of color. Therefore, recording the visible spectrum with a spectrometer to reveal the regions of light transmission and absorption is essential to understanding the cause of color of a diamond or other gemstone.

The human eye functions somewhat like a spectrometer—our vision has highest sensitivity at green wavelengths, with lower sensitivity toward the blue and red ends of the spectrum. Our visual system registers the perceived color from a combination of this sensitivity with the actual intensity of light coming from an object at all wavelengths across the spectrum. In contrast, spectrometers measure the amount of light intensity at individual wavelengths that extend beyond the visible spectrum. Consequently, these instruments can collect far more information about the energy and intensity of absorbed light, and they can detect very weak absorption by the object that cannot be seen by the eye.

GIA Monograph | The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant



Spectroscopy is a valuable analytical technique because the energy of light or other types of radiation matches the specific energy levels within atoms or in the bonds between atoms in a material. Scientists use several types of spectroscopic methods because each probes a diamond's story from a different angle. Infrared spectroscopy can detect certain trace elements that are present in the diamond lattice (such as nitrogen, boron, and hydrogen). Visible spectroscopy can provide a graphical representation of light absorption and transmission that correlates with the color perceived with the eye. Photoluminescence spectroscopy provides an extremely sensitive way of detecting light emission caused by specific optical defects. This precise combination of methods delivers essential information about a diamond's color and history.



Analysis of Diamond Type & Infrared Spectrum

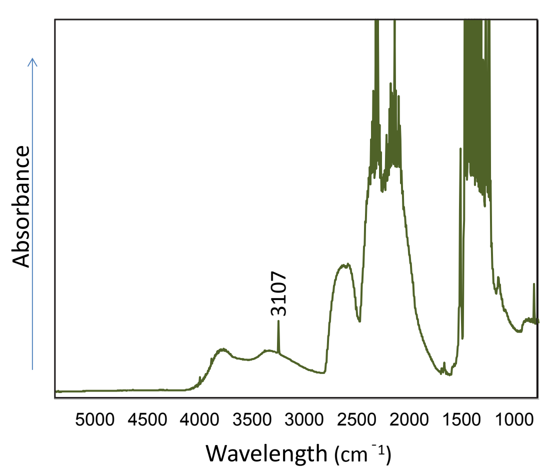
A hypothetical "perfect" diamond would have a crystal structure consisting of carbon atoms neatly arranged throughout an evenly spaced lattice. But in reality, most natural diamonds contain structural variations and chemical substitutions that affect their physical properties.

Scientists classify diamonds into two main "types"—I and II—based on the presence or absence of nitrogen. The nitrogen content of a diamond is determined using infrared (IR) absorption spectroscopy. The diamond types can also be distinguished by their chemical and physical properties, but the basis for separation is IR spectroscopy.

Type I diamonds are by far the most common, accounting for approximately 98% of all diamonds. These diamonds have an IR-detectable concentration of nitrogen and may be subdivided into two groups (Ia and Ib) based on how the nitrogen is arranged in the diamond's atomic structure. Diamonds containing aggregated nitrogen (for example, pairs of nitrogen atoms or four nitrogen atoms surrounding a vacancy in the structure) are classified at type Ia. Diamonds that contain nitrogen as single atoms in the structure are classified as type Ib.

Type II diamonds are rare. They contain no IR-detectable nitrogen in their chemical structure, and represent less than 2% of all diamonds mined. Not coincidentally, they also tend to display exceptional transparency. Type II diamonds are also subdivided into two groups. Type IIa stones have no nitrogen or boron impurities (and could be considered the "most pure"); type IIb diamonds also have no nitrogen, but contain a small amount of boron (these diamonds usually appear blue).

The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant was identified as type Ia based on the presence of nitrogen-related features between approximately 1400 and 1000 wavenumbers (cm-1) in its infrared spectrum. Additionally, features related to trace amounts of hydrogen were detected at 3237, 3107, and 2786 wavenumbers. Despite the extreme rarity of green diamonds, type Ia diamonds, as a category that encompasses other colors, represent the most abundant form of diamond in nature.



Mid IR spectra, showing a saturated type Ia diamond, strong absorbance in the one-phonon region (1500-1000cm^{-1}), with a low to moderate hydrogen concentration (3107 cm^{-1}).

GIA Monograph | The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant

Identifying the Cause of Color in Green Diamonds

Natural-color green diamonds fall into two categories. By far the most common kind includes diamonds whose green color is found only as small, irregular-shaped patchy areas on or just beneath the surface of the original rough crystal (the so-called green "radiation stains"). Scientists believe these surface stains are the result of the diamond having been exposed over periods of geologic time to alpha-particle radiation, which has limited penetrating power in diamond (perhaps ~1 millimeter beneath the crystal surface). During manufacturing, these surface areas are normally removed during faceting, but the resulting green stains are sometimes left along the girdle surface by the cutter to help impart a light green color to what might otherwise be a colorless or near-colorless finished diamond.

The second category includes the comparably more unusual naturally irradiated diamonds that have a green or bluish green coloration that has been created throughout the volume of the original crystal, so that when the crystal is faceted, the cut stone retains the green or bluish green color. These are exceedingly uncommon. Although the radiation conditions in nature that could produce more even coloration in such a large colored diamond are not fully understood, these conditions must involve exposure to more energetic types of radiation—perhaps beta particles or gamma radiation—that would be able to penetrate more deeply through a large crystal and produce green bodycolor.

It is also possible to produce such green color by laboratory treatment processes of radiation exposure for comparatively very brief periods of time, because the irradiation—whether natural or artificial—has a similar effect on the atomic lattice of the diamond. The English scientist William Crookes was one of the first to experiment with the effects of radiation on minerals, including diamond, in 1904. He found that after embedding a few colorless diamond crystals in radioactive radium bromide for a period of 12 months, they became bluish green in color. This green color was induced just below the surface of the crystal—the interior portions of the diamond remained colorless. Irradiation of gem diamonds using a cyclotron or electron accelerator began on a commercial scale in the 1950s, and since that time an important area of gemological research has been the distinction of natural- versus treated-color green diamonds. Although the green color is known to result from radiation exposure, gem-testing laboratories must continue on occasion to issue what is called an "origin of color undetermined" report on a green diamond when a conclusive separation cannot be made.

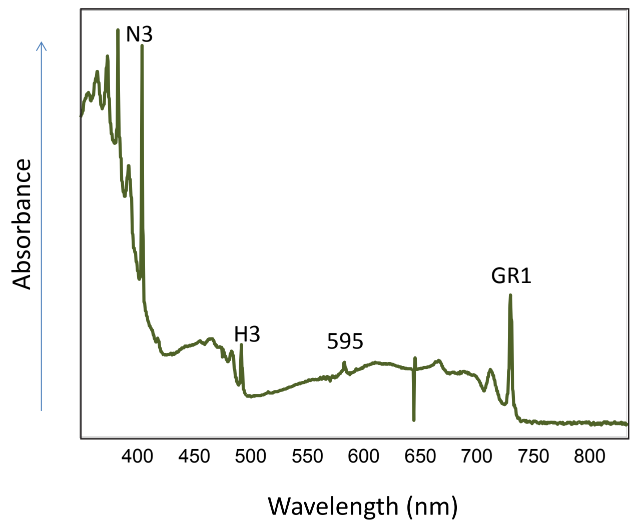
The same cause of color (i.e., natural or artificial radiation exposure) produces similar effects in the atomic lattice of a diamond. As a result, the color and the features in the visible absorption spectra of natural and treated diamonds are similar. The recognition of natural-color green diamonds continues to be a challenge for gem-testing laboratories because there are few means to distinguish them using even advanced scientific instrumentation. This identification has also been made more difficult by the relatively few known natural-color green diamonds that have been documented in the gemological literature. Only in the past few years have a gradually increasing number of natural-color green diamonds been available for examination, so that new criteria for their identification could be devised and tested, and "natural color" reports be issued.

Ultraviolet-visible Spectroscopy & Color Origin

The correlation between face-up color appearance and the visible absorption spectrum of a diamond may not be perfect because absorption spectra are primarily related to the stone's inherent bodycolor. However, in addition to bodycolor, many other factors contribute to the face-up color appearance of a diamond, including the faceting style, size, illumination conditions, and viewing orientation.

In the case of green diamonds, ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) spectroscopy provides information not just about the color itself, but also the origin of that color. Features related to radiation damage can be detected in the ultraviolet to visible region of the spectrum. One of these features is located at 741 nanometers, and it is known in the scientific literature as GR1 (General Radiation). This feature is observed in laboratory irradiated green diamonds, but it has also been observed in natural green diamonds such as the Dresden Green. GR1 detection along with observation of natural radiation staining in a diamond supports the conclusion that the cause of the green color is natural. The GR1 was detected in the visible region of the spectrum collected from The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant. This data, along with observation of radiation stains on the diamond, serve as strong evidence for its natural coloration.

Examination of the ultraviolet-visible spectrum also helps understand how the absorption behavior of the diamond results in its perceived green color. The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant shows a relative "transmission window" between approximately 500-550 nanometers, which is the green region of the spectrum. This means that the diamond absorbs light wavelengths corresponding to other colors, allowing green light to be transmitted to the viewer, where it is perceived as green color.



UV-Vis absorption spectra, color caused by GR1 absorption ~ 741nm. Also observed is the N3 (415nm) H3 (503.2nm) and 595nm peak.

Summary

Nature has given birth to some of humanity's greatest wonders. With unsurpassable chemical hardness, exquisite transparency, and fiery sparkle, the diamond is indeed among them. In the 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant, the beauty produced by nature is enhanced by the human touch. While the diamond today is a vibrant, stunning form that radiates a natural elegance and vitality, it may have emerged from the earth appearing as a mottled, peculiarly shaped pebble. However, had it not contained such an innately strong structure, it may have crumbled in the presence of human stress, foreign elements, or the burdens of time. Indeed, the cutter of a green diamond must possess an impeccable understanding of the gem's subtle complexities to reveal its true, glorious form. The 2.01 ct Fancy Vivid Green Rectangular Brilliant is an inspiring representation of an intricate collaboration between nature and mankind.

About GIA. Established in 1931, the Gemological Institute of America is the world's foremost authority on diamonds, colored stones, and pearls. A nonprofit institute, GIA's mission is to ensure the public trust in gems and jewelry by upholding the highest standards of integrity, academics, science, and professionalism through education, research, laboratory services, and instrument development. Visit www.gia.edu.

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2155522975

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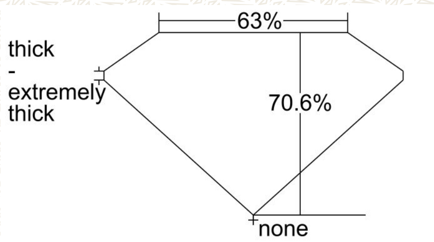
GIA COLORED DIAMOND REPORT

June 18, 2014

Report Type ....Grading Report
GIA Report Number 2155522975
Shape and Cutting Style .... Cut-Cornered Rectangular Modified Brilliant
Measurements .... 7.20 x 6.44 x 4.54 mm

Carat Weight .... 2.01 carat
Color Grade .... Fancy Vivid Green
Color Origin .... Natural
Color Distribution .... Even
Clarity Grade SI2
Proportions:



Profile not to actual proportions

Polish .... Good
Symmetry .... Good
Fluorescence .... None
Inscription(s): GIA 2155522975
Comments: Additional twinning wisps, pinpoints, surface graining and additional extra facets are not shown.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GIA COLORED DIAMOND SCALE

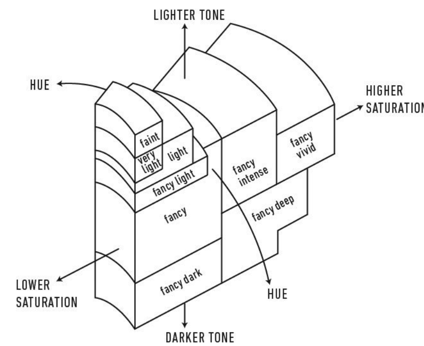
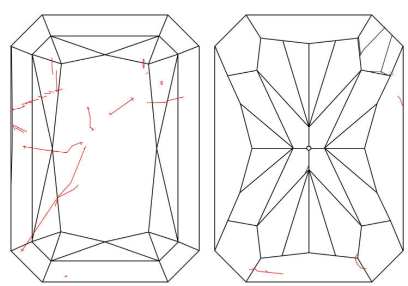


Illustration of GIA fancy color grade interrelationships

GIA CLARITY SCALE

- FLAWLESS
- INTERNALLY FLAWLESS
- VERY VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED: VVS_1, VVS_2
- VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED: VS_1, VS_2
- SLIGHTLY INCLUDED: SI_1, SI_2
- INCLUDED: I_1, I_2, I_3

CLARITY CHARACTERISTICS



KEY TO SYMBOLS*

- Twinning Wisp
- Feather
- Crystal
- Needle
- Indented Natural
- 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.

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GIA REPORT
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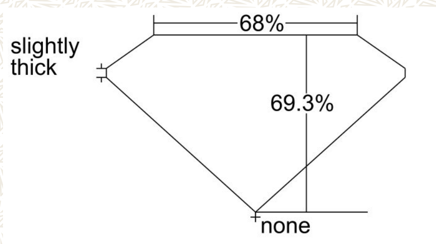
GIA COLORED DIAMOND REPORT

February 21, 2017

Report Type ....Grading Report
GIA Report Number 16818384
Shape and Cutting Style .... Cut-Cornered Rectangular Modified Brilliant
Measurements .... 4.38 x 3.45 x 2.39 mm

Carat Weight .... 0.32 carat
Color Grade .... Fancy Vivid Purplish Pink
Color Origin .... Natural
Color Distribution .... Even
Clarity Grade VS2
Proportions:



Profile not to actual proportions

Polish .... Very Good
Symmetry .... Good
Fluorescence .... Medium Blue
Inscription(s): GIA 330517
Comments: Internal graining is not shown.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GIA COLORED DIAMOND SCALE

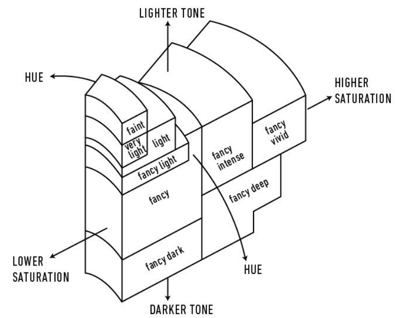
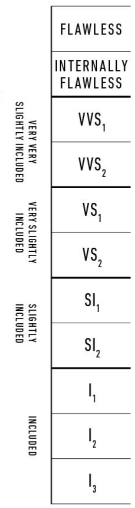
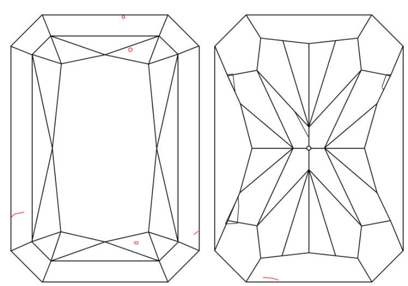


Illustration of GIA fancy color grade interrelationships

GIA CLARITY SCALE



CLARITY CHARACTERISTICS



KEY TO SYMBOLS*

- Crystal
- Feather
- 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.

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GIA

GIA REPORT
6193840125

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GIA NATURAL COLORED DIAMOND REPORT

December 11, 2018

Report Type .... Grading Report

GIA Report Number 6193840125

Shape and Cutting Style .... Cut-Cornered Rectangular Modified Brilliant

Measurements .... 4.44 x 3.58 x 2.50 mm

Carat Weight .... 0.37 carat

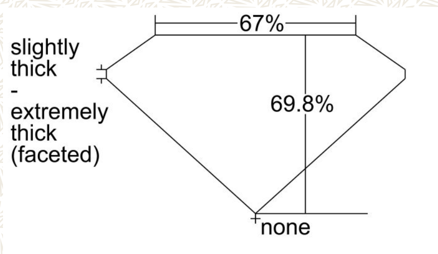
Color Grade .... Fancy Vivid Purplish Pink

Color Origin .... Natural

Color Distribution .... Even

Clarity Grade I1

Proportions:



Profile not to actual proportions

Polish .... Very Good

Symmetry .... Good

Fluorescence .... Faint

Inscription(s): GIA 330624

Comments: Pinpoints are not shown. Internal graining is not shown.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

GIA COLORED DIAMOND SCALE

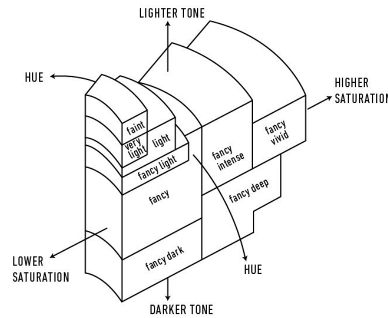


Illustration of GIA fancy color grade interrelationships

GIA CLARITY SCALE

FLAWLESS

INTERNALLY FLAWLESS

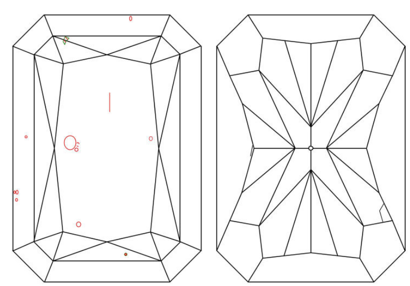
VERY VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED: VVS_1, VVS_2

VERY SLIGHTLY INCLUDED: VS_1, VS_2

SLIGHTLY INCLUDED: SI_1, SI_2

INCLUDED: I_1, I_2, I_3

CLARITY CHARACTERISTICS



KEY TO SYMBOLS*

- Crystal
- Feather
- Cavity
- Knot
- Cloud
- 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.

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