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Appraisal prepared for

Address

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AppraisalPlus DBL06001

Ref No: 20723DB/LH24667

Date: 25 June, 2020

ARTICLE

1. Imported, - Fabricated, Be-Spoke/Hand-Crafted, - (13) Bezel, with (single) species: Corundum variety: Sapphire phenomena: Asterism (Star) synthesis: (Natural) type: transparent/translucent - Opaque object: (non-faceted) (en-Cabochon) Gemstone treatment: (Non-Enhanced) type: (Nil) origin: Sri-Lankan/Ceylon location: (Unknown) with (14) species: Diamond variety: Colourless type: (Natural) synthesis: (Natural - Earth mined) treatment: (Non-enhanced) origin: Un-Known and contemporary/modernist and (double-tier) style (Cluster) design Ring.

Ring Metal composition analysed as Platinum alloy, and stamped with PLAT style hallmark.

Ring presented with Platinum, with plain, half (1/2) round (section), tapered, 'polish-finish' and 4.29mm → x 1.86mm → x 0.93-1.22mm † dimension and "Triple-Wire" style shank.

Ring presented with Platinum, with flow-on to single "Wire" and "Inverted" design "Buttress" style "shoulder" setting, and applied and placed to either side.

Ring presented with Platinum, with Elevated, with (1) (single) and separate Sapphire, with (4) claw and (4) wire type pillar, flush and inset, cut-out and pierced, "in-situ" and 11.00mm → x 9.20mm → x 4.55mm † dimension with 'single' and separate "Bezel" design, 'Oval' shaped, Tension inset, type central style mount "Assembly" setting.

Ring presented with Platinum, and Elevated, with (12) (single) and separate Diamonds, with (12) single claw and with 'part' and "rub-over" flush and inset, cut-out and pierced, "in-situ" and (12) single 'wire' type pillar, flush and inset, 'single' separate "Bezel" design, with 18.87mm → x 17.05mm → x 0.97mm † dimension and 'semi-scallop' and slight 'dome' shaped, Tension inset, type 'pierced-back' and 'immediate' and "surround" type "Plaque" mount "Assembly" setting

Ring presented with "Assembly" setting and applied and placed to and across top of Platinum, with (12) separate "wire" type "cage-back" style 5.48-7.00mm † height and "base" type "under-rail" setting, and applied and placed across top of 'oval' shaped, single "Wire" type 11.75mm → x 7.28mm → x 1.20mm † dimension "base" and "collet" style "Assembly" setting, inset between shank ends.

Centre Sapphire, modified, and "Oval" shaped, 'high' and en-Cabochon cut;

1 x est 10.82 x 9.25mmØ x 5.94mm | L.W. Ratio 1.170:1

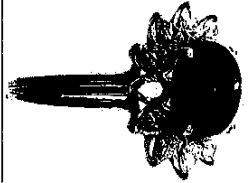
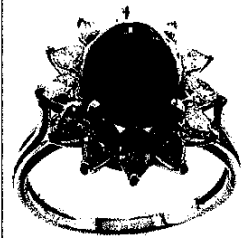
Est by Formula 1 x est 7.324ct

(1) (single) and (Natural) Sapphire presenting semi translucent - very slight Opaque very slight Violetish/Bluish - Fine Bluish Hue, with Tone (6/7) with Saturation (4/5) and Clarity (SI).

GIA ColourMaster® Notation C:02:01:27 with Colour grade (6/7)

GIA GemSet® colour Analysis

ITEM 1. CONTINUED .../



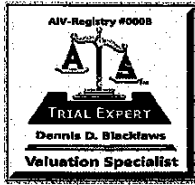
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ITEM 1. CONTINUED .../

Central Sapphire, modified, and "Oval" shaped, 'high' and en-Cabochon cut; CONTINUED/

(1) (single) (Natural) Sapphire presenting Very Good symmetry and proportions, with very minor Nicks out of High surface polish and (Nil) Window effect, with colour Banding and Hexagonal colour Zoning and presenting a number of internal Healing -Fracture/s, with Exsolved Boehmite and a number of Positive and Negative type Crystalites with Silk dense Epitaxially inter-grown syngenetic (complete - un-interrupted interrupted) Rutile, with Polysynthetic Twin Lamellae Turbulence and Zones and Six-Ray "STAR" and "Asterism" effect type inclusion scenes, applying (oblique lighting) and (immersion microscopy) technique, presented in mount.

(View photo-micrographs)

N.B. Check Spectrometer Analysis.

It is an Internationally recognised trade practice to treat gems of this variety, by various methods to enhance the colour and/or clarity,-- applying immersion Microscopy technique indicates NIL evidence is distinguishable of amount of "Residue" from standard Thermal - Heat/Annealing treatment is immediately apparent, internally with-in this Gem - some may be assumed. Extent: Nil Stability: Stable under normal wearing conditions. Prevalence: Never/Rarely/Commonly/Usually

N.B. Positive Provenance/Origin Identification may alter assessed value of submitted Sapphire. This can only be established by an International recognised Gemological Laboratory i.e. (G.I.A.) (Gubelin) and/or (GRS/SWISSLAB) specialising in (Origin) identification and/or including; (LA-ICP-MS) = (Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) and/or (LIBS = Laser Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy), and/or (FTIR = Fourier Transformed Spectroscopy) and is determined on the basis of concordant indications. For the purposes of this Appraisal the Sapphire has been appraised/valued as (High) quality.

N.B. Statement/s of "Geographical Origin" included within this Appraisal are submitted by 'expert-opinion' including accumulative and analytical "Observations" and "Data" and the experience of the practitioner.

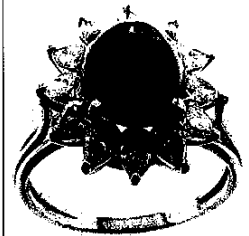
Surround Diamonds, (MPSBC) modified, and "Pear" shaped "Brilliant" cut;

12 x est 4.10-3.80 x 2.83-2.73mmØ x 1.82-1.76mm } L.W. Ratio 1.421:1

Est by Formula (12 x est 0.134-0.116ct) (G or Higher) (VS₁-SI₁)

N.B. The (12) Twelve presented Diamonds have by application and "in-situ" and applied type examination and analysis using "The Diamond Trading Co" (V2.03) Diamond-Sure™ and/or "SmartPro™" screening "instruments" have indicated a PASS result for a "Natural-Untreated" - "Earth-Mined" Diamonds.

This Laboratory has applied various "in-situ" type "method/s" to "Identify" the type and/or origin of the submitted Diamond/s and may include the use of some (if not all) of the following; Microscopy "examination", including analysis with cross-Nicol polarized Filters (Polariscope) (CPF) and/or the Gemtrix PL Inspector and/or the use of "SSEF classic Illuminator" and/or (Neodymium) rare-earth Magnetism and/or GL Gem Spectrometer. For the purposes of this Appraisal these Diamonds have been appraised/valued as (Natural - Earth Mined).



ITEM 1. CONTINUED .../

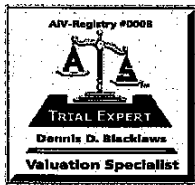
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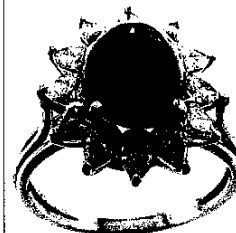
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ITEM 1. CONTINUED .../

N.B. Sapphire and Diamonds **graded** in mounts (*in-situ*). Diamonds **est Total (Est 1.500ct)**.
Immersion Microscopy analysis indicates Sapphire of *Sri-Lankan* origin.
 Sapphire and Diamonds **dimension** measurements **estimated** due to mounts.
 Diamonds colour **graded** under an (**ultraviolet-free**) colour/grading environment.
 Diamonds **body** colour **Masked** due to mounts.
 (MPSBC) Diamonds of G.I.A. **Very Good cut/grade**.
 Sapphire and Diamonds **NEED** to be **removed** from mounts for more accurate
Weight, Colour and Clarity grading and to *identify* if Clarity enhanced.



Diamonds presenting inert (*Nil*) and assorted (*Faint*) weak – moderate
cloudy - translucent Bluish/Violetish and Violetish/Bluish and Bluish
Fluorescent colour **reaction** to L.w.U.v. radiation.

Ring Total Weight (7.33grams) with Total Metal Weight (5.57grams).
Ring presenting near as 'New' and Safe condition and general overall surface wear.
Finger size (O:½) centre. Photographs (X2/1.).

R.M.V.N. \$32,010.00

I.M.V. \$32,010.00

<< Photomicrograph >>



<< Photomicrograph >>



Item No 1. for (courtesy) "WIKIPEDIA" REFERENCES CONTINUED .../

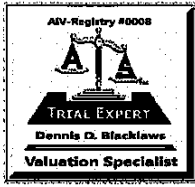
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(courtesy) Ref: Wikipedia

Sapphire (Greek: *sappheiros*, 'blue stone', which probably referred instead at the time to **lapis lazuli**) is a gemstone variety of the mineral **corundum**, an **aluminium oxide** ($\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$). Trace amounts of elements such as **iron**, **titanium**, **chromium**, **copper**, or **magnesium** can give corundum respectively blue, yellow, purple, orange, or green colour. **Chromium** impurities in **corundum** yield pink or red tint, the latter being called **ruby**. The sapphire is one of the three gem-varieties of **corundum**, the other two being **ruby** – defined as **corundum** in a shade of **red** and **padparadscha**—a pinkish orange variety. Although blue is their most well-known colour, sapphires may also be colourless and they are found in many colours including shades of gray and black.

The cost of **natural sapphires** varies depending on their colour, clarity, size, cut, and overall quality – as well as their geographic origin. Significant sapphire deposits are found in East Africa, Thailand, Sri Lanka, China (Shandong), Madagascar, East Africa, and in North America. Sapphires and rubies are often found in the same geographic environment, but one of the gems is usually more abundant in any of the sites. Sapphires from different geographic locations may have different appearances or chemical impurity concentrations, and tend to contain different types of microscopic inclusions. Because of this, sapphires can be divided into three broad categories: classic metamorphic, non-classic metamorphic or magmatic, and classic magmatic. Sapphires from certain locations, or of certain categories, may be more commercially appealing than others, particularly classic metamorphic sapphires from Kashmir (India), Burma, or Sri Lanka that have not been subjected to heat-treatment.

Colour in gemstones breaks down into three components: hue, tone and saturation. Hue is most commonly understood as the 'colour' of the gemstone. Saturation refers to the vividness or brightness of the hue, and tone is the lightness to darkness of the hue. Blue sapphire exists in various mixtures of its primary (blue) and secondary hues, various tonal levels (shades) and at various levels of saturation (vividness).

Blue sapphires are evaluated based upon the purity of their primary hue. Purple, violet, and green are the most common secondary hues found in blue sapphires, and are often considered to detract from the overall beauty of the colour, while green is considered to be distinctly negative. Blue sapphires with up to 15% violet or purple are generally said to be of fine quality. Blue sapphires with any amount of green as a secondary hue are not considered to be fine quality. Gray is the normal saturation modifier or mask found in blue sapphires. Gray reduces the saturation or brightness of the hue, and therefore has a distinctly negative effect.

Sapphires also occur in shades of orange and brown. Colorless sapphires are sometimes used as diamond substitutes in jewelry. Natural orange sapphires often draw higher prices than many of even the finest blue sapphires. Recently, more sapphires of this colour have appeared on the market as a result of a new artificial treatment method that is called "lattice diffusion".

A rare variety of natural sapphire, known as colour-change sapphire, exhibits different colours in different light. Colour change sapphires are blue in outdoor light and purple under incandescent indoor light, or green to gray-green in daylight and pink to reddish-violet in incandescent light. Colour change sapphires come from a variety of locations, including Thailand and Tanzania. The color-change effect is caused by the interaction of the sapphire, which absorbs specific wavelengths of light, and the light source, whose spectral output varies depending upon the illuminant. Transition-metal impurities in the sapphire, such as chromium and vanadium, are responsible for the color change.

Certain synthetic colour-change sapphires have a similar colour change to the natural gemstone alexandrite and they are sometimes marketed as "alexandrium" or "synthetic alexandrite". However, the latter term is a misnomer; synthetic colour-change sapphires are, technically, not synthetic alexandrites but rather alexandrite simulans. This is because genuine alexandrite is a variety of chrysoberyl, not sapphire, but an entirely different mineral.

Sapphires may be treated by several methods to enhance and improve their clarity and colour. It is common practice to heat natural sapphires to improve colour. This is done by heating the sapphires in furnaces to temperatures between 500 and 1800 °C for several hours, or by heating in a nitrogen-deficient atmosphere oven. Evidence of sapphire and other gemstones being subjected to heating goes back at least to Roman times. Un-heated natural stones are somewhat rare and will often be sold accompanied by a certificate from an independent gemological laboratory attesting to "no evidence of heat treatment".

Diffusion treatments are used to add impurities to the sapphire to enhance colour. Typically beryllium is diffused into a sapphire under very high heat, just below the melting point of the sapphire. Initially (c. 2000) orange sapphires were created, although how the process has been advanced and many colours of sapphire are often treated with beryllium. Treated padparadschas may be very difficult to detect, and many stones are certified by gemological labs (e.g. Gübelin, SSEF, AGTA). According to United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) guidelines, disclosure is required of any impact of enhancement that has a significant effect on the gem's value. It is worth noting, however, that treatment of any kind with the deliberate addition of certain specific impurities (e.g. beryllium, titanium, iron, chromium or nickel, which are absorbed into the crystal structure of the sapphire) is also commonly formed, and this process can be known as "diffusion" in the gem trade.

A star sapphire is a type of sapphire that exhibits a star-like phenomenon known as asterism; red stones are known as 'star sapphires'. Star sapphires contain intersecting needle-like inclusions following the underlying crystal structure that causes the appearance of a six-rayed 'star' shaped pattern when viewed with a single overhead light source. The stones are cut *en cabochon*, typically with the center of the star near the top of the dome. The inclusions can alternatively produce a 'cat's paw' effect. The value of a star sapphire depends not only on the weight of the stone, but also the body colour, visibility, and intensity of the asterism.

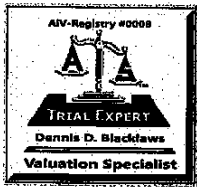
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