



Appraisers International
Society

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Gems & Jewellery Specialist - Graduate Gemologist - Advanced Valuation Specialist

Appraisal prepared for

Address

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AppraisalPlus DBL06001

Ref No: 19236DB/LH23333

Date: 23 September, 2015

ARTICLE

3. Imported, (Reproduction) Cast/Fabricated, Assembled, - single Bezel, with (single) species: Corundum variety: Sapphire synthesis: (natural) object: (faceted Gemstone) treatment: (Enhanced) origin: Thailand and (3) species: Diamond variety: Colourless synthesis: (Natural) object: (faceted) treatment: (un-Enhanced) origin: Un-Known and contemporary/modernist type (Cross-Over) style (Solitaire) design Ring.

Ring Metal composition analysed as 18ct Yellow gold alloy, and stamped with 18K style hallmark, and presented with plain, half (1/2) round, and tapered, 'polish-finish' 2.46mm- x 1.82mm- x 0.85-2.38mm± dimension style shank.

Ring presented with Yellow gold, Elevated, flow-on to plain, cut-out, 'curve' design, style setting, slight 'cross-over' and applied to 'Front & Rear' and to either side.

Ring presented with Yellow gold, Elevated, single Sapphire, with (4) claw and (4) 'wire' type pillar, flush and inset, with 7.40mm- x 5.66mm- x 5.72mm± dimension 'Oval' shaped, pierced and cut-out, 'double' separate Bezel design, with 'Oval' and 'Taper' shaped, Tension inset, central style mount setting.

Ring presented with Yellow gold, Elevated, with (3) separate Diamonds, with 'single' and (4) claw and (4) 'wire' type pillar, and (2) with low bead Pavé flush and inset, with 'Boat' shaped, "Plate" style mount setting, with 'double' separate Bezel design, 'Round' and "Parallel" shaped, Tension inset, "Assembly" mount settings, 'split-level' and 'Angle' and applied to 'One' side and inset between shank ends.

Central Sapphire, modified, and (Brilliant) and "Oval" shaped mixed cut;

1 x est 7.92 x 6.03mmØ x 3.76mm± L.W. Ratio 1.313:1

Est by Formula 1 x est 1.674ct

Sapphire presenting semi-translucent slightly Greenish/Bluish Hue, with Tone (7-9) with Saturation (2-3) and Clarity (Vs).

GIA GemSet® colour Analysis

Sapphire presenting Good symmetry and proportions, with High surface polish and presenting noticeable Window effect, with colour Banding and colour Zoning and presenting a number of internal Healing-Fracture and Positive and Negative type Crystallites and Polysynthetic Twin Lamellae type inclusion scenes, applying (oblique lighting) and (immersion microscopy) technique, presented in mount.

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 SOME evidence of minor/moderate amount of "Residue" from standard Heat/Annealing treatment is Immediately apparent - some maybe assumed.

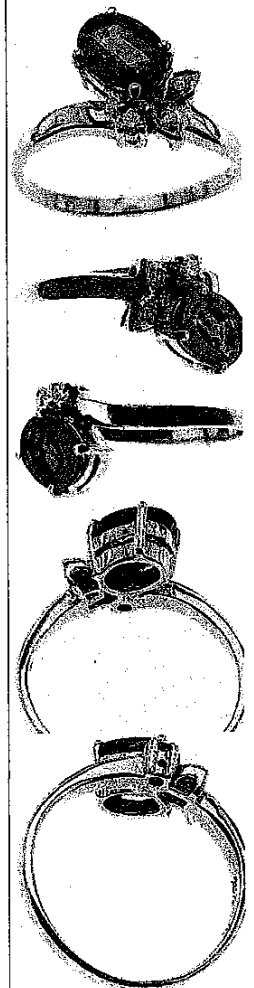
Extent: Nil/Minor/Moderate Stability: Stable under normal wearing conditions. Prevalence: Never/Rarely/Commonly/Usually

N.B. Positive Origin Identification may alter assessed value of submitted Sapphire.

This can only be established by an International Laboratory i.e. (Gubelin) and/or (GRS/SWISSLAB) specialising in (Origin) Identification and/or including (Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry) (LA-ICP-MS) For the purposes of this Appraisal the Sapphire has been appraised/valued as (medium) 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.

ITEM 3. CONTINUED .../



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Side Diamonds, (MRSBC) modern, and (Round) shaped "Brilliant" cut;

1 x est 2.40-2.37 mm Ø x 1.47 mm l

Est by Formula (1 x est 0.052 ct) (J or higher) (SI)

Est by Formula (2 x est 50 per ct) (K or higher) (VSI-SH)

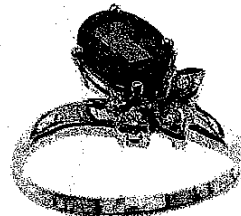
N.B. Sapphire and (Natural) Diamonds graded in mounts (*in-situ*). Diamond est Total (Est 0.092 ct).
Immersion Microscopy *analysis* indicates Sapphires of *Thai* origin.
Sapphire length ← & width → & depth ↑ and Diamonds diameter Ø & depth ↓
dimension measurements estimated due to mounts.
Diamonds body colour Masked due to Yellow gold mounts.
Diamonds colour graded under an (ultraviolet-free) colour/grading environment.
(MRSBC) 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 (*Faint*) weak – strong
cloudy - translucent Violetish/Bluish and Bluish *Fluorescent*
colour *reaction* to L.w.U.v. radiation.

Ring Total Weight (4.00grams) with Total Metal Weight (3.65grams).
Ring presenting near as 'New' and Safe condition..
Finger size (O) centre. Photographs (X2/1.).

R.M.V.N. \$3,420.00

I.M.V. \$3,280.00



ITEM 3. (courtesy) "WIKIPEDIA" REFERENCES CONTINUED .../

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Appraisal prepared for Dr T. & Mrs K.E. Farrar

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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 Eastern Australia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, China (Shandong), Madagascar, East Africa, and in North America. Sapphire 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. Violet and purple can contribute to 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 **padparadscha** (pinkish 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 **simulants**. 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 or enhance 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 even. 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 now 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. Gubelin, SSEF, AGTA). According to United States Federal Trade Commission (FTC) guidelines, disclosure is required of any mode of enhancement that has a significant effect on the gem's value. In contrast, however, heat-treatment combined 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.

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