INTERNATIONAL GEMMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND GRADING OF DIAMONDS AND COLORED STONES
&
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Expertise issued by I.G.I. b.v.b.a.
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DIAMOND REPORT

This report is a statement of the diamond's identity and grade including all relevant information about the submitted stone.

Number: F2C44404

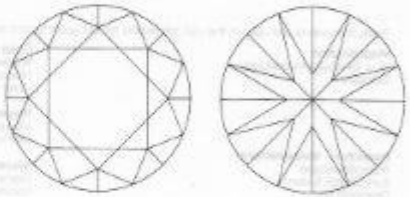
ANTWERP 4 MAY 1994

LABORATORY REPORT (ORIGINAL)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DESCRIPTION:	NATURAL DIAMOND
SHAPE AND CUT:	ROUND BRILLIANT
WEIGHT:	1.00 Carat
MEASUREMENTS:	6.72 x 6.77 x 3.66mm
PROPORTIONS and FINISH	
Table Diameter Percentage	64 %
Crown Height Percentage	11 %
Pavilion Depth Percentage	41 %
CULET SIZE:	MEDIUM
GIRDLE THICKNESS:	THIN TO MEDIUM (FACETED)
FINISH: Polish/Sym & Prop	GOOD / GOOD
CLARITY GRADE (10 x):	INTERNALLY FLAWLESS
COLOR GRADE:	LIGHT BROWNISH YELLOW N.C
FLUORESCENCE:	VERY SLIGHT

The symbols do not usually reflect the size of the characteristics.
Red symbols indicate internal characteristics.
Green symbols indicate external characteristics.



COMMENTS:
(nsignificant **external** details visible under high magnification, are not mentioned)

N.C.:NATURAL COLOR

Control Department

LABORATORY DIRECTOR, GEMMOLOGIST

SPACE FOR DOUBLE CHECK, CLARITY AND COLOR GRADE

CLARITY GRADE		Internally flawless			vvs1		vvs2		vs1		vs2		si1		si2		si3		p1		p2		p3	
COLOR GRADE	0+ D		0 E		1+ F		1 G		2 H		3 I		4 J		5 K		6 L		7 M		8 N		9 O		10 P		11 Q		12 R		13 S	FANCY COLOR

PROPORTIONS - MARGIN: ± 1%.
MEASUREMENTS - MARGIN: ± 0.02 mm.

The gemmological analysis of diamonds, precious stones and other minerals must be carried out by specialized gemmologists with many years' experience in this field who have a keen sense of the professional code of ethics governing their work as well as a thorough knowledge of crystallographic, optical and physical phenomenon.

The identification of the various species and varieties of stones, the distinction between natural and synthetic stones, as well as various treatment methods currently encountered are all very important factors.

More specifically for diamonds, the laws of refraction and dispersion of light, the related geometric data as well as knowledge of all aspects involved in the cutting process are essential.
Definition of a stone's color requires knowledge of type Ia, Ib, IIa and IIb diamonds, and correct use of masterstones and other relevant techniques. In order to grade the clarity of a diamond, the nature, number, size and location of any inclusions as well as any other secondary external characteristics must be determined.

This report is subject to the terms and conditions set forth on reverse.