

GIA NATURAL DIAMOND GRADING REPORT

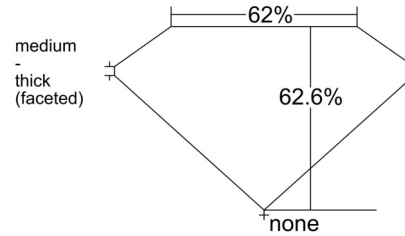
 February 12, 2026
 GIA Report Number 1547561085
 Shape and Cutting Style Pear Brilliant
 Measurements 16.53 x 9.96 x 6.23 mm

GRADING RESULTS

 Carat Weight 6.02 carat
 Color Grade D
 Clarity Grade Flawless

ADDITIONAL GRADING INFORMATION

 Polish Excellent
 Symmetry Excellent
 Fluorescence None
 Inscription(s): GIA 1547561085

PROPORTIONS


Profile not to actual proportions

CLARITY CHARACTERISTICS

GRADING SCALES

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


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 The results documented in this report refer only to the diamond described, and were obtained using the techniques and equipment available to GIA at the time of examination. This report is not a guarantee or valuation. For additional information and important limitations and disclaimers, please see GIA.edu/terms or call +1 800 421 7250 or +1 760 603 4500. ©2023 Gemological Institute of America, Inc.


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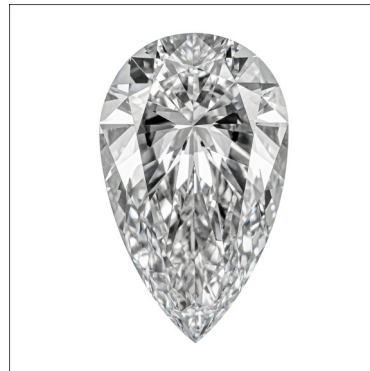
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DIAMOND TYPE CLASSIFICATION FOR GIA DIAMOND GRADING REPORT #1547561085

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 6.02 carat Pear Brilliant diamond described in GIA Diamond Grading Report #1547561085 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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