



THE WORLD JEWELLERY CONFEDERATION

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CIBJO/Coloured Stone Commission

The Gemstone Book

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Foreword

CIBJO is the French acronym for the Confédération Internationale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie, des Diamants, Perles et Pierres, which translates as the International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones (normally shortened to the International Jewellery Confederation). Founded in 1926 as BIBOAH, a European organisation whose mission was to represent and advance the interests of the jewellery trade in Europe, it was reorganised in 1961 and renamed CIBJO, in 2009 it was once again reorganised and officially named “CIBJO, The World Jewellery Confederation”. Today CIBJO, which is domiciled in Switzerland, is a non-profit confederation of national and international trade associations including commercial organisations involved in the jewellery supply chain. It now has members from countries representing all five continents of the world. CIBJO printed its first deliberations on terminology and trade practices in 1968.

It is the task of CIBJO to record the accepted trade practices and nomenclature for the industry throughout the world. The records of the trade practices complement existing fair trade legislation of a nation or in the absence of relevant national laws they can be considered as trading standards. In countries where laws or norms exist, which conflict with the laws, norms or trade practices in other countries, CIBJO will support the national trade organisations to prevent trade barriers developing. The purpose of CIBJO is to encourage harmonisation, promote international co-operation within the jewellery industry, consider issues which are of concern to the trade worldwide and to communicate proactively with members. Foremost amongst these the aim is to protect consumer confidence in the industry. CIBJO pursues all of these objectives through informed deliberation and by reaching decisions in accordance with its Statutes. CIBJO relies upon the initiative of its members to support and implement its standards, and to protect the trust of the public in the industry.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The work of CIBJO is accomplished through Committees, Commissions and Sectors. Committees and Commissions consider standards for use in the jewellery supply chain. Sectors represent levels of trade in the jewellery industry. Sectors and commissions advise the Executive Committee on current trade practices and issues that affect the jewellery industry.

Three independent sectors exist within the confederation:

Sector A - The Products Sector

Sector B - The Supply Chain Sector

Sector C - The Service Sector

The Executive Committee may appoint Commissions that consider detailed issues. At present these are:

Coloured Stone

Coral

Diamond

Ethics

Gemmological

Marketing & Education

Pearl

Precious Metals

World Jewellers Vigilance

The Commissions for Diamonds, Gemstones, Pearls and Precious Metals have collated the guidelines, which present the accepted trade practices for applying descriptions to these materials. It is in the best interest of all those concerned to be aware of them.

The Sectors and Commissions will propose changes in the standards, also known as the Blue Books, to the Executive Committee. After review the Executive Committee will submit the accepted proposals for adoption to the Board of Directors and if approved they will notify the assembly of delegates of the changes at the annual congress. Furthermore, it is our mutual responsibility to support these recommendations, which concern all professional people connected with diamonds, gemstones, pearls and precious metals. CIBJO Standards are subject to government regulations in the respective jurisdictions of CIBJO members.

The national umbrella organisation for each country represents, in principle, all the national trade organisations involved in the sectors mentioned above. This democratic structure, which has contributed to CIBJO's world-wide recognition also includes international trade and commercial organisations, it provides an international forum for the trade to collectively draw attention to issues and implement resulting decisions.

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Introduction

This CIBJO Gemstone guide is designed to assist all those involved with gemstones and artificial products, by recording the accepted trade practices and nomenclature for the industry throughout the world.

The standard/rules are non-judgmental and the definitions and clauses contained herein are designed to prevent unfair or deceptive trade practices, they are formatted and worded only to ensure that each gemstone and artificial products bought or sold is done with clarity and honesty. The stability of the market place depends upon the use of the proper nomenclature and the declaration of all known facts that ensure a fully informed purchase or sale, throughout the distribution pipeline all the way to the final consumer.

The following definitions apply in understanding how to implement a CIBJO standard and normative references (Blue Books, PAS).

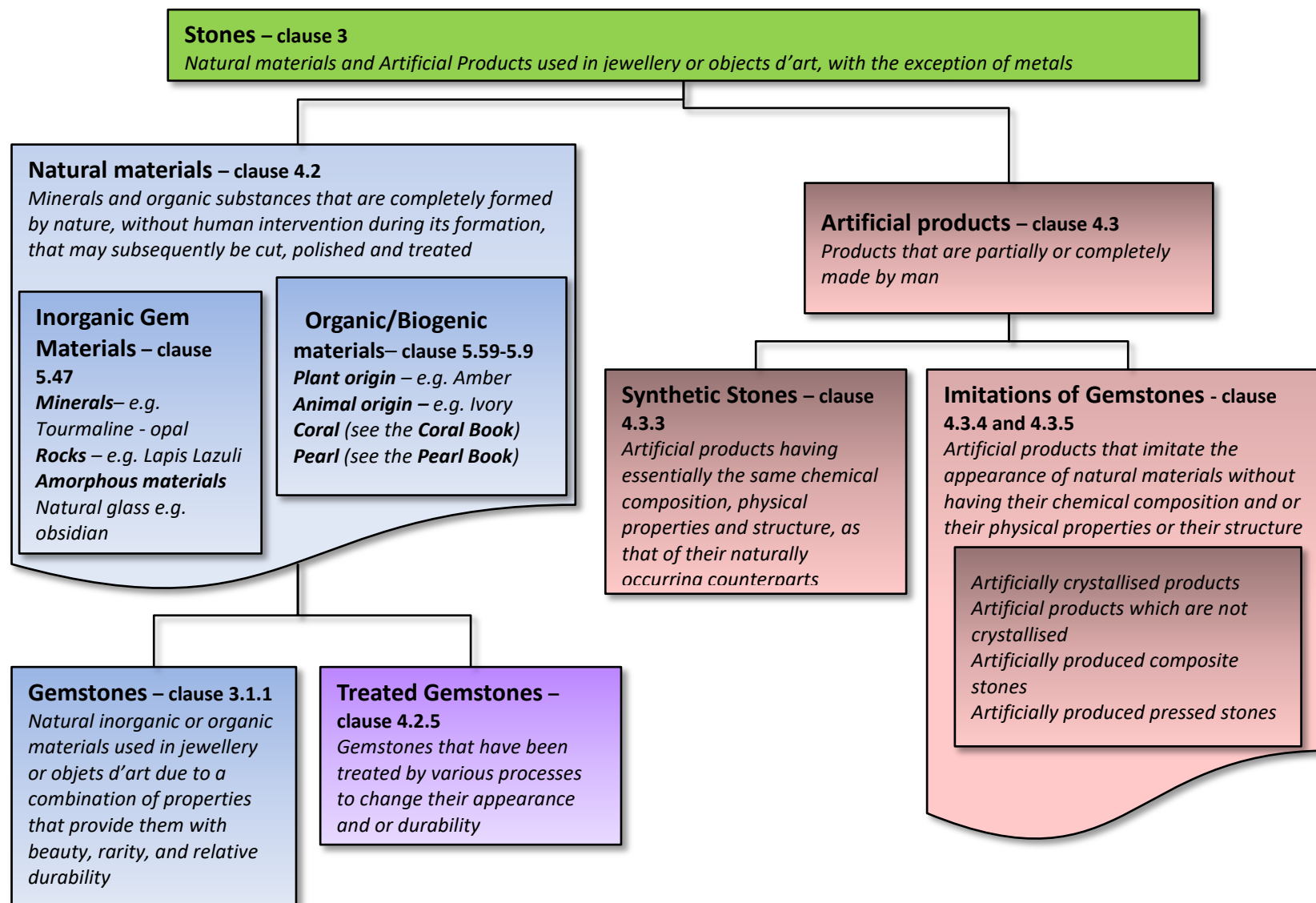
- “shall” indicates a requirement;
- “should” indicates a recommendation;
- “may” is used to indicate that something is permitted;
- “can” is used to indicate that something is possible.

The Scope (1) of the guide is set out, as are the Normative References. The Terms and Definitions (5) are expansive and are extensively cross referenced throughout the Classifications of Materials (3), Normative Clauses (4), Annex and Tables (8). It is important that the reader refers to the relevant Terms and Definitions when consulting each Normative Clause.

The CIBJO Coloured Gemstone Commission

November, 2017

Gemstone, organic materials and artificial product chart



GEMSTONES AND ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTS — TERMINOLOGY AND CLASSIFICATION

1. Scope

The terminology and classification of gemstones (5.38) and artificial products (5.4) are established with reference to commercial usage, in conformity with the classifications and practices of the gemstone, artificial product and jewellery trades. It shall be used by all traders participating as members of CIBJO member organisations within all member nations.

NOTE — CIBJO recognises that its standards are subject to government regulations in the respective jurisdiction of CIBJO members. In the event there are no government regulations in a member's country, the local Industry Rule will take precedence as long as it is stricter.

2. Normative references

The following references are useful for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced guides (including any amendments) applies.

The Coral Book, CIBJO, International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones), the World Jewellery Confederation, Viale Berengario,19, 20149 Milano, Italy. cibjo@cibjo.org

The Diamond Book, CIBJO, International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones), the World Jewellery Confederation, Viale Berengario,19, 20149 Milano, Italy. cibjo@cibjo.org.

The Gemmological Laboratory Book, CIBJO, International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones), the World Jewellery Confederation, Viale Berengario,19, 20149 Milano, Italy. cibjo@cibjo.org.

The Pearl Book, CIBJO (International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones), the World Jewellery Confederation, Viale Berengario,19, 20149 Milano, Italy. cibjo@cibjo.org.

The Precious Metal Book, CIBJO (International Confederation of Jewellery, Silverware, Diamonds, Pearls and Stones), the World Jewellery Confederation, Viale Berengario,19, 20149 Milano, Italy. cibjo@cibjo.org.

PAS 1048, Grading polished diamonds, Part 1: Terminology and classification - Part 2: Test methods (2005), Beuth Verlag GmbH, Berlin. <http://www.natdiamond.com/pas1048>

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Appendices I, II and III valid from 22 May 2009. International Environment House • Chemin des Anémones • CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland, info@cites.org

3. Classification of materials

The jewellery industry recognises two categories of material: natural materials, clause 3.1 and artificial products, clause 3.2.

3.1. Natural materials

Only materials that have been formed completely by nature without human interference/intervention qualify as “natural” within this standard.

3.1.1. Gemstones

Gemstones (5.38) encompass:

- Minerals (5.53); e.g. aquamarine, diamond, emerald, garnet, opal, sapphire.
- Natural glasses (5.41); e.g., obsidian.
- Rocks (5.71); e.g., lapis lazuli, opal with matrix and turquoise with azurite and malachite.
- Organic gem materials (5.59); e.g., amber and jet
- Biogenic gem materials (5.9) e.g., pearl, coral and tortoise shell.

See clause 8 annex D for an alphabetic listing of gemstone (5.38) species, varieties and their commercial names.

NOTE – For specific diamond, pearl and coral, trade rules and nomenclature refer to CIBJO’s normative references Clause 2.

3.1.2. Treated gemstones

Treated gemstones encompass all gemstones/materials (3.1.1) that have been subjected to a treatment (5.83). See clause 4.2.5.

3.2. Artificial products

Products which include a variety of materials that are partially or completely made by man, see clause 5.4.

3.2.1. Artificial products with gemstone components

These are composite stones (5.19) examples of which include garnet topped doublets, emerald on glass doublets, natural sapphire on synthetic ruby doublets as well as ruby-glass composites, pressed amber and emerald on emerald doublets. See clause 4.3.2.

3.2.2. Synthetic stones

Synthetic stones encompass those materials that are defined in clause 5.80; examples which are commercially available include synthetic ruby, synthetic sapphire, synthetic emerald, and synthetic amethyst. See clause 4.3.3.

3.2.3. Artificially crystallised products with no known natural counterpart

Artificially crystallised products with no known natural counterpart include, e.g., yttrium aluminium garnet (YAG) and gadolinium gallium garnet (GGG). See clause 4.3.4.

3.2.4. Artificial uncrystallised products

Artificial uncrystallised products include man made glass (5.41), lead glass (5.51), plastic and products of various compositions, such as pressed materials (e.g. pressed turquoise) that are used to imitate the appearance of gemstones and organic gem materials. See clause 4.3.5.

4. Normative clauses

4.1. General clauses

4.1.1. Description and display

All materials classified in clause 3 shall be named, described and displayed in accordance with the definitions, annexes and the terminology set out in all the clauses herein. This applies to all publications, advertisements (5.2), communications addressed to consumers and to the general (4.2.5.1) or specific (4.2.5.2.) information given to a purchaser, prior to or during a final sale, as well as to all commercial documents (5.17) (e.g., offers, labels, memos, delivery notes and invoices) and to appraisals, identification reports, certificates, etc.

4.1.1.1. Disclosure

Full disclosure (5.26) by the vendor to the purchaser of all material information (5.52) shall take place whether or not the information is specifically requested and regardless of the effect on the value of the product being presented or sold.

4.1.1.1.1. Verbal Disclosure

Full verbal disclosure (5.26) shall take place using clear and understandable language prior to the completion of a sale.

4.1.1.1.2. Written Disclosure

Full written disclosure (5.26) shall be conspicuously included on all commercial documents (5.17) in clear and plain language so as to be readily understandable to the purchaser. The disclosure shall immediately precede the description of the materials listed in clause 3 and shall be equally conspicuous to that description.

4.1.1.2. Terms designed to disguise

It is contrary to the purposes of this document to make any misleading or deceptive statement, representation or illustration relating to origin, formation, production, condition or quality that does not conform in all respects with any and all the clauses contained herein.

The terms “natural treated gemstone” or “treated natural gemstone” shall not be used because they can be misleading.

Example: “natural treated ruby”, “treated natural amber”, etc.

4.1.1.3. Display

In cases when gemstones are displayed, or jewellery is decorated, with treated gemstones

or treated organic substances that require specific information (5.76) and or with composite stones, synthetic stones, artificial stones and imitations, an easily noticeable and legible label adjoining each item shall clearly indicate the precise nature of the objects being shown in accordance with the clauses herein.

4.1.1.4. Name of cuts

The name of cuts shall only be used in conjunction with the correct name of the material from which it is fashioned.

Examples - « brilliant-cut sapphire », « rose-cut amber », « marquise-shape treated topaz », « baguette-shape YAG (artificial product) », « emerald-cut synthetic ruby », « pear-shape garnet / glass doublet », « cabochon - pressed amber », « shell cameo ».

NOTE — A round brilliant-cut diamond may be described as a “brilliant” without any additional description of the material. See the CIBJO Diamond Blue Book.

4.1.1.5. Chatoyancy

Stones displaying chatoyancy (5.14) shall be described by their correct name with the prefix/suffix “cat’s-eye” or the prefix “chatoyant”.

Examples - « Cat’s-eye tourmaline », « Tourmaline cat’s-eye », « Chatoyant tourmaline ».

4.1.1.6. Asterism

Stones displaying asterism (5.7) shall be described by their correct name with the prefix “star” or “asteriated” or the suffix “asteria”.

Examples - « Synthetic star ruby », « Asteriated quartz », « Quartz asteria ».

4.1.1.7. Cultured

The term “cultured” (5.22) or “cultivated” shall only be used for cultured pearls.

4.1.1.8. Semi-precious

The term “semi-precious” (5.72) is misleading and shall not be used.

4.1.2. Weight

4.1.2.1. Metric carat

The weight (5.87) of a stone shall be expressed in metric carats (ct); one carat is equivalent to 200 mg (1/5 g). The weight of a stone shall be stated in carats to two decimal places.

4.1.2.2. Rounding

Weight shall be rounded upwards if the third decimal is a 9, for example:

0.996 = 0.99 ct.

0.998 = 0.99 ct.

0.999 = 1.00 ct.

NOTE — One-hundredth of a carat may be expressed as a “point”.

NOTE — It is unfair trade practice to misrepresent the weight of any stone or to deceive as to the weight of any stone. It is also an unfair trade practice to state or otherwise represent the weight of all stones contained in any article unless such weight figure is accompanied with equal emphasis and prominence by the words “total weight”, or words of similar meaning, so as to indicate clearly that the weight so stated or represented is that of all stones in the article and not that of the centre or largest one.

4.1.3. Measurements

The measurements of a stone shall be expressed in millimetres to two decimal places. The following measurements shall apply;

- round shape: minimum diameter, maximum diameter and depth (total height);
- other shapes: length, width and depth (total height).

4.2. Gemstone clauses

4.2.1. Use of terms

Only those gemstones (3.1.1) that conform to the definition contained in 5.38 and 5.53 shall be described as natural gemstones and all descriptions for natural gemstones shall conform to the content of all other clauses herein.

4.2.2. The terms “Real”, “Precious”, “Genuine” or “Natural”

The adjectives “real” (5.68), “precious” (5.66), “genuine” (5.40) or “natural” (5.54) shall only be used to refer to or designate natural materials.

NOTE — It is unnecessary to note the genesis of a natural material, as the use of the correct name of the material alone and without qualification states that it is natural.

4.2.3. Place of origin

4.2.3.1. Geographic areas

Names of geographical areas shall only be used when they denote the areas where gemstones have been mined or harvested (place of origin).

4.2.3.2. Origin opinion

When places of origin for gemstones are presented they shall be considered as a matter of opinion.

4.2.3.3. Origin and quality

Place of origin does not imply a level of quality.

4.2.3.4. Processing centres and places of origin

Names of cutting, processing or exporting centres shall not be used to imply geographical origin.

4.2.4. Commercial names

Annex 8 lists the correct commercial names of the most common gemstones.

NOTE — The correct mineral name preceded or followed by a colour description may substitute for any variety or trade name.

4.2.4.1. Mineralogical names

Stones which are not listed in Annex 8 shall be described by their mineralogical name (as recognised by the International Mineralogical Association) or geological name only.

NOTE — The mineralogical name of a stone may be used in place of its commercial name(s) (e.g. olivine instead of peridot).

4.2.4.2. Biological names

Organic substances not specifically included within Annex 8 shall be described by their biological names.

NOTE — The biological or geological names of organic substances may be used instead of the commercial names.

4.2.4.3. Chatoyancy and asterism

Stones that display chatoyancy (5.14) or asterism (5.7) (whether listed in Annex 8 or not) shall be described according to clauses 4.1.1.5 or 4.1.1.6.

4.2.4.4. Approval of commercial names

All commercial names not listed in Annex 8, whether new or old, shall be submitted to CIBJO for approval and inclusion within this standard.

4.2.4.5. Names of gemstones used in direct conjunction with each other

Apart from the combinations given in Annex 8, do not use the names of gemstones (5.38) in direct conjunction with each other (for description of colour or otherwise) in such a fashion, that the identity of the material is not apparent.

Examples of name combinations that shall not be used are: « alexandrite sapphire », « topaz quartz », « citrine topaz », « topaz citrine ».

4.2.5. Treated gemstones

There are three categories of gemstones (3.1.1) that have their appearance and or durability altered by a treatment (5.83): gemstones treated by methods requiring general information (4.2.5.1.), gemstones treated by methods requiring specific information (4.2.5.2.) and gemstones that are suspected, without certainty, of being treated (4.2.5.3).

4.2.5.1. Gemstones treated by methods requiring general information

Gemstones (3.1.1) requiring general information on their description at the point of sale are:

4.2.5.1.1. Substances present in fissures

Gemstones that have fissures (5.30) permeated (5.62) with agents such as oil, wax, resin

(5.70), polymer, or any similar substances, other than glass, that do not change the colour.

NOTE – Gemstones shall require specific information (5.76) at the point of sale if they change colour with the use of these agents, see clause 4.2.5.2.3 and 4.2.5.2.8., and/or if the fissures are filled with glass, see clause 4.2.5.2.4. and 4.2.5.2.8.

NOTE — When filled fissures are polished flush with the surface of the stone, the filler will be found to have a different polished surface lustre to the host material, when viewed at 10 power magnifications by a trained observer.

4.2.5.1.2. Surface waxing

Gemstones altered superficially with a colourless agent such as oil, wax , organic fluid or polymer.

NOTE – Gemstones that change colour with the use of these agents require specific information, see clause 4.2.5.2.3. and 4.2.5.2.8.

4.2.5.1.3. Heating

Gemstones permanently treated by heating (5.42).

NOTE — A gemstone may still be classified in this category when residues from the heating process are present within healed fissures. However, when healed fissures are polished flush with the surface of the stone, the residues should not be visible by having a different polished surface lustre to the host material, when viewed at 10 power magnification by a trained observer, if the residues are visible the gemstone shall require specific information, see clause 4.2.5.2.4. and 4.2.5.2.8.

4.2.5.1.4. Bleaching

Gemstones treated by bleaching (5.10).

4.2.5.1.5. Disclosure requirements for treated gemstones requiring general information

Prior to the closing of a sale members of the trade shall tell their customers which type of treatment a gemstone as undergone and ensure that they understand that the gemstone has been treated by one or more of the processes mentioned in clauses 4.2.5.1.1 to 4.2.5.1.4. In addition, commercial documents (5.17) accompanying the gemstones shall include information regarding the type of treatment used.

4.2.5.2. Gemstones treated by methods requiring specific information

Treated gemstones requiring specific information on their description at the point of sale are:

4.2.5.2.1. Artificial irradiation

Gemstones (5.38) with a colour treated by artificial irradiation (5.48) to change their colour.

4.2.5.2.2. Diffusion treatment

Gemstones (5.38) with a colour treated by, and/or an optical phenomenon created by, diffusion of chemical elements, with the exception of hydrogen and oxygen, from an external source.

4.2.5.2.3. Dyeing and other colouring agents

Gemstones (5.38) with a colour altered by dyes (5.28) or other colouring agents or stones

darkened by the “sugar/acid” process.

4.2.5.2.4. Filling of fractures and cavities

Gemstones treated by the filling (5.29) of open fractures (5.33) and or cavities (5.13).

NOTE — When filled fractures and cavities are polished flush with the surface of the stone, the filler will be found to have a different polished surface lustre to the host material, when viewed at 10 power magnifications by a trained observer.

4.2.5.2.5. Impregnating

Gemstones treated by impregnation (5.45) with plastic or similar substances.

NOTE — This clause does not include the bonding of powdered materials. These are artificial products.

4.2.5.2.6. Coating

Gemstones treated by coating (5.15).

4.2.5.2.7. Other treatments requiring specific information

Treatments requiring specific information (5.76), other than those mentioned in clause 4.2.5.2. must be disclosed in accordance with clause 4.2.5.2.8.

4.2.5.2.8. Disclosure requirements for treated gemstones requiring specific information on treatments

Gemstones (3.1.1) requiring specific information on a treatment listed in clause 4.2.5.2.1 to 4.2.5.2.6., the treatment shall be described by the correct name of its unmodified counterpart immediately preceded by the word “treated” (except as in the note 1 below) and shall, prior to the closing of the sale, require a verbal explanation that the gemstone has been treated. In the event of a written presentation, the word “treated” shall be of equal emphasis and prominence, with characters of the same size and colour as those of the name itself. Do not abbreviate or place an asterisk next to the name of a gemstone making reference to a footnote explanation of the fact that the stone is treated.

NOTE 1 — As an alternative to clause 4.2.5.2 the word “treated” may be replaced by the following terms (where these terms apply is indicated by the relevant clause(s) in parenthesis and following the term) providing that the application of these terms adhere to the requirements regarding the term “treated” in clause 4.2.5.2.

“Artificially irradiated” (5.48), “Diffusion treated” (5.25), “Dyed” (5.28), “Fracture filled” or “Glass filled” (5.34), “Impregnated” (5.46), “Coated” (5.15).

NOTE 2 — It is the responsibility of the seller to disclose irradiated gemstones in accordance to national regulations.

4.2.5.2.9. Display

When materials described in clauses 4.2.5.2. or merchandise containing these materials are displayed (whether alone or mixed with other natural materials, in a single piece of merchandise or otherwise), easily noticeable and legible labels, adjoining these loose stones or pieces of merchandise, shall clearly indicate the precise nature of the objects being shown in accordance with the clauses herein.

4.2.5.3. Gemstones that are suspected, without certainty, of being treated.

The treatment of some gemstones is currently not determinable. In this case, it is prudent and appropriate to disclose a possible treatment, rather than not.

Example:

- a) Heat treated aquamarine, tanzanite, tourmaline, etc.,
- b) Irradiated beryl, kunzite, tourmaline, etc.,

4.2.5.4. Trade codes

Trade codes (5.81) listed in clause 7 Annex B shall only be used within the industry; they are not to be used for the consuming public. The codes are intended to facilitate the insertion of vital information on tags attached to merchandise, on invoices, and on other commercial documents that are used within the trade.

For definitions and instructions on how to use trade codes refer to clause 7 Annex B.

4.3. Artificial products clauses

4.3.1. General clauses

Any artificial product 3.2 may in certain situations comply with the classification and definition of an imitation (5.44). When this occurs, the product may be described in accordance with clause 4.3.

4.3.1.1. Display

When artificial products or merchandise containing artificial products are displayed (whether alone or mixed with natural materials, in a single piece of merchandise or otherwise), easily noticeable and legible labels, adjoining these loose stones or pieces of merchandise, shall clearly indicate the precise nature of the objects being shown in accordance with the clauses herein.

4.3.1.2. Names of geographic areas

Names of geographical areas producing gemstones and names of cutting or exporting centres shall not be used when referring to artificial products.

4.3.1.3. The terms "real", "precious", "genuine", "natural", "cultured" etc.

Do not use the adjectives "real" (5.68), "precious" (5.66), "genuine" (5.40), "natural" (5.54), "cultured" (5.22) or any word or phrase of a similar meaning including "precious stone", "gemstone" or "ornamental stone" in descriptions of artificial products.

4.3.1.4. Names of natural materials

Do not use the name of any natural material in direct conjunction with the name of an artificial product (for description of colour or otherwise) in such a fashion, that the identity of the stone is not apparent.

Examples: (correct) - « aquamarine coloured synthetic spinel »
 (not correct) - « emerald glass »

4.3.2. Artificial products partially made by man

4.3.2.1. Description and display

Artificial products that are partially made by man shall (except as in clause 4.3) be described by the words “doublet” (4.3.2.1.1) or “triplet” (4.3.2.1.2) or “composite” (4.3.2.1.3), and these words shall be immediately preceded or followed by the correct names of the components of the assembled product. However, if all parts of a composite (excluding the bonding agent) are the same material, the name of this material shall be stated *only* once. The words “doublet” (5.27) or “triplet” (5.84) or “composite” (5.19) shall appear, in the event of a written presentation, with equal emphasis and prominence, with characters of the same size and colour as those of the names of the components. Do not abbreviate. Do not place an asterisk next to any name or combination of names, making reference to a footnote explanation of the fact that the product is a composite stone.

Examples: A doublet whose upper portion is a garnet and whose lower portion is glass shall be called a « garnet/glass doublet » or “doublet garnet/glass”.

An artificially produced composite stone composed of two parts of colourless synthetic spinel bonded together (by a coloured layer or otherwise) shall be called a “synthetic spinel doublet” or “doublet synthetic spinel”.

4.3.2.1.1. Opal doublet

A composition of two pieces where a slice of natural opal is bonded to a base material shall be called an “opal doublet” or “doublet opal”.

4.3.2.1.2. Opal triplet

A composition of three pieces where a thin slice of natural opal is bonded to a dark base and provided with a transparent top layer, usually domed and usually consisting of quartz or glass, shall be called an “opal triplet” or “triplet opal”.

4.3.2.1.3. Opal mosaic

The word “composite” shall be replaced by the word “mosaic”, when the various parts of the composite are placed side by side (to create a picture or pattern or otherwise) providing that the application of this term adheres to the requirements regarding the term “composite” in clause 4.3.2.1.

4.3.2.2. Terms other than those specified in clause 4.3.2.1

Do not refer to any composite stone in any way other than that specified in clause 4.3.2.1 (except as in clause 4.3).

4.3.3. Synthetic stones clauses

4.3.3.1. Description and display

A synthetic stone (5.80) shall be described (except as in clause 4.3.1) by the correct name of its naturally occurring counterpart immediately preceded by the word “synthetic”, “laboratory-grown” or “laboratory-created” (5.49) which shall appear, in the event of a

written presentation, with equal emphasis and prominence, with characters of the same size and colour as those of the name itself. Do not abbreviate. Do not place an asterisk next to the name of a gemstone, making reference to a footnote explanation of the fact that the product is synthetic.

Example: « synthetic emerald ».

NOTE 1 — In the event that the national jewellery association, which is a member of CIBJO, deems that there is no acceptable local direct translation of the English terms 'laboratory-grown' or 'laboratory-created,' then only the translation of the term "synthetic" should be used.

NOTE 2 – The word "laboratory" refers to the facility which produces the synthetic stones. This should not be confused with a gemmological laboratory that is dedicated to the analysis, authentication, identification, of gemstones.

4.3.3.2. Terms other than “synthetic”

Do not use a qualifying term other than “synthetic”, “laboratory-grown” or “laboratory-created” (5.49) to describe any synthetic stone.

NOTE— In the event that the national jewellery association, which is a member of CIBJO, deems that there is no acceptable local direct translation of the English terms 'laboratory-grown' or 'laboratory-created,' then only the translation of the term “synthetic” should be used.

4.3.3.3. Brand or manufacturers names

When using a brand name or the manufacturer’s name these shall be added to the name of the stone (5.78) in one of the following manners:

Examples: « synthetic emerald by (name) », « (name) synthetic emerald ».

4.3.4. Artificially crystallised products with no known natural counterparts (artificial stones)

4.3.4.1. Description and display

The name of an artificially crystallised product with no known natural counterpart (3.2.3) shall be used in conjunction with the term “artificial product” (5.4) or “artificial stone” (5.5) (except as in clause 4.3.1) which must appear, in the event of a written presentation, with equal emphasis and prominence, with characters of the same size and colour as those of the name itself. Do not abbreviate. Do not place an asterisk next to the name of an artificial stone, making reference to a footnote explanation of the fact that the product is artificial.

4.3.4.1.1. Name similarities

The name of an artificial stone shall not show a similarity to the name, or sound of the name (neither entirely, nor abbreviated, nor by way of an allusion), of any natural material nor be an established name for another artificial stone.

Correct examples:

for artificial yttrium aluminate, « YAG - artificial product », or « - YAG - artificial stone »

for artificial lithium niobate, « Linobate - artificial product » or « Linobate - artificial stone ».

Incorrect examples:

do not use « Diamantine », « Diamlite », « Diamonair », « Smaryll », « Emeraldolite » etc.

4.3.4.1.2. Terms other than “artificial product”, “artificial stone” or “imitation”

Do not use a qualifying term other than “artificial product” (5.4) or “imitation” (5.44) to describe such products except as allowed for in clause 4.3.

4.3.5. Artificial uncrystallised products

4.3.5.1. Description and display

An artificial uncrystallised product (3.2.4) shall be described by the correct name of the material of which it is composed, in accordance with the clauses and annexes herein, or it shall be described by the name of the natural material it imitates, immediately preceded by the word “imitation”, which shall appear, in the event of a written presentation, with equal emphasis and prominence, with characters of the same size and colour as those of the name itself: Do not abbreviate. Do not place an asterisk next to the name of a gemstone or an organic material, making reference to a footnote explanation of the fact that the product is an imitation.

Correct examples: « glass », « plastic », « ceramic », etc. or « imitation emerald », « imitation coral », etc.

4.3.5.2. Terms other than those specified in clause 4.3.5.1.

Do not use a qualifying term other than “artificial product” (5.4) or “imitation” (5.44) to describe such products except as allowed in clause 4.3.5.1.

Correct examples: « imitation amber », « imitation turquoise », etc. See pressed materials clause 5.67.

Do not refer to any imitation in any way other than that allowed for in clause 4.3.5.1.

5. Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this CIBJO Standard, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

5.1. Adularescence

an optical phenomenon a gem material exhibits when it displays a floating, billowy, white or bluish light effect in certain directions as the gemstone is turned due to diffused reflection of the light at fine parallel layers inside the stone.

5.2. Advertisement

the activity of attracting public attention to a product or business, as by announcements in the print, broadcast, or electronic media.

5.3. Alteration

any change made to a gemstone that requires general (4.2.5.1) or specific (4.2.5.2) information.

5.4. Artificial products

products which are partially or completely made by man.

5.5. Artificial stones

artificial products, used in jewellery or objets d'art, that do not have any natural counterparts.

5.6. Assembled stones

see composite stones (5.19).

5.7. Asterism

stones cut as cabochons that show two or more distinct and shimmering lines that intersect each other, while crossing the surface of the cabochon and are related to reflection effects from inclusions within the stone, are known as star stones. They exhibit asterism and are asteriated (as-te-ri-at-ed adjective). A stone exhibiting asterism is sometimes referred to as a “phenomenal” stone.

5.8. Averagescence

an optical phenomenon a gem material exhibits when it displays bright or strongly coloured reflections of tiny platelets or flakes as the gemstone is turned.

5.9. Biogenic gem materials

gem materials (5.37), resulting from the activity of living organisms usually used in jewellery or objets d'art (5.56) due to a combination of properties that provide them with beauty, rarity and relative durability.

5.10. Bleaching

to remove or alter a colour by means of chemical or physical agents or light. See clause 4.2.5.1.4.

5.11. Bonding

the cohesion of two or more parts or layers. See composite stones clause 5.19.

5.12. Carat

the unit of weight (5.87) of a diamond, gemstones, synthetic stone, cultured pearl, one carat being equivalent to 200 milligram (1/5 gram).

5.13. Cavity

a hollow or pitted area (a hole) within a stone reaching the surface. Also see: fissure (5.30), fracture (5.33) and fracture filling (5.34).

5.14. Chatoyancy

stones cut as cabochons that show a single distinct and shimmering line crossing the surface of the cabochon and is related to reflection effects from inclusions within the stone, are known as cat's-eyes. They exhibit chatoyancy and are chatoyant (cha·toy·ant adjective). A stone exhibiting chatoyancy is sometimes referred to as a “phenomenal” stone.

5.15. Coating

a layer of a substance spread over the surface, or part of the surface, of a stone for protection, colouration, decoration or deception; a covering layer. See clause 4.2.5.2.6

5.16. Colour change

the property of gem materials that change from one apparent colour to another apparent colour when moving between different sources of light such as daylight equivalent (D65 or Illuminant C) and incandescent equivalent light (Illuminant A).

5.17. Commercial document

any writing or electronic transmission that evidences, anticipates or concludes a commercial transaction, including any agreement, memorandum of agreement, purchase order, blanket purchase order, identification reports, blanket purchase agreement, purchase order acknowledgment, request for proposal, quote, offer, warranty, representation certification, guaranty, import documentation, packing list, bill of sale, memorandum of consignment or receipt and advertisements. Commercial documents include mandatory information of the seller, and when necessary the buyer.

5.18. Commercial name

a name assigned for marketing purposes. See clause 4.2.4.4, 4.2.4 and clause 8 Annex C.

5.19. Composite stones

artificial products (5.4) composed of two or more previously separate parts or layers assembled by bonding (5.11) or other artificial methods. Their components may be natural and/or artificial but at least one part must be a gemstone. See clause 4.3.2.

5.20. Crystal

a crystalline (5.21) solid that consists of orderly arranged atoms, ions and/or molecules, bounded by natural plane surfaces with characteristic, specific orientations. Also see lead glass clause 5.51.

5.21. Crystalline / crystallised

having crystal structure. A solid material consisting of orderly arranged atoms, ions and or molecules, forming a crystal lattice.

5.22. Cultured

the term “cultured” is only applied to “cultured pearls” and no other material. The secretion of layers is caused by the metabolism of living molluscs. Cultured pearls are formations secreted in the interior of the productive molluscs.

NOTE – See the CIBJO Pearl Book for additional information.

5.23. Cut

the style or form in which gemstones and artificial products have been fashioned, i.e. emerald cut, brilliant cut, etc.

5.24. Cutting

one of several normal lapidary practices (5.55) used to modify a gemstone.

5.25. Diffusion

the diffusion of colour-causing or phenomenon-causing elements into a stone. See clause 4.2.5.2.2.

5.26. Disclosure

the act of providing all material information (5.52). To fully inform a purchaser prior to or during a final sale.

5.27. Doublet

a composite stone consisting of two parts.

5.28. Dyeing

application of a dye or stain to natural materials (5.54) or artificial products (5.4) to alter their colour. See clause 4.2.5.2.3.

5.29. Filling

to introduce a substance that occupies a whole or part of a void. See clause 4.2.5.2.4.

5.30. Fissure

a very narrow opening; a fine fracture.

5.31. Fluid

a substance of low enough viscosity that it will flow easily.

5.32. Foiling

the application of a very thin layer of highly reflective metal applied to all or part of the pavilion side or at the back of a gemstone with the intent of reflecting light back to the viewer's eye. This reflective surface can be "mirror like" and possibly coloured.

5.33. Fracture

an opening; a crack.

5.34. Fracture filling

to occupy the whole or part of a fracture with a substance, e.g. glass, resins, oil, etc., to pervade; to spread throughout; to occupy completely; or to make full, with the purpose of making the fracture less visible. See clause 4.2.5.2.4.

5.35. Frequency of occurrence

the rate of occurrence (according to current knowledge) for a treatment being applied to gemstones requiring general information in clause 4.2.5.1. and specific information in clause 4.2.5.2. Expressed as None: Unknown: Rarely: Uncommon: Occasionally: Common: Usually: or Always: in the possible alteration column of Clause 8 Annex C commercial names charts.

5.36. Gem

another term, often used as an adjective, to describe an exceptional gemstone noting perfection or very high quality. See gemstone clause 5.38.

NOTE - only the term “Gem” shall be qualified with the terms “real”, “precious”, “genuine” and “natural”.

5.37. Gem materials

a term used to describe natural materials (5.54) that are used in jewellery and objets d’art (5.56) due to a combination of properties that provide them with beauty, rarity and relative durability.

NOTE – the term “gem” used alone often applies to describe an especially fine gemstone, e.g. “this sapphire is a gem”, “the emerald is of gem quality”. Also see Clause 5.36.

5.38. Gemstone

natural inorganic (5.47), organic (5.59) and biogenic (5.9) materials which have been formed completely by nature without human interference. Gemstones are usually used in jewellery or objets d’art due to a combination of properties that provide them with beauty, rarity and relative durability.

Note 1 - For the purpose of this standard all clauses and examples referring to gemstones may also apply to precious stones and ornamental stones.

Note 2 – The durability of gemstones may vary based on their hardness, toughness and stability.

Note 3 – Examples of various gemstone types, species and varieties, including naturally formed mineral assemblage/combinations, are listed in clause 3.1.1.

5.39. General information

a method to provide information, at the time of sale, when materials have been subjected to a modification that requires a verbal disclosure (4.1.1.1.1) and a general comment on a commercial document (5.17). See clause 4.2.5.1.

5.40. Genuine

actually possessing the alleged or apparent attribute or character. See clause 4.3.1.3.

5.41. Glass

an amorphous substance, natural or artificial, solidified from a molten state, ordinarily consisting of a mixture of oxides (e.g. silicon, sodium, calcium, aluminium and lead oxides).

5.42. Heating

modifying a stone by a thermal process, e.g. in a furnace, kiln or other heating apparatus.
See clause 4.2.5.1.3.

5.43. High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT)

a method to alter the appearance of a gemstone with a treatment that involves both high pressures and high temperatures.

5.44. Imitations

artificial products (5.4) that imitate the appearance of natural materials without having their chemical composition or their physical properties or their structure.

5.45. Impregnation

to fill throughout; saturate.

5.46. Impregnated

see Impregnation.

5.47. Inorganic gem materials

not consisting of or deriving from living matter.

5.48. Irradiated / Irradiation

exposing gemstones, diamonds, pearls, cultured pearls and artificial products to any form of radiation which is controlled wholly or partially by man, usually to alter their appearance.
See clause 4.2.5.2.1.

5.49. Laboratory-created, laboratory-grown stones

see synthetic stones (5.80).

5.50. Labradorescence

an optical phenomenon which produces flashes of pure spectral colours that gradually changes as the gemstone is moved about in reflected light, caused by diffraction of light at alternating layers of exsolution lamellae of regular size.

5.51. Lead glass

artificially produced glass (5.41) with distinct high content of lead oxide.

Note – Lead glass (5.51) is often referred to as “crystal glass” or “lead crystal glass”. Also see crystal clause 5.20.

5.52. Material information

any information that, if disclosed (5.26) prior to and or during the time of sale, would alter the value, saleability or desirability of materials listed in clause 3, including any care, cleaning and or maintenance requirements.

5.53. Mineral

a mineral is an element or chemical compound that is normally crystallised and that has been formed as a result of geological processes.

5.54. Natural materials

materials that are completely formed by nature, without human intervention during its formation, that may subsequently be modified by normal lapidary practices (5.55), or which are altered by a treatment that requires general (5.39) or specific information (5.76).

5.55. Normal lapidary practices

methods used to fashion gemstones and artificial products which include cutting (5.24), sawing, grinding, faceting, polishing (5.65), carving, engraving and drilling.

5.56. Objets d'art

an object considered to be of artistic worth.

5.57. Oiling

filling gemstones fissures and/or fractures with agents such as cedar wood oil, paraffin oil, etc. to make the fissures and fractures less visible. See clause 4.2.5.1.1.

5.58. Opalescence

the milky or pearly appearance of some gemstones, (especially some common opals).

5.59. Organic gem materials

gem materials (5.37), relating to or derived from living matter, usually used in jewellery or objets d'art (5.56) due to a combination of properties that provide them with beauty, rarity and relative durability.

5.60. Organic substances

natural products of animal or plant origin.

NOTE - When used in jewellery or *objets d'art* (5.56) organic substances are considered to be gemstones.

5.61. Ornamental stones

gemstones that are used in objets d'art (5.56).

5.62. Permeate

the filling of fissures and/or fractures with oil, wax, resin (5.70), polymer or other fluid substances, other than glass to diminish their appearance.

5.63. Phenomenal stones

stones exhibiting asterism (5.7), chatoyancy (5.14), colour change (5.16) etc.

5.64. Play of colour

an optical phenomenon consisting of a variety of prismatic colours, seen in a rapid succession as a cabochon cut gemstone is moved about.

5.65. Polishing

a method to obtain a polish on gemstones and artificial stones, usually produced by friction or abrasion.

5.66. Precious stones

see gemstones.

5.67. Pressed materials

artificial products (5.4) manufactured by fusing or bonding ground pieces of natural stones to form a coherent whole. See clause 4.3.5.2.

5.68. Real

genuine (5.40); not artificial (5.4 and 5.5). See clause 4.2.2.

5.69. Reconstructed stones

a previously used misleading term that should not be used. See pressed materials (5.67).

5.70. Resin

a solid to semisolid transparent to opaque organic substance such as Canada balsam.

5.71. Rock

a natural solid aggregate of minerals.

5.72. Semi-precious

a misleading term that should not be used.

5.73. Shape

outline of a gemstone when viewed perpendicular to the table facet.

5.74. Simulant

see imitations (5.44).

5.75. Special care

additional care needed to preserve the appearance of natural materials (5.54) or artificial products (5.4), or any alteration which require general (5.39) or specific information (5.76), that may have been applied.

5.76. Specific information

a disclosure method to provide information to consumers in all publications, advertisements

(5.2), communications, commercial documents (5.17) and at the time of sale, when materials have been subjected to a treatment that requires a combination of a verbal and written disclosure 4.1.1.1. Also see clause 4.2.5.2.

5.77. Stability

a measure of the ability of gemstones and organic substances to maintain their appearance under normal wear and care.

5.78. Stones

natural materials and artificial products used in jewellery or *objets d'art* (5.56), with the exception of metals.

5.79. Surface diffusion

applying a combination of high temperature and chemicals to cause the diffusion of colour-causing or phenomenon-causing elements into a stone at or close to its surface. See clause 4.2.5.2.2.

5.80. Synthetic stones

artificial products having essentially the same chemical composition, physical properties and structure as that of their naturally occurring counterparts.

NOTE – The term “synthetic”, “laboratory-created” and “laboratory-grown” are synonymous. See clause 4.3.3.1. However in the event the national jewellery association, which is a member of CIBJO, deems that there is no acceptable local direct translation of the English terms “laboratory-created” or “laboratory-grown” then only the translation of the term “synthetic” should be used.

5.81. Trade Codes

a list used within the trade, consisting of one or more letters, for labelling the alteration of gemstones and organic substances, and special care. See Annex 7.

5.82. Treated gemstones

Gemstones (3.1.1) that have been treated by ways other than normal lapidary practices (5.55) to change their appearance and or durability.

5.83. Treatment

a practice that artificially changes the appearance and/or the durability of a gemstone or gem material by applying heating, diffusion, irradiation, filling, coating or other artificial processes.

5.84. Triplet

a composite stone (5.19) consisting of three parts.

5.85. Void

a cavity (5.13) that contains no matter.

5.86. Waxing

the application of a colourless wax or similar products to, or near, the surface of gemstones and organic substances.

5.87. Weight

mass of a diamond, gemstone, synthetic stone pearl or cultured pearl.

NOTE - The SI (Système International) generally uses the term *mass* instead of *weight*. Mass is a measure of an object's inertial property, or the amount of matter it contains. Weight is a measure of the force exerted on an object by gravity or the force needed to support it.

6. Annex A - Care requirements (Also see clause 8 Annex C)

6.1. Normal care

With all gemstones avoid rough handling and when not in wear, keep items of jewellery separate to avoid scratches. Clean with warm soapy water and gentle brushing. Ultrasonic cleaners should only be used with caution.

6.2. Special Care

In addition to normal care, some gemstones have special care requirements

- a. Some stones are prone to scratching due to low hardness. Wear them with care.
- b. Some stones cleave or fracture easily or are prone to the effects of brittleness e.g. rubbed facet edges. Wear them with care.
- c. Some stones are porous. Do not allow contact with coloured fluids.
- d. Some stones are prone to crack due to loss of structural water. Keep away from heat and drying environments.
- e. Some stones are prone to damage due to thermal shock. Do not expose them to extreme temperature changes.
- f. Some stones fade or revert to original colour when exposed to strong light. Do not wear or leave them for extended periods under these conditions.
- g. Some stones fade rapidly unless kept in the dark.
- h. Some stones are particularly susceptible to attack by acids. Keep them away from acids.
- i. Some organic substances dissolve upon contact with solvents such as nail varnish remover. Keep them away from all solvents and other strong chemicals.
- j. Some stones are susceptible to damage from ultrasonic cleaning. Do not expose them to ultrasonic cleaning.
- k. Stones altered with dye, oil, resin, wax, or plastic are not permanent.

Keep away from all solvents (including various dish-washing liquids), chemicals and heat.

- l. Fillers in voids/cavities, fissures, and/or open fractures, such as glass, plastic or hardened resin, can scratch more easily than the host stone or be more vulnerable to damage from heat or some acids (e.g. hydrofluoric). Keep away from all chemicals, heat or abrasives.
- m. Stones with superficial colour and surface layers are not suitable for re-cutting or re-polishing.
- n. Coatings on stones are often easily removed by the action of solvents, heat or abrasives. Keep away from all solvents, heat or abrasives. Coated stones are not suitable for re-cutting or re-polishing.

7. Annex B (normative) Trade codes

Trade Codes

Trade codes shall only be used within the industry. Methods of gemstone treatment disclosure shall be in accordance with Clause 4.2.5.4

7.1. N Code

The N code may only be used for gemstones that currently have no known alteration that require general or specific information. See clause 4.2.5 and the charts in clause 8 Annex C.

7.2. Codes to disclose gemstones that require general information

Codes that may be used to disclose gemstones altered by methods that require general information (5.39). See clause 4.2.5.1 and the charts in clause 8 Annex C.

- H** Heating (5.42)
- O** Oil/Resin (5.57)
- W** Waxing (5.86)
- B** Bleaching (5.10)

7.3. Codes to disclose gemstones that require specific information

Codes that may be used to disclose gemstones altered by methods that require specific information (5.76). See clause 4.2.5.2 and the charts in clause 8 Annex D.

- C** Coating (5.15)
- U** Diffusion (5.25)
- D** Dyeing (5.28)
- F** Filling (5.29)

- I** Impregnation (5.45) (with colourless foreign substances other than oil /resin)
- R** Irradiation (5.48)

7.4. SC Code

Code for gemstones that require special care (5.75). See clause 6.2 Annex A and the charts in clause 8 Annex C.

- SC** Special care (5.75)

8. Annex D (normative) List of gemstones

Material, variety, commercial name, alterations.

the footnotes below apply to the following pages in clause 8 Annex C:

- (1) At the time of this Standards publication.
- (2) Optional column: best reference in another language may be used if appropriate, used here is: *Webster, R. Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification, 5th ed. Butterworths.*
- (3) Frequency (5.35) None: Unknown: Rarely: Uncommon: Occasionally: Common: Usually: Always.
- (4) Stable: Unstable: Variable.
- (5) Trade Codes – Trade Codes shall only be used within the industry, (See clause 7 Annex B)

Care advice (see clause 6 Annex A)

Available as synthetic

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Actinolite-Tremolite	Actinolite	Actinolite	Page 309	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1 6.2.a & i	No
	Actinolite	Actinolite	Page 309	Dyed (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable,	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, i & j	No
	Nephrite	Nephrite, or Nephrite-jade	Page 309	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.i	No
	Nephrite	Nephrite, or Nephrite-jade	Page 309	Dyed (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.i & j	No
	Nephrite	Nephrite, or Nephrite-jade	Page 309	Surface treated with wax	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.i & j	No
	Nephrite Cat's eye	Nephrite Cat's eye		None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Tremolite	Tremolite	Page 380	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	(with red to violet colour due to manganese) (with green colour due to chromium)	Hexagonite	Page 380	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a & i	No
	(with green colour due to chromium)	Chrome tremolite	Page 380	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a & i	No
Albite		See Feldspar	—	—		—	—	—	—
Almandine		See Garnet	—	—		—	—	—	—
Amber		Amber	Page 570–7	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, i, j & m	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
		Amber	Page 570–7	Heated (usually)	H/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, i, j & m	No
Amber cont..		Amber	Page 570–7	Dyed or surface treated to add colour (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, i, j & m	No
Amblygonite-Montebasite	Amblygonite	Amblygonite	Page 312	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e & j	No
	Montebasite	Montebasite (Yellow)	Page 312	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e & j	No
	Montebasite	Montebasite	Page 312	Green produced by irradiation	R/SC	Presently unknown	Specific information (Currently laboratories cannot detect proof of irradiation)	6.1. 6.2.e & j	No
Ammonite		Ammonite	Page 299–300	—		—	—	—	—
	Ammonite Shell (with iridescence)	Ammolite	Page 299	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a,b,h, & j	No
	Ammonite Shell (with iridescence)	Ammolite	Page 299	Impregnated with near-colourless hardened substances (commonly)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, h, j k & m	No
Andalusite		Andalusite	Page 313	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
		Andalusite		Heated (rarely)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Chiastolite	Chiastolite	Page 314	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Andradite		See Garnet	—	—		—	—	—	—
Anthophyllite-Gedrite	Nuummite	Nuummite	Page 355	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a	No
Antigorite		See Serpentine	—	—		—	—	—	—
Apatite		Apatite	Page 315	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a & j	No
		Apatite	Page 315	Heated (Rarely)	H/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a & j	No
Aragonite		Aragonite	Page 308	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, h & j	No
	Fibrous aragonite	Aragonite Satin Spar	Page 308	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, h & j	No
Axinite		Axinite	Page 317	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Azurite		Azurite, or Chessylite	Page 318	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, h & j	No
		Azurite, or Chessylite	Page 318	Surface near-colourless waxing (Commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, .2, h, j & k	No
		Azurite, or Chessylite	Page 318	Impregnated with near-colourless oil, wax or resin (Rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, .2, h, j & k	No
Azurite-Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Page 318, 351	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a & h	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Azurite-Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Page 318, 351	Surface-waxing (Commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	1 6.2.a, h, & k	No
Azurite-malachite cont..	Azurite-Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Page 318, 351	Impregnated with near-colourless plastic or hardened resin (Rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	1 6.2.a, h, & k	No
Benitoite		Benitoite	Page 320	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	1 6.2.j	No
Beryl	Emerald (green colour due to chromium +/- vanadium)	Emerald	Page 104	None (Very rarely)	N/SC	N/A	N/A	1 (If there are fissures or fractures) 6.2.b & j	Many
	Emerald (green colour due to chromium +/- vanadium)	Emerald	Page 104	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (usually)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Emerald (green colour due to chromium +/- vanadium)	Emerald	Page 104	Dyed with the use of coloured oils (occasionally)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Emerald (green colour due to chromium +/- vanadium)	Emerald	Page 104	Open fractures or cavities filled with hardened resins (commonly)	O/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j, k & l	No
	Emerald and resins	Manufactured/Composite material or product	Page 73–102	Resin filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.h & l	No
	Aquamarine	Aquamarine	Page 124	None (Rarely)	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some
	Aquamarine	Aquamarine	Page 124	Heated (usually)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Some

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Beryl cont..	Aquamarine	Aquamarine	Page 124	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Goshenite	Goshenite, or Colourless Beryl	Page 103	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Heliodor	Heliodor, or yellow Beryl, or Golden Beryl	Page 128	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Few
	Heliodor	Heliodor, or yellow Beryl, or Golden Beryl	Page 128	Irradiated (usually)	R/SC	Variable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f	Few
	Morganite	Morganite, or Pink Beryl	Page 128	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Few
	Morganite	Morganite, or Pink Beryl	Page 128	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Few
	Morganite	Morganite, or Pink Beryl	Page 128	Irradiated (commonly)	R /SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1.	Few
	Blue Beryl (Maxixe)	Blue Beryl (Maxixe)	Page 127	None	N/SC	Unstable	N/A	6.1. 6.2.g	No
	Blue Beryl (Maxixe-type)	Blue Beryl (Maxixe-type)	Page 127	Blue (Maxixe type) irradiated (always)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.g	No
	Green Beryl (Maxixe-type)	Green Beryl (Maxixe-type)	Page 127	Gren (Maxixe-type) Irradiated (always)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.g	No
	(other colours)	Beryl with colour prefixes e.g., Green Beryl, Red Beryl etc.	page 103	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Few
	(other colours)	Beryl with colour prefixes e.g. Green Beryl, Red Beryl, etc.	Page 103	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (usually)	O/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b & j,k	No
Beryllonite		Beryllonite	Page 321	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, & j	No
Brazilianite		Brazilianite	Page 321	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, & j	No
Calcite		Calcite	Page 307	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, h & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Calcite cont..	Fibrous Calcite	Calcite Satin Spar	Page 307	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, h & j	No
	Massive Calcite	Marble	Page 307	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h & j	No
	Massive Calcite	Marble	Page 307	Surface near-colourless waxing (commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h, j & k	No
	Massive Calcite	Marble	Page 307	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h, j & k	No
Cassiterite		Cassiterite	Page 323	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Cerussite		Cerussite	Page 325	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, h & j	No
Charoite		Charoite	Page 325	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
		Charoite	Page 325	Surface near-colourless waxing	W/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.c, j & k	No
Chessylite		See Azurite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Chrysoberyl		Chrysoberyl	Page 132	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some
	Chrysoberyl Cat's-eye, Cymophane	Chrysoberyl Cat's-eye, or Cat's-eye	Page 132	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Few
	Chrysoberyl Cat's-eye, Cymophane	Chrysoberyl Cat's-eye, or Cat's-eye	Page 132	Irradiated to change colour (uncommon)	R	Stable	Specific information	6.1. some may be radioactive	Few

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Chrysoberyl cont..	Alexandrite (definite colour change due to chromium)	Alexandrite	Page 132	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Alexandrite (definite colour change due to chromium)	Alexandrite	Page 132	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (rarely)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Alexandrite Cat's-eye	Alexandrite Cat's-eye	Page 132	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some
Chrysocolia		Chrysocolia	Page 326	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, & j	No
		Chrysocolia	Page 326	Surface near-colourless waxing (occasionally)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
		Chrysocolia	Page 326	Impregnation with near-colourless plastic or hardened resin (occasionally)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
Chrysotile		See Serpentine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conch Pearl		See the CIBJO Pearl Book	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copal		Copal	Page 574–5	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, i, j & m	No
		Copal	Page 574–5	Heat (usually)	H/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, i, j & m	No
		Copal	Page 574–5	Dyed or surface treated to add colour (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, i, j & m	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Coral	White	White Coral	Page 559–564	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h & j	No
	White	White Coral	Page 559–564	Bleached (commonly)	B/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h & j	No
	White	White Coral	Page 559–564	Impregnated with near-colourless plastic or hardened resins (commonly)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h, j & k	No
	Pink	Pink Coral	Page 559–564	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h & j	No
	Pink	Pink Coral	Page 559–564	Surface near-colourless waxing (commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h, j & k	No
	Pink	Pink Coral	Page 559–564	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h, j & k	No
	Pink	Pink Coral	Page 559–564	Impregnated with near-colourless plastic or hardened resins (commonly)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h, j & k	No
	Red	Red Coral	Page 559–564	See pink coral		See pink coral	See pink coral	See pink coral	See pink coral
	Golden	Golden Coral	Page 559–564	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, i & j	No
	Golden	Golden Coral	Page 559–564	Bleached from black coral (usually)	B/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, i & j	No
Coral cont..	Black	Black Coral	Page 559–564	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, i & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	(other colours)	Coral with colour prefix	Page 559–564	See pink coral		See pink coral	See pink coral	See pink coral	See pink coral
Cordierite		Cordierite, or Iolite	Page 345	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
		Corderite, or Iolite	Page 345	Dyed (occasionally)	N/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. j, k	No
Corundum	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	Heated (usually)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Occasionally
	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	Flux assisted healing of fissures (commonly)	HF	Stable	General information	6.1.	Occasionally
	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	Healing of fissures (commonly)	HF	Stable	General information	6.1.	Occasionally
	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	Glass filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.h & l	Very unusual
	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	Lead glass filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.h & l	No
	Ruby and glass	Manufactured/Composite material or product	Page 73–102	Lead glass filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. h & l	No
	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	Dyed (occasionally)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	Very unusual
Corundum cont..	Ruby	Ruby	Page 73–102	Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (rarely)	U	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Ruby	Ruby		Near-colourless oil or resin in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Ruby	Ruby		Coloured oil in fissures (occasionally)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Star Ruby	Star Ruby	Page 73–102	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Star Ruby	Star Ruby	Page 73–102	Heated (rarely)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Star Ruby	Star Ruby	Page 73–102	Dyed (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Star Ruby	Star Ruby	Page 73–102	Near-colourless oil in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Star Ruby	Star Ruby	Page 73–102	Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (rarely)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	No
	Star Ruby	Star Ruby	Page 73–102	Lead glass filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information		No
	Star Ruby and glass	Manufactured/composite material or product	Page 73–102	Lead glass filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. h & i	No
Corundum cont..	Sapphire (blue)	Sapphire	Page 73–102	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Sapphire (blue)	Sapphire	Page 73–102	Heated (usually)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Some

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Sapphire (blue)	Sapphire	Page 73–102	Flux assisted healing of fissures (rarely)	HF	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.l	No
	Sapphire (blue)	Sapphire	Page 73–102	Glass filled open fractures and cavities (rarely)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.l	No
	Sapphire and glass	Manufactured/composite material or product	Page 73–102	Lead glass filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. h & l	No
	Sapphire (blue)	Sapphire		Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (commonly)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual
	Sapphire (blue)	Sapphire		Near-colourless oil or resin in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Star Sapphire (blue)	Star Sapphire	Page 73–102	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Star Sapphire (blue)	Star Sapphire	Page 73–102	Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (occasionally)	U	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual
	Star sapphire (other colours)	Star Sapphire with colour prefix	Page 73–102	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some
Corundum cont..	Star sapphire (other colours)	Star Sapphire with colour prefix	Page 73–102	Heated (occasionally)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Star sapphire (other colours)	Star Sapphire with colour prefix	Page 73–102	Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (rarely)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual
	Star sapphire and glass	Manufactured/composite material or product	Page 73–102	Lead glass filled open fractures and cavities (occasionally)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.2.l	No
	Padparadscha subtle mixture of pink and orange	Padparadscha, or Pink-Orange Sapphire	Page 73–102	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Padparadscha subtle mixture of pink and orange	Padparadscha, or Pink-Orange Sapphire	Page 73–102	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Very unusual
	Pink-Orange	Pink-Orange Sapphire		Irradiated (rarely)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information (Currently laboratories cannot detect proof of irradiation all that can be done is a colour fading test)	6.1. 6.2.m	Very unusual
	Pink-Orange	Pink-Orange Sapphire		Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (commonly)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Corundum cont..	Orange	Orange Sapphire		None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Very unusual
	Orange	Orange Sapphire	Page 73–102	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Very unusual
	Orange	Orange Sapphire	Page 73–102	Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (usually)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual
	Orange	Orange Sapphire		Irradiated (rarely)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information (Currently laboratories cannot detect proof of irradiation)	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual
	Yellow	Yellow Sapphire	Page 73–102	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Yellow	Yellow Sapphire		Irradiated (unusually)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information (currently laboratories cannot detect proof of irradiation all that can be done is a colour fading test)	6.1. 6.2.m	Very unusual

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Yellow	Yellow Sapphire	Page 73–102	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Very unusual
Corundum cont..	Yellow	Yellow Sapphire	Page 73–102	Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (commonly)	U	Stable	Specific information	6.1.	Very unusual
	(other colours)	Sapphire with colour prefix, or Corundum with colour prefix	Page 73–102	None	N	Stable (some yellow are unstable)	N/A	6.1.	Many
	(other colours)	Sapphire with colour prefix, or Corundum with colour prefix	Page 73–102	Heated (occasionally)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Very unusual
	(other colours)	Sapphire with colour prefix, or Corundum with colour prefix		Introduction/diffusion of certain element(s) during the heating process (commonly)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.m (Shallow)	Very unusual
	Corundum and glass	Manufactured/composite material or product	Page 73–102	Lead glass filled open fractures and cavities (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. h & l	No
	(other colours)	Sapphire with colour prefix, or Corundum with colour prefix	Page 73–102	Irradiation to produce yellow colour (rarely)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.g	No
Danburite		Danburite	Page 328	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Datolite		Datolite	Page 329	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Diamond		See the CIBJO Diamond Book	—	—		—	—	—	—
Diaspore		Diaspore	Page 329	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Diopside		Diopside	Page 330	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Diopside cont..	Chrome Diopside (green colour due to chromium)	Chrome Diopside	Page 331	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Violane (purple)	Violan, or Violane	Page 331	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Star Diopside	Star Diopside	Page 331	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Disthene		See Kyanite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Dumortierite		Dumortierite	Page 332	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Enstatite-Hypersthene	Enstatite	Enstatite	Page 333	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	(with green colour due to chromium)	Chrome Enstatite	Page 334	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Bronzite	Bronzite	Page 322	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Enstatite-Hypersthene...	Hypersthene	Hypersthene	Page 348	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Epidote		Epidote	Page 335	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Euclase		Euclase	Page 336	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Feldspar (group)			—	—		—	—	—	—
Albite		Albite	Page 213	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Andesine	Andesine (red)	Andesine	Page 216	None (rare)	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Andesine cont..	Andesine (red)	Andesine	Page 216	Cu diffusion (usually)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information (Currently laboratories cannot detect proof of diffusion without destructive testing)	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Labradorite		Labradorite	Page 216	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
		Labradorite	Page 216	Cu diffusion (usually)	U/SC	Stable	Specific information (Currently laboratories cannot detect proof of diffusion without destructive testing)	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
		Labradorite	Page 216	Surface near-colourless waxing (occasionally)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Labradorite with labradorescence	Labradorite, or Spectrolite	Page 216	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Labradorite <i>with labradorescence</i>	Labradorite, or Spectrolite	Page 216	Surface near-colourless waxing (occasionally)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
Labradorite cont..	Labradorite <i>with aventurescence</i>	Labradorite Sunstone	Page 216	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Labradorite with labradorescence	Labradorite, or Spectrolite	Page 216	Dyed	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, j & k	No
Microcline	Amazonite	Amazonite	Page 211	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Amazonite	Amazonite	Page 211	Near-colourless waxed or oiled (usually)	W/SC or O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & k	No
	Amazonite	Amazonite	Page 211	Impregnated-with near-colourless plastic or hardened resins (occasionally)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
Oligoclase		Oligoclase	Page 215	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Oligoclase <i>with aventurescence</i>	Sunstone, or aventurescent feldspar	Page 218	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
		Orthoclase	Page 208	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Orthoclase <i>transparent, yellow</i>	Yellow Orthoclase	Page 210	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	Adularia (<i>orthoclase with adularescence</i>)	Moonstone	Page 207	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Fluorite		Fluorite	Page 337	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Blue Fluorite		Page 338	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b & j	No
Fluorite cont..	Blue Fluorite		Page 338	Heated (commonly)	H/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, b & j	No
	Multicoloured (mainly blue, violet and purple) and banded	Blue John	Page 337–338	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2. a, b & j	No
	Multicoloured (mainly blue, violet and purple) and banded	Blue John	Page 337–338	Impregnated with near-colourless resin	I/SC	N/A	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. j & k	No
Gahnite		See Spinel	—	—		—	—	—	—
Garnet (group)			—	—		—	—	—	—
Almandine		Almandine or Almandite	Page 197	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Almandine- Pyrope	Rhodolite	Rhodolite	Page 194	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Andradite		Andradite	Page 203–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
	Demantoid	Demantoid	Page 204	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
	Demantoid	Demantoid	Page 204	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.e	No
	Melanite	Melanite	Page 204	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Grossular	Tsavorite (green colour due to vanadium and/or chromium)	Tsavorite, or Tsavolite, or Chrome Grossular	Page 201–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Hessonite	Hessonite	Page 201–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Grossular cont..	Grossular (<i>other colours</i>)	Grossular with colour prefix	Page 201–3	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Pyrope		Pyrope	Page 193–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
	Chrome Pyrope	Chrome Pyrope	Page 193–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Pyrope-Spessartine		Pyrope-Spessartine, or Malaia Garnet or Umbalite	Page 196–7	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Spessartine		Spessartine, Spessartite or Mandarin Garnet	Page 200–1	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Uvarovite		Uvarovite	Page 205–6	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e	No
Grossular		See Garnet	—	—		—	—	—	—
Gypsum	Alabaster	Alabaster	Page 310–12	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c & j	No
	Alabaster	Alabaster	Page 310–12	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
	Alabaster	Alabaster	Page 310–12	Surface near-colourless waxing (commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
	Satin Spar	Satin Spar	Page 310	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c & j	No
Haematite		Hematite	Page 282–4	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Hauyne		Hauyne		None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Hauyne cont..		Hauyne		Impregnated with near-colourless plastic or hardened resin (usually)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, j & k	No
		Howlite		None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
		Howlite		Dyed (usually)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, j & k	No
Hypersthene		See Enstatite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Idocrase		See Vesuvianite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Iolite		See Cordierite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Ivory		Ivory	Page 580–594	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, i, j & m	No
		Ivory	Page 580–594	Bleached (commonly)	B/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, i & j	No
		Ivory	Page 580–594	Dyed (occasionally)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, f, i, j & k	No
		Ivory	Page 580–594	Near-colourless surface waxing (occasionally)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, f, i, j & k	No
		Ivory	Page 580–594	Impregnated with near-colourless plastic or hardened resins (commonly)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, i, j & k	No
	Elephant Ivory	Ivory, or Elephant Ivory	Page 580–594	See ivory above		See ivory above	See ivory above	See ivory above	See ivory above
Ivory cont..	Mammoth Ivory	Mammoth Ivory	Page 580–594	See ivory and above		See ivory above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory above

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Mastodon Ivory	Mastodon Ivory	Page 580–594	See ivory and above		See ivory above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory above
	Teeth (<i>other animals</i>)	Ivory (with name of animal)		See ivory and above		See ivory above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory above
	Odontolite	Odontolite	Page 580–594	See ivory and above		See ivory above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory and bone above	See ivory above
Jadeite		Jadeite, Jadeite-jade	Page 267, 271, 272–9	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
		Jadeite, Jadeite-jade	Page 267, 271, 272–9	Near-colourless polymer impregnation (commonly)	I-D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. j & k	No
		Jadeite, Jadeite-jade	Page 267, 271, 272–9	Polymer and colour impregnation following acid treatment (commonly)	I-D/SC	Variable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. j & k	No
		Jadeite, or Jadeite-jade.	Page 267, 271, 272–9	Dyed (commonly)	I-D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. j & k	No
		Jadeite, or Jadeite-jade.	Page 267, 271, 272–9	Heated (rarely)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Chloromelanite	Chloromelanite	Page 273, 277	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Jet		Jet, or Gagat	Page 577–79	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, & j	No
Kornerupine		Kornerupine	Page 347–8	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Kyanite		Kyanite, or Disthene	Page 348–9	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, & j	No
Labradorite		See Feldspar	—	—		—	—	—	—
Lazulite		Lazulite	Page 349	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Lazurite		Lazurite	Page 263	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
Lapis Lazuli	Lapis Lazuli	Lapis Lazuli, or Lapis	Page 263–6	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.h & j	No
	Lapis Lazuli	Lapis Lazuli, or Lapis	Page 263–6	Surface near-colourless waxing (commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.h, j & k	No
	Lapis Lazuli	Lapis Lazuli, or Lapis	Page 263–6	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Variable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.h, j & k	No
Lizardite		See Serpentine	—	—		—	—	—	—
Malachite		Malachite	Page 351–2	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c & j	Few
		Malachite	Page 351–2	Surface near-colourless waxing (Occasionally)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
		Malachite	Page 351–2	Impregnated with near-colourless plastic or hardened resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
Azurite=Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Page 318, 351	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c & j	No
	Azurite-Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Page 318, 351	Surface near-colourless waxing (occasionally)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Azurite-Malachite	Azurite-Malachite	Page 318, 351	Impregnated with plastic or other hardened agents (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
Maw-sit-sit		Maw-sit-sit	Page 272–4	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Microcline		See Feldspar	—	—		—	—	—	—
Montebrasite		See Amblygonite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Obsidian		Obsidian	Page 287–90	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Mahogany Obsidian	Mahogany Obsidian	Page 287–90	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Sheen Obsidian	Sheen Obsidian	Page 287–90	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Snowflake Obsidian	Snowflake Obsidian	Page 287–90	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Rainbow Obsidian	Rainbow Obsidian	Page 287–90	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Oligoclase		See Feldspar	—	—		—	—	—	—
Olivine	Peridot	Peridot	Page 183	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.e & h	No
	Peridot	Peridot	Page 183	near-colourless oil, wax or resins in fissures (rarely)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.e, h & k	No
Olivine cont..	Peridot	Peridot	Page 183	Filled open fractures with near-colourless hardened resin (rarely)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.e, h & k	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Opal	(Play-of-colour) – may on the basis of body tone/ transparency, or colour be described as:		—	—		—	—	—	—
	Black to very dark	Black Opal	Page 243	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	Many
	Black to very dark	Black Opal	Page 243	Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	Black to very dark (transparent to near transparent)	Black Crystal Opal	Page 246–8	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	Many
	Black to very dark (transparent to near-transparent)	Black Crystal Opal	Page 246–8	Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	White	White Opal	Page 246–8	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	Many
	White	White Opal	Page 246–8	Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	White (transparent to near-transparent)	Crystal opal or water opal	Page 243	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	Many

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Opal cont..	White (transparent to near-transparent)	Crystal opal or water opal	Page 243	Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	Many
	Oolitic Opal	Oolitic Opal		None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	Oolitic Opal	Oolitic Opal		Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	Orange to Red (transparent to translucent)	Fire Opal	Page 244–5	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	(Attached to ironstone)	Boulder Opal	Page 249	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	(Attached to ironstone)	Boulder Opal	Page 249	Near colourless polymers in voids and fissures (occasionally)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	(In matrix)	Matrix Opal	Page 246	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	(In matrix)	Matrix Opal	Page 246	Sugar / acid treatment (commonly)	D/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	Hydrophane	Hydrophane		None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Opal cont..	Hydrophane	Hydrophane		Near colourless polymers in voids and fissures (occasionally)	F/SC	Unstable (weight of stone may be unstable)	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	Hydrophane	Hydrophane		Sugar / acid treatment (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable (weight of stone may be unstable)	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	Hydrophane	Hydrophane		Dying	D/SC	Unstable (weight of stone may be unstable)	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	Hydrophane	Hydrophane		Smoke treatment	D/SC	Unstable (weight of stone may be unstable)	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	(No play-of-colour) Common opal – may on the basis of colour / inclusions, be described as:	Common Opal	Page 246	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	Many
	(No play-of-colour)	Common Opal	Page 246	Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	Many

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Opal cont..	White, porcelain-like	Cacholong Opal	Page 246	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	Few
	White, porcelain-like	Cacholong Opal	Page 246	Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	Few
	Orange to Red	Fire Opal	Page 246	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	Green	Prase Opal, or Green Opal	Page 252	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	Blue to bluish green	Common Opal		None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, f & j	No
	Blue to bluish green	Common Opal		Irradiated (rarely)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, f & j	No
	(other colours)	Common Opal with colour prefix	Page 246	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	Many
	(other colours)	Common Opal with colour prefix	Page 246	Impregnated with plastic or resin (rarely)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e, j & k	No
	With green or black dendritic inclusions	Moss Opal	Page 252	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	Pseudomorphous after wood	Opalised Wood, or Silicified Wood	Page 245	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Opal cont..	<i>Pseudomorphous after shells</i>	Opalised Shell, or (animal name) Shell Opal	Page 245	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
	<i>Pseudomorphous after fossils</i>	Opalised fossil, or (animal name) Fossil Opal	Page 245	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
Ophicalcite		Ophicalcite	Page 297, 371	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c, d, e & j	No
		Ophicalcite	Page 297, 371	Impregnated with wax (occasionally)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, h, j & k	No
	Connemara		Page 277, 297	None	N	N/A	N/A	-	No
	Verd Antique	Verd Antique	Page 277, 296	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, d, e & j	No
	Verd Antique	Verd Antique	Page 277, 296	Surface near-colourless waxing (occasionally)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, h, j & k	No
Orthoclase		See Feldspar	—	—		—	—	—	—
Pearl		See the CIBJO Pearl Book	—	—		—	—	—	—
Pezzottaite		Pezzottaite	—	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
		Pezzottaite Cat's eye	—	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Phenakite		Phenakite	Page 358	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Phenakite		Phenakite	Page 358	Irradiated to produce brown (occasionally)	R/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1.	No
Prehnite		Prehnite	Page 361	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Purpurite		Purpurite		None	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Pyrite		Pyrite	Page 280–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Pyrope		See Garnet	—	—		—	—	—	—
Pyrophyllite		Pyrophyllite	Page 362–3	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a & j	No
Quartz (macro-crystalline)			Page 219–32	—		—	—	—	—
	Amethyst	Amethyst	Page 225–6	None	N/SC	Colour is unstable in some stones	N/A	6.1. 6.2.f	Many
	Amethyst	Amethyst	Page 225–6	Heated (occasionally)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Many
	Amethyst	Amethyst	Page 225–6	Near colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1., 6.2.j, k	No
	Amethyst-Citrine <i>bicolour</i>	Ametrine	Page 226, 425	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some
	Amethyst-Citrine <i>bicolour</i>	Ametrine		Heated Citrine, (rarely)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Rare
	Amethyst-Milky Quartz	Amethyst-Milky Quartz	Page 224	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Smoky Quartz	Smoky Quartz, or Cairngorm, or Brown Quartz	Page 224–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Quartz cont..	Smoky Quartz	Smoky Quartz, or Cairngorm, or Brown Quartz	Page 224–5	Irradiated (commonly)	R	Stable	Specific information (Currently laboratories cannot detect proof of irradiation)	6.1.	Many
	(dark brown to black)	Morion	Page 224	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some
	(dark brown to black)	Morion		Irradiated (commonly)	R	Stable	Specific information (Currently laboratories cannot detect proof of irradiation)	6.1.	No
	Citrine	Citrine, or Yellow Quartz	Page 225–6	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Citrine	Citrine, or Yellow Quartz	Page 225–6	Heated (usually)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Prasiolite	Prasiolite, or Green Quartz	Page 226	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Prasiolite	Prasiolite, or Green Quartz	Page 226	Heated (usually)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	(other colours)	Quartz with colour prefix		Irradiated (commonly)	R/SC	Variable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. f	Some
	Rock Crystal	Rock Crystal	Page 221–3	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Rose Quartz	Rose Quartz	Page 229–30	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Aventurine Quartz	Aventurine Quartz	Page 231–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Quartz cont..	Blue Quartz (colour due to inclusions of dumortierite)	Blue Quartz, or Dumortierite Quartz	Page 332–3	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Many
	Iris Quartz	Iris Quartz	Page 219–32	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Some
	Iris Quartz	Iris Quartz	Page 219–32	Heated and quenched (occasionally)	H/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j	Some
	Iris Quartz	Iris Quartz	Page 219–32	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Quartzite	Quartzite		None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.c	No
	Quartzite	Quartzite		Dyed (usually)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.c, j & k	No
	Quartzite	Quartzite		Impregnated with near-colourless plastic or hardened resins (occasionally)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Quartz Cat's-eye	Quartz Cat's-eye	Page 132–3, 140	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Quartz with inclusions	Rutilated Quartz, Tourmalinated Quartz, etc.		None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Quartz (crypto/microcrystalline)	Chalcedony or Agate:			—		—	—	—	—

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Chrysoprase (green colour due to inclusions of nickeliforous clay)	Chrysoprase	Page 233–4	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Quartz cont..	Chrome Chalcedony (green colour due to chromium)	Chrome Chalcedony, or Mtorolite	Page 232–6	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Chrysocolla Chalcedony (blue to blue-green colour due to inclusions of chrysocolla)	Chrysocolla Chalcedony	Page 232–6	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Cornelian	Cornelian, or Carnelian	Page 235	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Cornelian	Cornelian, or Carnelian	Page 235	Heated (rarely)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Cornelian	Cornelian, or Carnelian	Page 235	Dyed (unusual)	D/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f	No
	Sard	Sard	Page 235	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Prase	Prase	Page 235	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	(other uniform colours)	Agate with colour prefix, or Chalcedony with colour prefix	Page 235	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	(other uniform colours)	Agate with colour prefix, or Chalcedony with colour prefix	Page 235	Dyed black (always)	D	Stable	Specific information	6.1.	No
		Agate with colour prefix, or Chalcedony with colour prefix	Page 235	Dyed blue (always)	D/SC	Variable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
		Agate with colour prefix, or Chalcedony with colour prefix	Page 235	Dyed green (always)	D/SC	Variable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f	No
	(other uniform colours)	Agate with colour prefix, or Chalcedony with colour prefix	Page 236–9	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f	No
	Banded Agate	Banded Agate	Page 236	None	N	N/A	N/A	1	No
Quartz cont..	Banded Agate	Banded Agate	Page 236	Dyed (usually)	D	Fairly stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f & k	No
	Fire Agate	Fire Agate	Page 236	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Iris Agate	Iris Agate	Page 236–9	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Moss Agate	Moss Agate, or Dendritic Agate	Page 239	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Onyx (straight layers of black and white)	Onyx	Page 236	Dyed (always)	D	Stable	Specific information	6.1.	No
	Sardonyx	Sardonyx	Page 236	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Jasper:			—		—	—	—	—
	Heliotrope	Heliotrope, or Bloodstone	Page 235	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Multicoloured Jasper	Multicoloured Jasper	Page 240–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Orbicular Jasper	Orbicular Jasper	Page 240	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Jasper, other colours	Jasper with colour prefix	Page 240–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Jasper, other colours	Jasper with colour prefix	Page 240–2	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f & k	No
	Pseudomorphous after Crocidolite:			—		—	—	—	—
	Falcon's-eye	Falcon's-eye, or Hawk's-eye	Page 230–1	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Tiger's-eye	Tiger's-eye	Page 230–1	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Tiger's-eye	Tiger's-eye	Page 230–1	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Tiger's-eye	Tiger's-eye	Page 230–1	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f, j & k	No
	Pseudomorphous after Wood	Petrified Wood, or Silicified Wood	Page 239–240	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Rhodochrosite		Rhodochrosite	Page 364	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, h & j	No
Rhodonite		Rhodonite	Page 365	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a & b	No
Scapolite		Scapolite	Page 366–8	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
		Scapolite		Irradiated to purple and violet	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.f	No
Serpentine (group of) Antigorite, Chrysotile and Lizardite			Page 369–72	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, h & j	No
			Page 369–72	Surface near-colourless waxing (commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.a, h, j & k	No
			Page 369–72	Dyed (commonly)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, f, h, j & k	No
Antigorite		Antigorite	Page 370–2	See Serpentine (group of) above		See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above
	Williamsite		Page 369–72	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, h & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	Bowenite (green or blue green)	Bowenite	Page 275–6, 278	See Serpentine (group of) above		See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above
Chrysotile		Chrysotile	Page 370–1	See Serpentine (group of) above		See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above
Lizardite		Lizardite	Page 370–1	See Serpentine (group of) above		See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above
Verd Antique		Verd Antique	Page 370–1	See Serpentine (group of) above		See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above	See Serpentine (group of) above
Shell		Shell, or Shell with name of animal	Page 564–7	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, f, h, & j	No
		Shell, or Shell with name of animal	Page 564–7	Dyed (often)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, f, h, j & k	No
	Mother of Pearl	Mother of Pearl	Page 501	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, c, h & j	No
	Mother of Pearl	Mother of Pearl	Page 501	Dyed (sometimes)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, c, f, h j & k	No
Sillimanite		Sillimanite	Page 337	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
		Sillimanite		Dyed (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	(with chatoyancy)	Sillimanite Cat's-eye		None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Sinhalite		Sinhalite	Page 373	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Smithsonite		Smithsonite	Page 373–4	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, h & j	No
	(blue to green)	Smithsonite, or Bonamite	Page 373	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, h & j	No
Sodalite		Sodalite	Page 374–5	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
		Sodalite	Page 374–5	Dyed (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, f, j & k	No
Spessartine		See garnet	—	—		—	—	—	—
Sphalerite		Sphalerite, or Zinc Blende	Page 386	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a & j	No
Sphene		See Titanite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Spinel (group of)			—	—		—	—	—	—
Spinel		Spinel (with colour prefix)	Page 141–9	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	Yes
Spinel		Spinel (with colour prefix)	Page 141–9	Heated (occasionally)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	Yes
	Pleonaste	Pleonaste, or Black Spinel	Page 141–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Spinel-Gahnite	Gahnospinel	Gahnospinel	Page 141	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Gahnite		Gahnite	Page 341	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Spodumene	Kunzite	Kunzite	Page 186–90	None	N/SC	Unstable	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
	Kunzite	Kunzite	Page 186–90	Heated, (commonly)	H/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
	Kunzite	Kunzite	Page 186–90	Irradiated (commonly)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Spodumene cont..	Hiddenite (green colour due to chromium)	Hiddenite	Page 186–89	None	N/SC	Unstable	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	(other colours)	Spodumene with colour prefix	Page 186–90	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
	(other colours)	Spodumene with colour prefix	Page 186–90	Green produced by irradiation (occasionally)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
Sugilite		Sugilite	Page 378	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Talc	Steatite	Steatite, or Soapstone	Page 374	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c & j	No
	Steatite	Steatite, or Soapstone	Page 374	Dyed (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.a, b, c, j & k	No
Taaffeite		Taaffeite	Page 379–80	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Tektite		Tektite	Page 290–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Moldavite	Moldavite	Page 291–2	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
Titanite		Titanite, or Sphene	Page 375	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Topaz		Topaz	Page 150–163	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
		Topaz	Page 150–163	Heated to produce pink (usually)	H/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
		Topaz	Page 150–163	Irradiated and heated to produce blue (usually)	R/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Topaz cont..		Topaz	Page 150–163	Irradiated to yellow and orange (occasionally)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
		Topaz	Page 150–163	Irradiated to produce green (Usually)	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
		Topaz	Page 150–163	Irradiated to produce brown	R/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
		Topaz	Page 150–163	Diffused to produce green (commonly)	U/SC	Stable (without re-cutting or re-polishing)	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & m	No
		Topaz	Page 150–163	Coated with very thin layers to provide various colours and to add special effects	C/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
Tortoiseshell		Tortoiseshell	Page 594–9	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.a, & c	No
Tourmaline Group	Colourless	Colourless Tourmaline, or Achroite	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Pink to red	Pink Tourmaline, or Red Tourmaline, or Rubellite	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Pink to red	Pink Tourmaline, or Red Tourmaline, or Rubellite	Page 163–5	Heated (occasionally)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Pink to red	Pink Tourmaline, or Red Tourmaline, or Rubellite	Page 163–5	Irradiated (commonly)	R	Stable	Specific information	6.1.	No
	Pink to red	Pink Tourmaline, or Red Tourmaline, or Rubellite		Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2. j & k	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Tourmaline cont..	Green due to chromium and/or vanadium	Chrome Tourmaline	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Green	Green Tourmaline, verdelith or verdelite	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Green	Green Tourmaline, verdelith or verdelite	Page 163–5	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Green	Green Tourmaline, verdelith or verdelite	Page 163–5	Near-colourless oils, resins and waxes in fissures (rarely)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Green	Green Tourmaline, verdelith or verdelite	Page 163–5	Cavities and fractures filled with near-colourless hardened substances (very rarely)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Green to blue due to copper	Paraiba Tourmaline	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Green to blue due to copper	Paraiba Tourmaline	Page 163–5	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Green to blue due to copper	Paraiba Tourmaline	Page 163–5	Filling of fissures with near-colourless oils, wax and resins (commonly)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Tourmaline cont..	Green to blue due to copper	Paraiba Tourmaline	Page 163–5	Filling of cavities and fractures with near-colourless hardened substances (commonly)	F/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Blue	Blue Tourmaline, or Indicolite	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Blue	Blue Tourmaline, or Indicolite	Page 163–5	Heated (commonly)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	Blue	Blue Tourmaline, or Indicolite		Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	(other colours)	Tourmaline with colour prefix	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	(other colours)	Tourmaline with colour prefix	Page 163–5	Heated to produce yellow/orange (rarely)	H	Stable	General information	6.1.	No
	(other colours)	Tourmaline with colour prefix	Page 163–5	Irradiated to improve yellow/orange (rarely)	R	Stable	Specific information	6.1.	No
	(other colours)	Tourmaline with colour prefix		Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Parti-coloured:	Parti-coloured, Bi-coloured, or tri-coloured Tourmaline	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Parti-coloured:	Parti-coloured, Bi-coloured, or tri-coloured Tourmaline	Page 163–5	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3}))	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Tourmaline cont..	(with red core and green rim)	Watermelon Tourmaline	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	(with red core and green rim)	Watermelon Tourmaline	Page 163–5	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Liddicoatite	Liddicoatite	Page 165	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Liddicoatite	Liddicoatite	Page 165	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
	Tourmaline Cat's-eye	Tourmaline Cat's-eye	Page 163–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Tourmaline Cat's-eye	Tourmaline Cat's-eye	Page 163–5	Near-colourless oils, wax and resins in fissures (occasionally)	O/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
Tremolite		See Actinolite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Tugtupite		Tugtupite	Page 381	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Turquoise		Turquoise	Page 254–63	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b, c & j	No
		Turquoise	Page 254–63	Impregnated with plastic (commonly)	I/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No
		Turquoise	Page 254–63	Surface near-colourless waxing (commonly)	W/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j & k	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
Turquoise cont..		Turquoise	Page 254–63	Zachery treatment (coloured and Impregnated with a compound containing Potassium) (occasionally)	I/SC	Stable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c & j	No
		Turquoise	Page 254–63	Dyed (rarely)	D/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, c, j & k	No
	Turquoise Matrix	Turquoise Matrix, or Spider's Web Turquoise	Page 255	See Turquoise above		See Turquoise above	See Turquoise above	6.1. 6.2.b, c, j & k	No
Uvarovite		See Garnet	—	—		—	—	—	—
Variscite		Variscite	Page 382	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Verdite		Verdite	Page 383	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Vesuvianite		Vesuvianite, or Idocrase	Page 344	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
	Californite	Californite	Page 344–5	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
Zinc Blende		See Sphalerite	—	—		—	—	—	—
Zircon		Zircon (with colour prefix)	Page 176–83	Heated to produce red and near-colourless (always)	H/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
Zircon cont..	(blue)	Blue Zircon, or Starlite	Page 176–83	Heated to produce blue (always)	H/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No

Nomenclature			Best trade reference ⁽²⁾ (Gems, their Sources, Descriptions & Identification)	Treatment				Care advice (see Annex A clause 6)	Available as a synthetic
Material	Variety / type	Commercial name		Possible treatment type (see clause 4.2.5.1, 4.2.5.2 or 4.2.5.3 & (frequency of use ^{1,3})	Trade code ⁵	Stability - Variable Stable, or Unstable	Requires General Information (see clause 4.2.5.1 or Specific Information 4.2.5.2)		
	(other colours)	Zircon (with colour prefix)	Page 176–83	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.b & j	No
	(other colours)	Zircon (with colour prefix)	Page 176–83	Heated to improve yellow (commonly) or green (occasionally)	H/SC	Unstable	General information	6.1. 6.2.b, f & j	No
Zoisite	Blue to violet	Tanzanite	Page 387–8	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
	Blue to violet	Tanzanite	Page 387–8	Heated (almost always)	H/SC	Stable	General information	6.1. 6.2.j	No
	Blue to violet	Tanzanite	Page 387–8	Coated with cobalt (rarely)	C/SC	Unstable	Specific information	6.1. 6.2.b, j & n	No
	Transparent other colours	Zoisite with colour prefix	Page 387–8	None	N/SC	N/A	N/A	6.1. 6.2.j	No
	Thulite	Thulite	Page 387–8	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Anyolite	Anyolite	Page 387–8	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No
	Non-transparent other colours	Zoisite with colour prefix	Page 387–8	None	N	N/A	N/A	6.1.	No

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