

The Opal Express

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Happy Thanksgiving!

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President's Message

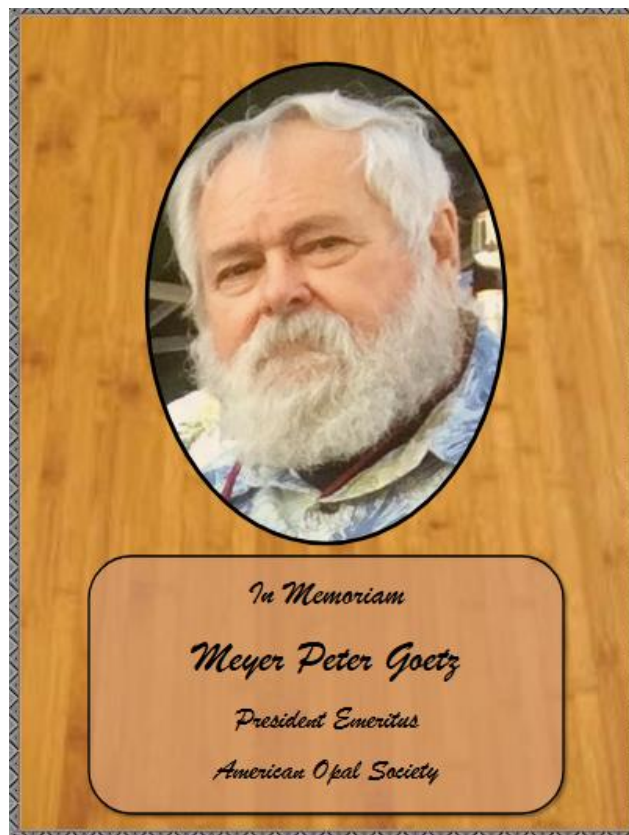
Greetings Opalholics!

As I write this President's Message, I'm reflecting on the past few events that have happened within the Opal Society.

First off, we were able to have our Opal Show this year after a 3 year hiatus. The new venue is absolutely gorgeous. There were a few hiccups, but everything seem to go pretty smoothly during the show. The attendance was good both days, and the dealers I spoke with seemed to be pleased with the new venue. I would like to thank all members who volunteered their time and effort to help run the show.

On a sad note, President Emeritus Pete Goetz has passed away. Pete was an integral member of the Opal Society for many years and presented many lectures he created for other organizations to help promote our Society. Of all his lectures, my favorite was his Opal Barbecue, (treating Andamooka matrix opal) in which I was directly involved in its creation. I hope to have the Opal Barbecue article reprinted in the December issue of our newsletter in his honor. Pete was a great friend and mentor and he will be greatly missed.

Stan McCall
AOS President
Custom Creative Gem Cutting



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Uranium Gives Opal Its Shine

by Hamish Johnston
22 November 2007



Opal carvings by the artist Daniela L'Abbate: The play of colour of the precious stones can be seen in the carvings. (Courtesy: OTRAD Pty Ltd. S Tranter-Brown and D Sanders).

The beautiful optical properties of the gemstone opal are the result of tiny amounts of uranium present when the stones were formed, say researchers in Australia. They claim that their work could lead to the production of artificial opal and have already shown that the gamma rays given off by the uranium and its radioactive daughters can lead geologists to new underground deposits of the gem.

Opal is made of amorphous silica and this makes it very difficult to find because the gem is usually surrounded by other rocks made of the same material. “Precious” opal differs from the much less valuable common opal in that it contains spheres of silica about 200 nm in diameter that are arranged in a regular superlattice. This gives the gem its famous “play of colour” — different colours that appear when opal is viewed from different angles — which is caused by the diffraction of light in the superlattice.

Now, geologist Brian Senior and physicist Lewis Chadderton have discovered that the superlattice of spheres forms because of the presence of tiny quantities of uranium and its decay products.

Using analytical techniques such as electron microscopy and neutron activation analysis along with theoretical models of sedimentation

processes, the team have shown that some of the very heavy elements that are made when uranium decays act as a “seeds” for the formation of the silica spheres during sedimentation.

Gamma-ray logging

The uranium also makes precious opal much more radioactive than surrounding silica-based rocks, which tend to have low levels of radioactivity. With this in mind, Senior and Chadderton have adapted a standard tool of oil exploration called gamma-ray logging to create a technique for finding precious opal.

Their technique involves boring a minimum of three holes in a region where the gem is thought to occur. A sodium iodide gamma ray detector is lowered by a winch into each hole and readings are taken every 15 cm. Data are collected on a laptop computer and the system is installed in the back of a four-wheel drive vehicle. If high levels of gamma rays are detected, the data from the three bores are triangulated to locate the centre of the deposit.

The team has used their technique to find new deposits at several locations in Australia. Senior, who runs his own consulting company, believes that the technique could be a boon to Australia’s opal mining industry — which, despite producing over 90% of the world’s precious opal, he describes as a “cottage industry”.

Chadderton, who is at the Australian National University in Canberra, told physicsworld.com that the team are using their insight into opal formation to create artificial gems. As well as being used in jewellery, Chadderton believe that such opals could be engineered to be photonic crystals. These materials can be used to control light in much the same way as semiconductors are used to control electrical currents — something that could make them very useful in fibre-optical communications systems. Senior and Chadderton will report their results in an upcoming issue of The Australian Gemmologist.

About the author

Hamish Johnston is editor of physicsworld.com.
From <http://physicsworld.com/cws/article/news/31941>

New Play-of-Color Opal from Welo, Ethiopia



Figure 1 - Welo Ethiopian Opals

A new source of high-quality play-of-color opal was discovered in early 2008 in Welo Province, Ethiopia, about 500 km north of Addis Ababa. This deposit is geographically distinct from the Mezezo deposit in Shewa Province, which was discovered in the early 1990s (see, e.g., Spring 1994 Gem News, pp. 52–53).

These contributors examined a parcel of about five rough and 30 cut Welo opals supplied by Opalinda and Eyaopal, the main distributors of this material. The cabochons showed good play-of-color (figure 1); the vast majority were white and transparent, but some had a bodycolor varying from light yellow to dark “chocolate” brown. Compared to Mezezo opals (e.g., J.-P. Gauthier et al., “L’opale d’Ethiopie: Gemmologie ordinaire et caractéristiques exceptionnelles,” *Revue de Gemmologie a.f.g.*, No. 149, 2004, pp. 15–23), those from the new deposit generally appear much whiter. We noted all spectral colors in the play-of-color in our samples. Most of the cabochons were similar in appearance to opals from Australia or Brazil. However, many samples displayed a columnar structure of play-of-color opal within common opal (figure 2), as first described in material from Mezezo (again, see Gauthier et al., 2004). This feature is only very rarely observed in opals from sources outside Ethiopia.

The hydrostatic SG of the opals ranged from 1.80 to 2.10. This broad range is in part due to the high porosity of some samples, as revealed by a significant weight increase after immersion in water (up to 8%). Fluorescence varied from inert to moderate yellowish white to both long- and short-wave ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Samples that were inert displayed an unexpected greenish phosphorescence of moderate intensity. No luminescence was observed in the opals with a yellow-to-brown body color, even the light ones; these darker body colors are probably due to the presence of iron, which quenches luminescence. The yellow-to-green luminescence is likely due to the presence of uranium (E. Gaillou et al., “The geochemistry of gem opals as evidence of their origin,” *Ore Geology Reviews*, Vol. 34, 2008, pp. 113–126). Fourier-transform Raman spectra were obtained for several samples using a Bruker RFS 100 spectrometer. All spectra were consistent with opal-CT, with Raman bands at about 1070, 780, 670, and 345 cm⁻¹, and water-related bands at about 3200 and 2950 cm⁻¹.

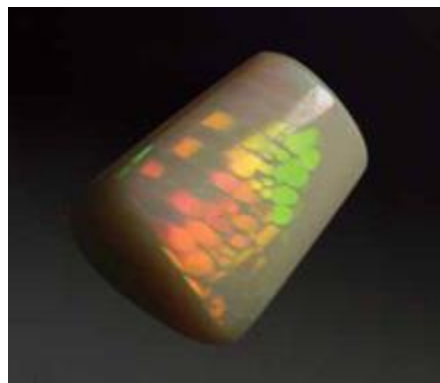


Figure 2 - Welo Ethiopian Opal

Welo opal is found in volcanic rock, possibly a rhyolite. The rough samples we examined consisted of opal (either common or play-of-color) cementing fragments of the host rock. By contrast, opal from Mezezo fills cavities in rhyolite, forming nodules. Despite these differences, the fact that columnar structures are seen in opals from both deposits (but very rarely from elsewhere) seems to indicate similarities in the conditions of their formation.

From <http://www.gia.edu/research-resources/gems-gemology/spring2009-contents/spring2009-featuredgni-ethiopian-opal.html>

A New Artificially Reconstructed Ornamental Material



So-called "rainbow calsilica", showing multi-coloured banding

At the 2002 Mineral Show in Ste. Marie aux Mines in France, a beautifully coloured necklace consisting of banded opaque stones was offered for sale. The SSEF purchased two loose stones of this material weighing 46.11 ct and 36.14 ct. The gemstone merchant explained that the stones came from the USA and had been around for several years. He showed a photo of the mine as well as a certificate of authenticity from a US based geological laboratory, identifying this material as being natural.

The distributor in the USA specified that it is believed to come from the Chihuahua area, Mexico. The analysing geologist stated that the material can be described as "vein matter" or fracture filling due to a "copper push" which cuts a volcanic rock. The material itself was described as a microcrystalline calcite bonded with the amorphous clay mineral allophane. The geologist concluded that there had been "no evidence found that the hand of a man has been involved in the formation". Since opaque materials, especially when they appear to be made of several minerals, are relatively difficult to analyse with standard gemmological means, we decided to perform a Raman spectroscopic study on the two pieces. And as we have experienced many times in the past, our Raman spectrometer once again proved to be of invaluable help.

In the microscope, we could distinguish differently coloured layers of material (blue, several shades of green, reddish brown, white, black) containing differently coloured small grains, all interspersed with larger partly idiomorphic white grains of various sizes. Around the larger grains and in between the layers a soft transparent material, sometimes with bubbles, was observed. With the Raman spectrometer, the white grains were identified as calcite. When we analysed the coloured grains, we noticed that the Raman spectra did not fit with any of the copper minerals we had in our library, but rather resembled the Raman spectra of artificial colours as observed in dyed coral. We then contacted a scientist who is analysing pigments in paintings (Dr. Peter Vandenabeele, University of Ghent in Belgium), and soon got the result: The Raman spectra of the dark blue grains compare well with the Raman spectrum of 20th century blue artist's pigments. The material could be identified as the copper phthalocyanine pigment PB15, a synthetic pigment which was developed in the 1930's. Similarly, the light greenish yellow areas contained the yellow mono-azo pigment PY1 (Hansa Yellow).

The soft plastic-like material turned out to be highly related to paraffin wax. From its appearance and spectrum, it is likely that the substance is an aliphatic polymer or a paraffin wax derivative mixed with other compounds unknown to us.

Besides calcite and these clearly man-made components, we also identified hematite in the red bands as colour-giving compound, and celestine in areas and layers which appeared black to the naked eye. Under 50x magnification the black areas turned out to be dark greyish green, with a multitude of different grains, transparent polymer-like layers and dyes.

The identification of pigments with Raman spectrometry is new in gemmology, but has been performed extensively for the identification of artists' pigments. Raman spectrometry has been applied for the identification of pigments in mediaeval manuscripts, polychrome sculptures, wall paintings and easel paintings, dating from antiquity until the 20th century. Now, through interdisciplinary collaboration, we could prove that the "rainbow calsilica" is not a natural material.

From the SSEF Facette No 10, January 2003

Opals Along The Tequila Road

by Jordan Clary

Mexico has become the world's second most important producer of opal after Australia. So we sent our trusty travel correspondent to visit the country's main beehive of mining and buying activity.

Time crawls in the small Mexican town of Magdalena, Jalisco. Shops open late and close early. In the evenings, Gustavo rolls his taco stand into the square and sets up in front of the bank. People gather round for what are allegedly the best tacos in town, and to drink beer and gossip. Gustavo might set out a few plastic chairs but most people just sit on curb. It makes for easy conversation. Magdalena's a friendly place and when I joined the crowd on the curb they had a pretty good idea of why I was there: opals. That's why most strangers come to Magdalena.



A makeshift opal stand in Magdalena's town square.

"In Magdalena you'll find the best Mexican opals of all colors and grades," Martin Castillo Carrillo, owner of La Sorpresa, tells me. La Sorpresa, just a block from the town square, is like most of Magdalena's opal shops, a family affair. His sons, Edgar and Alex are co-owners, and the day I visited, Edgar was cutting and polishing stones.

La Sorpresa, which sits on top of a flight of concrete stairs, feels like stepping into a treasure trove. Small boxes filled with opals of all colors and grades crowd the shelves. The highest quality ones are a clear, fiery red or

orange; these are the fire opals that are most well-known to the outside world. Carrillo also sells blue, green, black and white stones. Jewelry fills another case—opal in gold and silver pendants, earrings, rings and bracelets. Carrillo sends the stones out to factories where they are set and returned. Behind the counter, on a low shelf, is a random display of clay figurines, glass jars filled with water and rough opal and religious artifacts. Above it, on another shelf, hand-carved obsidian statues of ravens, turtles and Aztec chieftains in high headdresses keep watch over the shop. The obsidian is also mined locally in nearby La Joya. The walls are plastered with black velvet paintings of Indian maidens in the arms of braves, calendars from years past and an old magazine photo of Pope John Paul II. Wooden crosses and crucifixes dangle from nails.



Mexican Opal at La Sorpresa.

Carrillo's eyes light up when he talks about stones—whether they are opals or obsidian. "Look," he says to me, holding up a large piece of obsidian that has been sawed in half. "See the colors when the light shines on it. Now, come outside." I follow him to the landing where he holds it so the sunlight reflects on the surface. "See how the colors change. These stones make you feel the presence of God."

More than 80 opal mines are spread out around Magdalena. The area's first mine was discovered in the late 1950s, but according to legend, opals have a long history in Mexico. The Aztecs used a stone

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called "vitzitziptecpal," or "hummingbird stone" for ceremonies and rituals. The stone is described as a glittering gem that resembles the feathers of the hummingbird. After the Spanish conquest, many of the localities of the "hummingbird stone" were lost until 1840 when don José María Siurab discovered opal deposits in Esmeralda, Querétaro. Today Mexican opals come primarily from the three states of Querétaro, Nayarit and Jalisco.

On the second day of my visit, Carrillo's daughter, Cristela, and Teresa Ornelas from Magdalena's Department of Culture, took me to visit some of the mines. Our first stop was the Santa Rosita mine.



Two eyes - opal matrix

More than 30 years ago Hector Healy staked his claim and began digging the Santa Rosita mine. He's been working it ever since, patiently carving out new tunnels using nothing but a bulldozer and hand tools. Some years are better than others. In the past he sometimes hired outside workers but the truth is he doesn't really trust them so mostly he works by himself or with his son, Catarino Tamayo, when he's in town as he is on the day we visit them. Tamayo tells us that the problem is not just that it's hard to trust workers, but these days it's hard to find workers. More and more young men are moving to the large cities to find work, leaving a dearth of qualified workers in the rural areas where the mines are. He says that as Mexico's economy improves, there are better job opportunities to be found elsewhere. Mining is not as attractive as it once was unless you own the claim to your own mine.

Healy works all year, even during the rainy season when the danger of cave-ins is great. "It takes a lot of patience and courage to mine for opals," says Tamayo. "My father has more patience than I do. Sometimes we dig all day and don't find anything. But when you find a valuable stone, it makes it all seem worthwhile."

Tamayo leads us to one of the recently excavated shafts. Swallows dart in and out among the crevices and the air has a slightly amber look from reddish hue of the rocks. It's a pleasantly mild day in late May. In a few weeks the temperatures in this high desert will probably soar to 100 degrees or more. We climb down the tunnel and Tamayo points the beam of his flashlight at a pool of water. "We find most of the opal on the floor so we have to pump the water out first," he says.



Hector Healy, owner of Santa Rosita Mine.

Rough opal from the Santa Rosita mine goes to cutters all over the world, especially Japan. "The Japanese are good businessmen," says Healy. "They appreciate opals. They know a good stone and they know the market. I think the opals must look good on those kimonos they like to wear."

Tamayo agrees that Japan is the largest buyer, although he says that India is rapidly catching up. "India is quickly becoming a world gemstone center and they are buying more rough every year. China, too, has begun buying. Some European countries, such as Germany, also purchase from us. And, of course, we sell domestically. We have very few customers from the United States."

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Carlos Cabral, a jeweler from Guadalajara buys rough opal from Magdalena. "Years ago I started to investigate which were the most representative gems in Mexico, the ones with more history, the ones rooted in Pre-Hispanic Mexico," he says. "I chose Cortez Sea Pearls, Chiapas Amber and Jalisco Opals. Although, I may use some other gems in my pieces, these three are my favorites." Cabral's customers, who are mostly international, are attracted to his designs that evoke Mexico's rich history while combining it with a modern vision. His favorite Jalisco opals are the fire opals. "Their intensity is what I love the most," he says. "They are full of fire, full of life, their inner color sparkling, a whole rainbow immersed within the gem."

About a mile up the road from Santa Rosita the Huejical mine spreads out over a quarter mile. Unlike Santa Rosita, the owners of Huejical use explosives so there are warning signs posted along the way. A couple of miners are sitting on top of a stone pile sifting through the loose rock. "Are you finding anything?" I ask them. They shake their heads. "Not today."



Opals in the Hotel de los Opalos

Still, Magdalena's economy is largely dependent on opals and obsidian according to Ornelas. As well as La Sorpresa, a number of opal shops cluster around the downtown area. Even the hotel where I'm staying, Hotel el Opalo, has a small shop in the lobby where Gonzalo Manuelo buys and sells opal and other gemstones.

Ornelas tells me the region is trying to promote another business venture, as well: tequila tourism.

Magdalena is one of six small towns along what is known as The Tequila Road. The majority of the world's tequila is produced and exported from this area, especially from the town of Tequila about 20 kilometers from Magdalena. Agave cactus, from which tequila is derived, grows throughout the area, including around the mines we visited. Ornelas says that they are trying to publicize food and tequila tours, similar to wine country tours in northern California, and hope that the opals are also a draw. At least one entrepreneur, Javier Lopez Mata of Opalos de Mexico, has begun organizing tours where visitors can sift through the dirt and look for their own opals. It's an ambitious, but promising enterprise. There are over 100 local tequila distilleries, many of which provide tours. The opals are certainly stunning. The local restaurants cook up plenty of rich, spicy tacos, quesadillas and enchiladas, and, as I can personally confirm, some very smooth tequila can be found in this area.

There's no doubt that Mexico's fire opals have distinctive look, and for lack of another word, 'feel' to them. Maybe it's their association with the ancient Aztecs or maybe it's simply the fire inside them that makes them such an apt metaphor for Mexico. As The Tequila Road attracts more U.S. visitors to Jalisco, maybe their opals will become better known and more popular in the U.S. as well.



Opuntia, Jewelry by Carlos Cabral.

From <http://www.colored-stone.com/stories/sep08/opals-along-tequila-road.cfm>

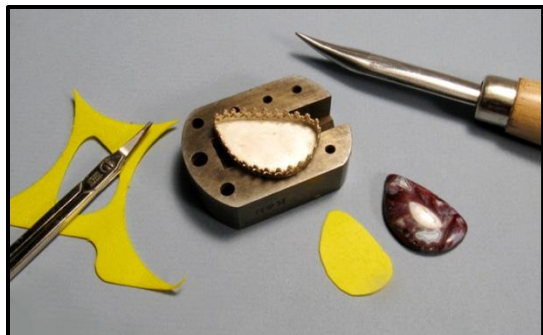
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~ Bench Tips ~

This page will be dedicated to bench tips and techniques from our readers. If you have bench tips you'd like to share, let us know! Bench tips can be anything - metal work, lapidary, wirework - anything creative that you would like to share. Send your tips to: aos.editor.02@gmail.com

RAISING A CABOCHON

by Brad Smith



When a cabochon sits too low in a bezel, the bezel hides a lot of the stone. The solution is to either sand down the bezel height or boost up the stone. But if you choose to raise it up, the question is what is the best material to use?

I was taught to use fine sawdust, but now think that might be a problem when used in rings. I reason that rings will frequently get wet, which would cause the sawdust to swell in size and push the stone against the bezel. Then when the sawdust dries out, the stone would be a little loose.

In any case, I now prefer to insert a flat sheet to boost up my stones. It can be a scrap of metal or some plastic from product packaging or old credit cards. In either case, just cut a piece to loosely fit into the bezel and drop in the stone (with some dental floss) to check its height.

TRANSPARENT CABS

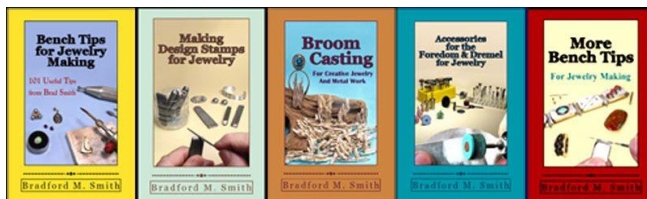
by Brad Smith



When bezel setting a transparent cabochon in silver, I usually cut out the back of the bezel to allow background light to show off the colors and patterns in the stone. If this is not possible or appropriate, I worry that the silver bezel will tarnish under the stone and will ruin its brilliance. What to do?

My solution is one extra step before setting the stone. I place a piece of thin silver Mylar plastic under the stone to act as a mirror that will never tarnish. Mylar is readily available in craft and gift wrap stores, or in a pinch from a party balloon supplier. You may even want to experiment with using colored or patterned Mylar (i.e. diffraction pattern) under some stones.

Work Smarter & Be More Productive with Brad's "How To" Jewelry Books on [Amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith](https://www.amazon.com/author/bradfordsmith)



UPCOMING EVENTS

Reader: If your organization has an opal or rockhound-related event, please email particulars to info@opalsociety.org. Upcoming Event listings will be included at the discretion of The Opal Express editor as space and scheduling permit.

November 3, 4 & 5, 2023 – Eureka, CA

Humboldt Gem & Mineral Society
Humboldt Gem & Mineral Society 68th Annual Show
3750 Harris St., Eureka, CA 95503
Hours: Friday 9 AM – 6 PM, Saturday 10 AM – 6 PM,
Sunday 10 AM – 5 PM
Live Demonstrations, Games for the kids, Geode Cutting, Vendors with Gemstones, Rocks, Lapidary Tools & Equipment, Fossils and Jewelry

November 4, 2023 – Lake Elsinore, CA

Lake Elsinore Gem & Mineral Society
32097 Corydon Rd., Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
Hours: 10 AM – 4 PM
Rock and Craft Show
Contact: (909) 208-6956, berylman50@aol.com

November 4-5, 2023 – Concord, CA

Contra Costa Mineral & Gem Society
Centre Concord, 5298 Clayton Road, Concord, CA 94521
New vendors, additional family activities, along with our entry door prizes, free rock give away to kids, rock painting and many other things to do!
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 4 PM
Contact: mike@diablorocks.com
Website: [Contra Costa Mineral and Gem Society | Facebook](#)

November 4-5, 2023, Ridgecrest, CA

Indian Wells Gem & Mineral Society
Desert Empire Fairgrounds, 520 S. Richmond Rd., Ridgecrest, CA 93555
Indian Wells Gem & Mineral 67th Gem & Mineral Show. Located in Ridgecrest, CA. Vendors selling gems, minerals, rocks, jewelry and other rock related items for sale. Field trip on Sunday, November 5th at 9:30 AM (dependig on road conditions). Free Admission and Free Parking.
Vendor spaces available: Contact John De Rosa (760) 375-7905
Contact: (760) 375-7905, iwgmjfrocks@gmail.com

November 19 – 20, 2023 – Lakeside, CA

El Cajon Valley Gem and Mineral Society
El Cajon Valley Rock and Gem Round Up! Family Friendly! Free Admission!
12584 Maplevue St., Lakeside CA 92040
Hours: Saturday: 9 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 9 AM – 4 PM
Contact: (619) 277-4981, ecvgms@gmail.com
Website: <http://ecvgms.org>

December 2-3, 2023 – Barstow, CA

Mojave Desert Gem and Mineral Society
Cora Harper Community/Fitness Center
841 Barstow Road, Barstow, CA 92311
Hours: Saturday and Sunday 10 am – 5 pm
Contact: John Printz (760) 979-6138, MDGMSsecretary@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.mdgms.net>

2024

January 20-21, 2024 – Exeter, CA

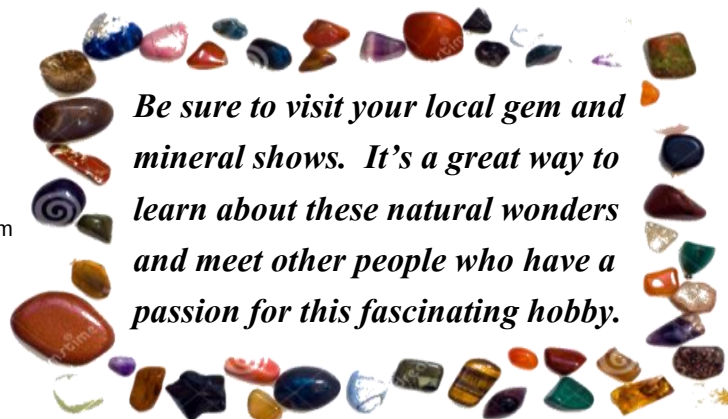
Tule Gem and Mineral Society
Exeter Veterans Memorial Building, 324 North Kaweah Ave.,
Exeter, CA 93221
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM – 4 PM
2024 Gemboree
Contact: Gayle Bingaman, Show Chairperson, (559) 802-6029,
bandgbing@aol.com
Website: <http://www.tulegem.com>

February 17-18, 2024 – Antioch, CA

Antioch Lapidary Club
Contra Costa County Fairgrounds, 1201 West 10th Street,
Antioch, CA
Hours: Saturday 10 AM – 5 PM, Sunday 10 AM-5PM
Jewelry, Gems, Findings, Supplies, Auctions, Grab Bags,
Exhibits and hands on projects for kids. Admission \$6.00,
Children 12 & under, scouts in uniform and Active Military
Free. \$1.00 off admission with show flyer.
Contact: (510) 693-9075, kellyplumb900@yahoo.com
Website: <http://antiochlapidaryclub.com>

February 24-25, 2024 – Vallejo, CA

Vallejo Gem and Mineral Society
Solano County Fairgrounds, McCormack Hall, 900 Fairgrounds
Drive, Vallejo, CA 94589
Hours: Saturday and Sunday 10 AM – 5 PM
Vallejo Gem and Mineral Show: We host vendors offering gems,
geodes, fossils, raw rocks and minerals, carved stone animals,
beads, findings and minerals from around the globe. The Vallejo
Gem and Mineral Society invites you to discover lapidary and
related crafts through our educational displays and live
demonstrations. There is something for everyone, for crafters,
jewelry lovers and science enthusiasts. We have a silent auction,
geode cuttings, drawings for beautiful hand-crafted pieces and
games of chance and discovery for kids!
Contact: (415) 254-1506, dduhonvgms@gmail.com
Website: <https://vjgems.co>



Be sure to visit your local gem and mineral shows. It's a great way to learn about these natural wonders and meet other people who have a passion for this fascinating hobby.

American Opal Society Membership Application

FILL IN APPLICABLE INFORMATION		DUES / FEES	AMOUNT PAID
DUES:	RENEWING MEMBERS	\$35.00	
SELECT ONE	NEW MEMBERS	\$45.00	
INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIP FEE (All addresses <u>outside</u> of USA)		\$15.00	
PRINTED NEWSLETTER FEE (Paper copy postal mailed instead of PDF file by e-mail)		\$10.00	
ADDITIONAL BADGES (Your first badge is <u>free</u> when joining)		\$15.00	
TOTAL PAID DUES plus International, Print or Badge Fees if Applicable:			

Please make check or money order payable to "American Opal Society". Mail payment and application to:

American Opal Society: PO Box 4875, Garden Grove, CA 92842-4875

An optional quicker method of payment is via the internet. To pay via PayPal, please visit the membership page on our website at http://opalsociety.org/aos_application_by_web.htm to complete the form and make your PayPal payment. You may pay with a credit card or via PayPal account. The transaction is completely secure and the AOS never sees your credit card number. The AOS PayPal account is membership@opalsociety.org.

NAME	
BUSINESS NAME	
ADDRESS	APT # or PO BOX
CITY	STATE
ZIP OR POSTAL CODE	COUNTRY (IF OUTSIDE USA)
PHONE - Home ()	PHONE - Business ()
E-MAIL	
WEBSITE	
OCCUPATION	HOBBIES and INTERESTS

NAME BADGE ORDER FORM:

PLEASE PRINT NAME AS YOU WISH IT TO APPEAR ON YOUR BADGE using up to two (2) lines of text for your name, nickname, or name of your opal related business.

MEMBERSHIP ROSTER: The AOS publishes a membership roster once per year in its newsletter, The Opal Express. Your name will be included. Please check what additional personal information you listed for other members. If it is different from the information above, please note that on the application.

☐ Address ☐ Phone-landline ☐ Phone-cell ☐ E-mail ☐ Website

Please sign here: _____

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Are Your Dues Due Now?

PLEASE CHECK YOUR ADDRESS LABEL OR NEWSLETTER E-MAIL.

There will be a date that shows the current month/year of your membership. If the date is older than the current date, your dues are overdue.

A Renewal Grace Period of two months will be provided. Please note, that as the system is set up, if your renewal is not received you will be AUTOMATICALLY dropped from membership thereafter. It is your responsibility to assure your dues are current.

Thank you.

The Editor

(revised 11/27/19)

The Opal Express

American Opal Society
P.O. Box 4875
Garden Grove, CA 92842-4875

Volume 56, Issue 11

— GENERAL MEETINGS —

3rd Thursday of the Month
6:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

Anaheim Community Center
250 E. Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805



TO:



Meeting – November 16th
at the Anaheim Community Center

Social Time: 6:30 p.m.

General Meeting - Call to Order: 7:00 p.m.



General Meeting Location at:

Anaheim Downtown Community Center

250 E. Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805

Next meeting will be Thursday, November 16th, at the
Anaheim Downtown Community Center

→ Social Time: 6:30 p.m. ←
General Meeting - Call to Order: 7:00 p.m.

American Opal Society

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