

Alteração Hidrotermal das Rochas Ultramáficas e Máficas do Greenstone Belt de Goiás Velho (GO).

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Serpentinities, talc-schists, carbonate and chlorite-tremolite schists of the Goiás Velho "greenstone belt" basal unit, attributed by varios authors to ocean-floor hydrothermal alteration, were until now only indirectly observed for gold regional exploration. The research of hydrothermal alteration in ultramafic basal unit rocks show a differentiation trend in komatiites, expressed by its high content of Mg in the base (peridotitic komatiites), evolving to terms of more Al and Ca in the middle and to komatiitic basalts in the upper middle part. Petrographic evidences show abundant carbonatization during static metamorphism with formation of dolomite in metabasalts and magnesite in metakomatiites. Both were chloritized afterwards during dynamic metamorphism. In the Limeira fault domain, the hydrothermal alteration of metavulcanic middle unit formed abundant aluminosilicates (kyanitites, chloritoidites, kyanite-sericite schists and turmaline-sericite schists),

metaultramafic basal unit rocks and hydrothermal middle unit rocks within the Limeira fault, show little anomalies of gold (0.5 and 0.39 ppm, respectively), so both metasomatic processes are expected to develop small gold concentrations