

# ABSTRACT

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This report presents the results of the geologic and metallogenic-previsional re-evaluation of Curimatá (SC.23-Z-A) and parts of the Corrente (SC.23-Y-B) and Xique-Xique (SC.23-Z-B) sheets in 1:250.000 scale, located in northwest Bahia and south Piauí States.

The tectonic setting of the area is in the Rio Preto Fold Belt, between the São Francisco Cráton and the Parnaíba Basin. They comprise the Gneissic-Migmatitic Complex, granitoids, the Espinhaço Supergroup, the São Francisco Supergroup, the Parnaíba Basin, the Franciscana Basin and the superficial formations.

The Archean/Paleoproterozoic Gneissic-Migmatitic Complex comprises an assemblage of mylonitized banded gneisses often with metabasic and metaultrabasic rock intercalations, migmatites, sheared and porphyroclastic orthogneisses. The Paleoproterozoic granitoids comprise two plutonic rock assemblages: one of essentially tonalitic affiliation (Mansidão - type granitoids) and another of mostly granodioritic composition (Serra Pintada - type granitoids). The Rio Preto Group, a mesoproterozoic metasedimentary sequence, consists of schists and graphitic phyllites with subordinated lenses of quartzites. The Santo Onofre Group also comprising mesoproterozoic metasediments is essentially composed of quartzites with phyllite intercalations. The Bambuí

Group that represents the neoproterozoic sedimentation in the mapped area is composed of a metarenite sequence with metasiltstone intercalations. The Paleozoic in the region is recorded by the sedimentation of the Parnaíba basin comprising the Serra Grande and Canindé groups, besides the Motuca Formation. The Sanfranciscana Basin, of cretaceous age comprises the Areado and Urucuia formations, the latter cropping out in conspicuous tablelands in the Corrente Sheet. Concluding the lithostratigraphic framework of the area occur the superficial formations that comprise alluvium, talus, dunes and areno-argillaceous cover rocks.

The major structural features of the area result from the convergence of two cratonic blocks, one located in the south (São Francisco Cráton) and another towards the north in the Piauí State. This block convergence produced a great diversity of structures such as folding, thrusting, back thrusting, transcurrence, lateral escape, etc. during the Brasiliano Cycle.

The main mineral commodities are building materials, standing out clay, granite and quartzite. The exploration, that is intermittent, employs rudimentary methods.

Through the geochemical data of the Parnaíba Basin were selected three areas of prospecting interest (previsional areas) for gold, base metal sulfides and diamond.