Table S1. Main attributes of Au-(base metal) deposits of the Tapajós Mineral Province (TMP). Abbreviations after [1], except Bs = bismuthinite; Hd = hedleyte; Hs = hessite; Lu = luzonite; Wt = wittichenite.

Deposit	Resources/ Reserve	Host Rocks/Ages	Hydrothermal Alteration	Ore style/ Control	Ore Mineralogy	Fluid Inclusion	Stable Isotopes	Ore-Stage Age
Sediment-Hosted Gold Deposit								
Castelo de Sonhos	Indicated resources: 40.1Mt @ 1.2 g/t Au (1.5 Moz) [2]	ca. 2.01–2.05 Ga sandstones, conglomerates, ca. 2.01 dacite porphyry, ca. 1.98 Ga Bt granodiorite [2]	Silicification, Hem, sericitic (Ms–fuchsite), epidote, argillic alteration [3]	Stratigraphically-controlled Au mineralization (conglomerate matrix), fracture-controlled veinlets [4]	Au, Mag, Hem, Py, Ccp [4]		$\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = 10.5 to 16.3 ‰, at 673°C [4]	
Epithermal Au Deposits								
High-Sulfidation Au-(Ag) Epithermal Deposit								
Botica Velha (V3)	Resources: 0.96 Moz [5]	ca. 1.87–1.89 Ga intermediate to felsic lava flows/ volcaniclastic rocks [6]	Silicification, advanced argillic (Alu–Qz), advanced argillic (Prl), intermediate argillic (Klm–Dck), sericitic, propylitic alteration [6]	Hydrothermal breccia in a ring rhyolitic volcano (post-caldera stage) [6]	Py, Cv, Bn, Gn, Eng–Lu, Ccp, Sp, native Ag Cu, Au [6]	Vapor-rich fluid with high CO and H_2 contents CO_2/CH_4 = 12.8; H_2S/SO_2 = 2.3 [7]	$\delta^{34}S_{SO4}$ in Alu = +14.0 to +36.9 ‰; T = 420 to 130 °C [6]	1869 ±2 Ma (Ar–Ar in Alu) [6]
Intermediate- to Low-Sulfidation Au-Polymetallic Epithermal Deposit								
Coringa	Proven and probable reserve: 768,600 t @ 6.49g/t Au (0.16 Moz) [8]	ca. 1.97–1.99 Ga felsic volcanic/ volcaniclastic rocks [9,10]	Potassic (Kfs, Bt), propylitic, sericitic (Qz–Ser–Py or Qz–Ser–Adl), argillic (Ilt), Cb (Cal–Mn-Cal) alteration [10]	Veins/stockworks controlled by brittle structures within a rhyolite dome along with a N- and NW-trending fault [8,10]	Gn, Py, Ccp, Fe-poor-Sp, Au, Tnt, Dg, electrum, Ar [9,10]	(i) H_2O–NaCl (salinity = up to 1.6 wt% NaCl equiv; 190 to 252 °C); (ii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl) (2.0 to 7.4 wt% NaCl equiv.; 315 to 355 °C); (iii) CO_2-rich fluid [9]	$\delta^{34}S_{sulfides}$ = –10.9 to 1.8‰; $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = –1.8 to 9.8‰; δD_{H2O} = -92‰ (Ser) [9]	
Mato Velho		Volcanic breccia, lapilli-tuffs, rhyolite, andesite porphyry [11]	Potassic (Kfs, Bt), propylitic, sericitic, epidote, argillic, carbonate alteration [11]	Veins/stockworks controlled by brittle structures [11]	Gn + Py + Ccp ± Fe-poor-Sp ± Au, electrum [11]			ca. 1.97 Ga (Pb–Pb model age in Py) [12]
Pista and Fofão		ca. 2.0 Ga granite, rhyolite, lapilli-tuffs [13]	Sodic (Ab), potassic (Kfs), silicification, sericitic (Ser–Rt– Py–Qz–Adl), carbonate (Cal, Mn-siderite), propylitic alteration [[13]	Disseminated, veinlet networks, hydrothermal breccias [13]	Au, Hs, Hs, Py, Sp, Gn, Ccp, Cst, Wt [13]	(i) H_2O–NaCl (<11.2 wt. % NaCl; 120 to 303 °C); (ii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl) (3.0–8.9 wt% NaCl equiv.; 233 to 370 °C); (iii) CO_2-rich fluid [13]		
Chapéu		ca. 1.99 Ga andesite,	Sodic (Ab), potassic	Disseminated, vein–	Py, Ccp, Sp, Gn,			

de Sol		rhyolites, ca. 1.89–1.87 Ga volcaniclastic unit, ca. 1.88–1.86 Ga rhyodacite porphyry [14]	(Kfs), sericitic (Ser-Py–Qz–Adl), propylitic (Chl-Ep-Ab–Adl, Fl–Rt–barite, platy Cal) [14]	veinlet networks controlled by brittle structures [14]	Mol, native Ag, Au [14]			
São Chico	Proven and probable reserve: 90,000 t @ 8.43g/t of Au (0.02 Moz) [15]	Porphyritic granodiorites, granites [15]	Potassic (Kfs), sericitic, chloritic alteration [15]	Veins and hydrothermal breccias controlled by a W–NW-trending fault zone [15]	Py, Gn, Sp, Ccp, and Au [15]			
Joel and Davi		Qz-diabases, granophyric gabbro, granite [16]	Propylitic (Chl–Ser-Cb–Ep–Py), Qz-Ser, carbonate, Adl–Ep–Fl and Hem–Ab [16]	NE-trending brecciated veins with comb texture [17]	Py, Gn, Ccp, Bn, Au, Sp, native Ag [17]	(i) H_2O–NaCl (0.18–5.7 wt. % NaCl; 220 to 340 ^oC) [16]		
Poprphyry-Like Au–(Cu) Deposits								
Palito	Proven and probable reserve: 717,000 t @ 11.74 g/t of Au (0.27 Moz) [18]	ca. 1.88 Ga porphyritic granites, ca. 1.95 Ga granodiorite, rhyolite porphyry, diabase, gabbro dikes [19]	Potassic (Kfs–Bt), propylitic (Chl- Ep-Ab-bladed Cal, Spn–Fl–Prh), Sericitic (Ser-Qz-Py), argillic alteration (Prl–Ser-Klm) [19]	Veins controlled by sub-vertical, NW–SE and E–W-trending brittle faults, stockworks, disseminated sulfides [19]	Ccp, Py, Au, Po, Dg, Cct, Au–Ag, Gn, Sp, Cv, Brt, Ttr, Sch, Bs, Hd, Wt, matildite [19]	(i) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl (1.1–1.7 wt.% NaCl; > 462 ^oC); (ii) H_2O–NaCl–$FeCl_2$ (45–50% wt.% NaCl; 100 – 400 ^oC) fluid; (iii) H_2O–NaCl (< 2.0 wt.% NaCl) [19]	$\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = +7.2‰ to –2.6‰, at 450- 350 ^oC; δD_{H2O} = –55 to +0.2‰; $\delta^{34}S_{sulfides}$ = 1.2–3.6‰ [19]	Pb–Pb model age in Py = 1797 ±17 Ma [16] (post-ore barren veins) [20]
Tocantinzinho	Indicated resources: 49 Mt @ 1.35g/t Au (2.13 Moz) [21]	ca. 2.0 Ga syenogranite; ca. 1.99 Ga monzogranite; ca. 2.0 andesite dikes [22]	Potassic (Mc–Qz), silicification, chloritic (Chl–Rt–Py–Ccp), sericitic (Ser–Py–Qz), and carbonate alteration [23,24]	Disseminated- and stockwork within a regional NW-trending brittle fault zone [21]	Au, Ccp, Sp, Gn, Mag, Hem, Mol, Bi, petzite, Hd altaite, Bs, native Ag, Ar, Hs [23,24]	H_2O–NaCl (0.2 to 15.9 wt.% NaCl; 100 to 433 ^oC) [23]	$\delta^{13}C_{Cal}$ = –3.45 to –2.29‰; $\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = +0,39 to +8.52‰, at 300 ^oC) [25]	^{40}Ar–^{39}Ar ages (Ms/ Ser) = 1854 ±6 Ma; 1865 ±5 Ma [26]
Deep-Emplaced Granite-Hosted Gold-(copper) Deposit								
Batalha		ca. 1.88 Ga Hb–Bt granite [27]	Sodic (Ab), potassic (Kfs–Bt), propylitic, sericitic, carbonate, silicification [28]	Stockwork to disseminated [27,28]	Au, Py, Ccp, Gn [28]			
Structurally-Controlled Granite-Hosted Gold Deposits								
Central, Moreira Gomes, (Cuiú-Cuiú camp)	Measured resources: 48.7Mt @ 1.35 g/t Au (Central/ Moreira Gomes) (2.11 Moz) [29]	ca. 1.89 Ga monzogranite, ca. 2.0 Ga Hb tonalite, granodiorite, [30,31]	Chloritic, sericitic, sulfide, carbonate alteration, silicification [30,32]	Veins controlled by brittle faults related to a NW-SE-striking lineament [30]	Py, Po, Ccp, Hs, Gn, Sp, Au, Bs [30,32]	i) H_2O–NaCl (0.0–25 wt. % NaCl; 120 to 220 ^oC); (ii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl) (1.6–11.8 wt% NaCl equiv.; 280 to 350 ^oC); (iii) CO_2-rich fluid	$\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = +9.8‰ to –0.5‰, δD_{H2O} = –49 to -0.8‰; $\delta^{34}S_{sulfides}$ = –0.29 to 3.95‰ [32]	Pb–Pb model age in sulfides = ca. 1.86 Ga [31]

						[32]	
Jerimum de Baixo (Cuiú-Cuiú camp)		ca. 2.0 Ga monzogranite, andesite dikes [30]	Chloritic (Chl–Qz–Rt–Ser), sericitic (Ser–Qz–Py), epidote, carbonate (Cal–Fl–Qz) alteration [30]	Veins and disseminated zones controlled by WNW–ESE-trending faults within a regional NW–SE-trending fault zone [30]	Py, Po, Ccp, Gn, Sp, native Bi, Ag, Au [30]	(i) H_2O–NaCl (4.3–17.1 wt. % NaCl; 118 to 249 °C); (ii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl) (2.2–9.4 wt% NaCl equiv.; 237 to 405 °C); (iii) CO_2–rich fluid [30]	$\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = +10.1‰ to -1.4‰, at 330 to 205 °C, $\delta^{34}S_{sulfides}$ = 0.57 to 2.33‰ [31]
Jerimum de Cima and Babi (Cuiú-Cuiú camp)		Bt-Hb tonalite, granodiorite monzogranite [31]	Sericitic, chloritic, carbonate, sulfide alteration, silicification [31]		Py, Sp, Ccp, Gn, Au [31,33]	i) H_2O–NaCl (0–18 wt. % NaCl; 104 to 410 °C); (ii) H_2O–CO_2-NaCl) (1.7-7.8 wt% NaCl equiv.; 144 to 448 °C); (iii) CO_2-rich fluid [33,34]	
Guarim (Cuiú-Cuiú camp)		Qz diorite, granodiorite [34]	Ser–Chl and potassic (Kfs) alteration [34]	Stockwork, breccia and veins controlled by ENE-trending faults [34]	Py, Ccp, Mag, Au [34]	(i) H_2O–NaCl (0.2–23 wt. % NaCl; 140 to 240 °C); (ii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl) (3.9–19 wt% NaCl equiv.; 240 to 310 °C); (iii) CO_2-rich fluid [34]	$\delta^{18}O_{H2O}$ = 11.2‰, δD_{H2O} = –31‰ [35]
Patinhas (Cuiú-Cuiú camp)		ca. 2.0 Ga granodiorite gneiss [36,37]		Veins controlled by NE–SW-trending. brittle-ductile. strike-slip shear zone [37]	Py, Au Ccp [37]	(i) H_2O–NaCl (0.2–16 wt. % NaCl; 273 to 319 °C); (ii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl) (6.6 wt% NaCl equiv.; 307 to 389 °C); (iii) CO_2-rich fluid [37]	
Ouro Roxo	Resources: 1.34 Mt @ 4.5 g/t Au (oxidized ore) (0.19 Moz) [38]	ca.1.89–1.91 Ga mylonitized diorite, tonalite, granodiorite [39]	Propylitic alteration (Chl–Ph–Cb), sericitic (Qz–Ser–Py–Cb), carbonate alteration [39]	Sheared or brecciated veins controlled by a N–S-trending, regional, brittle-ductile, transcurrent shear zone [39]	Py, Au, Ccp, Bs, native Bi [39]	(i) H_2O–NaCl–$MgCl_2$-–$FeCl_2$ (6–18 wt. % NaCl; 180–280 °C); (ii) H_2O–NaCl-$CaCl_2$ (~30 wt.% NaCl; 270–400 °C); (iii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl (20% wt.% NaCl; 230–430 °C) [40]	
São Jorge	14.42 Mt @ 1.54 g/t Au (Indicated resources); 28.19 Mt @ 1.14 g/t Au (Inferred Re-	ca. 1.89 Ga Hb-Bt monzogranite; ca. 1.98 Ga monzodiorite, monzogranite [42]	Ser–Chl–(Cb–Spn-Ep–Mag), propylitic, sericitic (Ser–Cb–Py) alteration [43]	Vein system and disseminated ore controlled by subvertical NW-trending brittle-ductile faults	Py, Au Ccp, Sp, Gn, Mol, Bs, native Bi [43]	(i) H_2O–NaCl–$CaCl_2$ (20–23 wt.% NaCl; 122–236 °C); (ii) H_2O–NaCl–KCl (2.7–14.36 wt.% NaCl; 122–236 °C	

sources) (1.74 Moz) [41]	[41]	°C); (iii) H_2O–CO_2–NaCl (5.9–13 wt.% NaCl; 260–350 °C) [44]

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