The Company Announcements Officer
Australian Securities Exchange Ltd
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The following is an *Inside Briefing* interview with Orinoco Gold Managing Director, Mr Mark Papendieck

In this interview, Mark Papendieck provides an update on emerging South American-focused gold company Orinoco Gold Limited (ASX: OGX – market capitalisation: ~$11.5 million, 76.5M shares on issue) and its flagship 70%-owned Faina Goldfields Project, located in the State of Goiás in central Brazil.

Highlights of this interview include:

- The progress of bulk sampling at the Cascavel Project, part of the broader Faina Project;
- The nature and style of the gold mineralisation being assessed at Cascavel and the reasons why bulk sampling is the best way to determine grade, tonnage and economic potential;
- The benefits of the recent toll-treatment agreement with Cleveland Mining;
- The planned exploration decline at Cascavel into the mineralised zone; and
- Recent exploration progress at the Tinteiro Polymetallic Project and the potential of this find.

Record of Interview:

Inside Briefing: Why is bulk sampling the best method for assessing the gold mineralization at Cascavel? Can you briefly describe what is known about the mineralization in terms of the nature and dimensions of the deposit? How does it compare to other gold deposits in the region and globally?

Mark Papendieck: In many respects Cascavel is a typical Archean, shear zone-hosted quartz vein gold system. Drilling has intersected the structurally controlled envelope of quartz veins that host the gold over 1.6km of strike. The deepest holes that we have drilled have intersected this unit over 600m down-dip – which is a vertical depth of about 280m. We have sampled, mapped and drilled portions of two zones of stacked quartz veins or 'reefs' that are roughly parallel to each other; and, in our deeper holes, we have identified a potential third zone of gold-bearing stacked quartz veins.

Most of our work to date has focused on the uppermost of these zones in the stratigraphy, which we call the Mestre zone. The Mestre zone pinches and swells both along strike and down-dip – and varies in height from a couple of metres up to more than 10m. In this respect, Cascavel is similar in structure to some of the other major gold mines in the State of Goiás, with both Yamana's Pilar mine and Anglo Gold's Serra Grande mine being hosted in similar settings – namely, Archean quartz vein packages located within low angle thrust faults. However, when compared to these mines, the gold at Cascavel is much coarser, resulting in a pronounced nugget effect. That is, while the structures hosting the gold are predictable – the distribution of the gold within the quartz vein packages is irregular.

So, while drilling is essential to understand the gold-bearing structures, the nuggetty nature of the gold (in multiple stacked quartz veins) makes drilling for grade a challenging exercise due to the high variability of the gold distribution. The most effective method of assessing the grade of a coarse gold system such as Cascavel is therefore to take as large a sample as possible, in order to obtain a representative sample of the gold-bearing system. This provides a more accurate analysis and determination of grade simply because with a larger sample you ensure that you maximise your chances of capturing the coarse gold grains. Previous bulk-sampling undertaken on mineralisation within the underground artisanal workings showed the significant variations in grade that you get from different parts of the system – with one 500kg bulk sample grading 4.3g/t Au and another grading 39.9g/t Au.

These variations in grade highlight the fact that, within the broader ore shoot around the Cascavel winze, you have high-grade ore shoots. These high-grade ore shoots are what the artisanal miners were chasing. One of the key pieces of information we are seeking from the bulk sampling program is to develop a better understanding of what the geological controls of these higher grade zones are. Although all of our sampling to date has been from existing artisanal winzes – meaning that we are sampling in areas from which the higher grade ore has actually been selectively extracted by the artisanal miners – we are still getting excellent geological and structural information about those zones.

Inside Briefing: Orinoco has just signed a toll-treatment agreement with fellow ASX-listed Brazilian miner Cleveland Mining (ASX: CDG). What are the commercial objectives of this agreement and how does it assist the underground bulk sampling program underway at Orinoco's Cascavel gold project?

Mark Papendieck: The bulk sampling we have so far undertaken at Cascavel has been limited to sampling from existing underground artisanal winzes. While this has been invaluable in terms of the information we have gained regarding structural controls and distribution of grade within the ore shoot/s, we have been confined to sampling within the small area that the artisanal miners opened up. What we really want to do now is to take the knowledge that we have gained since we listed Orinoco just over a year ago and apply it over a larger area to test our understanding of the geology at Cascavel.

Once we have compiled all of the information from our current bulk sampling program and combined it with all of the knowledge that we have gained from our exploration activities, we plan to commence an exploration decline directly into the mineralised zone next year. Despite having access to the plant at Cleveland's Premier mine, the key aim of our planned decline remains exploration. We want to test what we have discovered, and if we have the success that we believe that we will, then the next logical step is to continue blocking out reserves underground and ramp up the removal of ore. Having a toll treatment agreement in place with Cleveland gives us an avenue to process the ore that we extract without having to necessarily either invest in constructing our own processing facilities or be constrained by the small-scale facilities of a pilot plant.

Inside Briefing: How far progressed is the bulk sampling program? Can you explain the processes involved in determining the average grade and metallurgy of the mineralization? What is the likely timing and sequence of results and news flow over the coming months?

Mark Papendieck: Firstly, this bulk sampling program has been an invaluable process for us, and we think that the information and knowledge resulting from this work will really fast track Cascavel from an exploration project towards a potential production scenario.

I think it's important to start with some context around the current bulk sampling. I mentioned earlier that our previous bulk sampling from two different artisanal winzes provided two very different results.

Having now completed the latest bulk sampling exercise in the Cascavel winze and conducted an additional twelve months of exploration since those earlier results, we can now make some additional observations about the previous bulk sampling results.

The bulk sample taken from the Cuca winze was taken from the remaining walls and supports of that winze from which the artisanal miners had previously been extracting ore from several high grade ore shoots until the water table defeated them and they simply moved along strike to easier pickings at the Mestre winze. It was in the Mestre winze that the artisanal miners (in Brazil they are known as 'Garimpeiros') were still conducting their small-scale mining operation until we removed them from the project when we took ownership in 2012.

With a greatly increased understanding of the distribution of the high-grade ore at the Cascavel project, we now know that our bulk sample at Cuca (4.3 g/t gold) represented the low-medium grade zones *between* the high-grade shoots that were being mined in this winze complex. Whereas at Mestre (39.9g/t gold) we actually sampled the mining face of a high-grade ore shoot where small-scale mining was only halted when we moved in. During the course of our recent work at Cascavel it has become increasingly evident that the mineralised zone at our Project is made up of distinct zones of structurally controlled higher and lower grade shoots. We actually refer to the area where our drilling has been the densest – roughly between the Mestre and the Cascavel winzes - as one large ore shoot (that is open along strike and down dip) with multiple high grade zones or shoots.

So with regard to our most recent bulk sampling, we removed approximately 30 tonnes of material from an existing artisanal winze that had not previously been bulk sampled by us – the Cascavel winze. We collected material from multiple points along the winze aiming to collect a sample that was representative of what a diluted mining grade of that area of mineralisation might look like. This was primarily aimed at increasing our knowledge about the distribution of veins within the gold-bearing package of rock and particularly the distribution and orientation of the high-grade ore shoots. Essentially, we collected a representative sample from the winze of approximately 1-1.5m in height, from the walls, floors and ceilings of the artisanally mined winzes and cross cuts, being an area between (and including) two of the quartz veins. We feel that this probably gives us a good balance of the ratio of vein material to host rock that might be expected in a mining operation in this particular zone.

The location of the sample itself is interesting and extremely important. Although the sample was taken from an existing winze – meaning that the artisanal miners have removed the higher grade ore – as we took our sample from the last programmed location in the winze, which was at the end of one of the cross-cuts, we effectively stoped onto the edge of a previously undiscovered high-grade ore shoot. So, as with our previous bulk sampling, we expect that our assays will show us that we have again collected samples from a range of different grade environments within the mineralised zone – primarily from the low to medium grade zone between mined high grade shoots, but also including some ore from a further high grade shoot. This is critical for our understanding of the Cascavel mineralisation and as we receive and then interpret our results, we are sure this contrasting information will be invaluable for our future work.

In any case, once the sample was collected it was delivered in batches to a metallurgical facility located approximately 200km from site. Our focus in this process was to determine grade information to match to our geological observations. Therefore, a significant amount of effort was put into sampling at every point of the process to ensure we could reconcile the total gold content of the sample. The samples were crushed to below 5mm and homogenised, with multiple samples taken to represent the head grade of that particular batch. The material was then fed into a ball mill to crush the material to below 1mm – and again samples were taken from the output of the mill before being fed directly onto a

shaking table. The concentrate from the shaking table was regularly sampled with the tailings from the table also being sampled prior to being passed back through the mill and a further gravity separation and sampling process.

Given the quantity of samples that were taken at each point of the process – including the samples taken from the rich gravity concentrates – and the fact that our focus was on effectively accounting for all the gold through sampling rather than optimising the gravity circuit at the pilot plant, we currently estimate that a relatively low per cent of the total gold content reported to the gravity gold concentrate with the remainder reporting to the control samples and tailings. So, we are currently awaiting assays for all of our control samples in order to calculate the total grade of the sample.

At this point, we have enough information to estimate that the average head grade of this bulk sample is likely to be between 5 and 8 grams per tonne of gold. With the benefit of our accumulating knowledge of the Cascavel system, we believe this sample is representative of a diluted mining grade of what is probably best described as a zone of low to medium grade. While some high grade ore was sampled in the final batches of the bulk sample, the sampled material is currently interpreted to mostly represent an area between higher grade ore shoots – that is the walls of the artisanally mined voids of the Cascavel declines - in addition to a relatively small proportion of ore from the newly discovered high grade shoot revealed during our bulk sampling. Key numbers that we are waiting on, that will be critical in our future resource and geological modelling, are the grades of these lower grade zones versus the grades of the high grade portions of the ore shoots. We expect that our past bulk sampling gives us a ballpark indication as to what those respective numbers might be.

Our planned exploration decline will be centred on the entire mineralised zone between the Cascavel winze and the Mestre winze that we know from drilling and sampling to date includes multiple repetitions of these high grade cigar shaped ore shoots (Mestre bulk sample of 39.9g/t), interspersed with low-medium grade zones that akin to the previous bulk sample from the Cuca Winze (4.3 g/t), and the current bulk sampling at Cascavel (estimated to be in the range of 5-8g/t). All the information that we are gathering and compiling from our current bulk sampling is adding to our rapidly advancing understanding of the Cascavel mineralisation and leaves us very excited about the potential of this Project to become a high grade gold mine.

Inside Briefing: Orinoco reported high-grade silver and polymetallic results from a discovery known as Tinteiro earlier this year. Can you explain what you have learned about this discovery to date? Where is it located and how does it relate to the gold mineralization at Cascavel?

Mark Papendieck: I think the first thing to point out is that the Tinteiro mineralisation doesn't really relate to Cascavel in any way other than it happens to be located close by. We estimate that the geological event/s that mineralised Tinteiro is/are likely to have occurred maybe a billion years after the event that mineralised Cascavel. Having said that, the high-grade silver that we discovered immediately below the gold zone at Cascavel that we were just talking about could clearly be considered as part of any mine plan that might be developed for Cascavel in the future.

Taking a step back though, we now believe that the silver mineralisation discovered earlier in the year represents the edges of a large mineralising event. Through our fieldwork, sampling and geophysical surveys, we have identified some key structural targets that are highly anomalous for gold and copper, among other elements. We now know that late regional faults that cut across these structures were the pathways for the polymetallic magmatic fluids that replaced the carbonate rocks in areas where those faults cut the carbonates in the vicinity of Cascavel, which is about 2km north-east of what we believe are the key Tinteiro structures. We can see these faults cutting the Cascavel mineralised envelopes, but

they haven't remobilised the gold or affected the Cascavel mineralisation in any currently discernible way.

Inside Briefing: You've described Tinteiro as having structural targets and geophysical and geochemical indicators of being a very large IOCG (iron-oxide copper-gold) system. Can you explain what this is and why it is significant? What are the next steps in terms of assessing this discovery?

Mark Papendieck: The geology of the Tinteiro target is dominated by chemical metasedimentary rocks cut by these late faults that I was talking about as being the fluid pathways for the silver mineralisation. We have discovered numerous hematite-rich breccias with very strong hydrothermal alteration (typically Hematite + Magnetite, Sericite + Chlorite, Albite and Uranium) and multiple large gossans. In addition to positive rock chip samples from these areas – up to 23g/t of gold – we have also discovered several significant old alluvial workings in water-courses that cut these structures.

Encouragingly, all of these geological and geochemical features correspond with some significant geophysical targets that were highlighted in our recent geophysical survey. Having now field checked these targets, they are also very nicely correlated to some key structural features such as pressure shadows of regional fold hinges. Our focus is currently on delineating drill targets in a large area of over 4.5km of rock chip samples grading plus 1 g/t gold that correspond with our geophysical and structural targets.

We would like to be putting some holes into these yet-to-be defined drill targets early in 2014 – and clearly we are hoping that the high-grade silver results returned from the edges of this system are reflective of the tenor of the overall system. We need to target these holes very carefully as we are aware of how easy it can be to miss an orebody with exploration drilling. As a junior company we recognise that we don't have the luxury of drilling tens of thousands of metres into a target seeking a discovery hole.

Inside Briefing: Cascavel and Tinteiro are located within Orinoco's broader Faina Goldfields Project (70% OGX) in central Brazil. What other exploration opportunities or targets do you have within this broader land package?

Mark Papendieck: With all of our focus having been on Cascavel and Tinteiro, we haven't managed to find the time to devote to any significant exploration on our broader 200km^2 exploration package in the Faina greenstone belt. The geophysical survey that we recently completed has highlighted some interesting features that we are keen to assess and understand more about. Other known gold occurrences in the region such as our Eliseo project also highlight the prospectivity of the belt.

Inside Briefing: How would you summarise the Orinoco investment proposition? What do you believe will be key catalysts or triggers to achieve a re-rating in your share price over the coming 12 months?

Mark Papendieck: I think that in the current economic environment and at this stage of the market cycle, Orinoco has the key advantage of having two very complementary projects within its project suite. One is a near-term production opportunity in gold at Cascavel. The other is a large-scale exploration opportunity at Tinteiro which offers outstanding and potentially company-making exploration upside, should it come in. This makes for a diverse but not unmanageable suite of assets for a junior operating offshore.

Cascavel is the type of project that is not likely to require a large capital investment to get into production, and we believe it is likely to have a very quick payback of that capital. Based on the

experience of other mines in the region and our very preliminary assessment of its potential, we believe that Cascavel has the potential to start its life as an operation producing in the region of perhaps 40-50,000oz a year at very competitive cash operating costs.

However, we aren't saying that Cascavel only ever has the potential to be a small mine – we believe that great mines are built over time, not discovered. Our view is that a modest initial operation at Cascavel could generate significant cash flow for the Company that could minimise shareholder dilution and production could possibly be ramped up over time as capital permits.

As a nice contrast to Cascavel is our Tinteiro target which has the ability to significantly move our share price with exploration success as we begin to understand the currently unknown potential of what looks to be a large and extremely prospective mineral system.

ENDS

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It is common practice for a company to comment on and discuss its exploration in terms of target size and type. The information above relating to the exploration target should not be misunderstood or misconstrued as an estimate of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Hence the terms Resource(s) or Reserve(s) have not been used in this context. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, since there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

***Competent Person's Statement**: The information in this briefing that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Klaus Petersen who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and CREA. Dr Klaus Petersen is an employee of Orinoco Gold Limited and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Klaus Petersen consents to the inclusion in this briefing of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

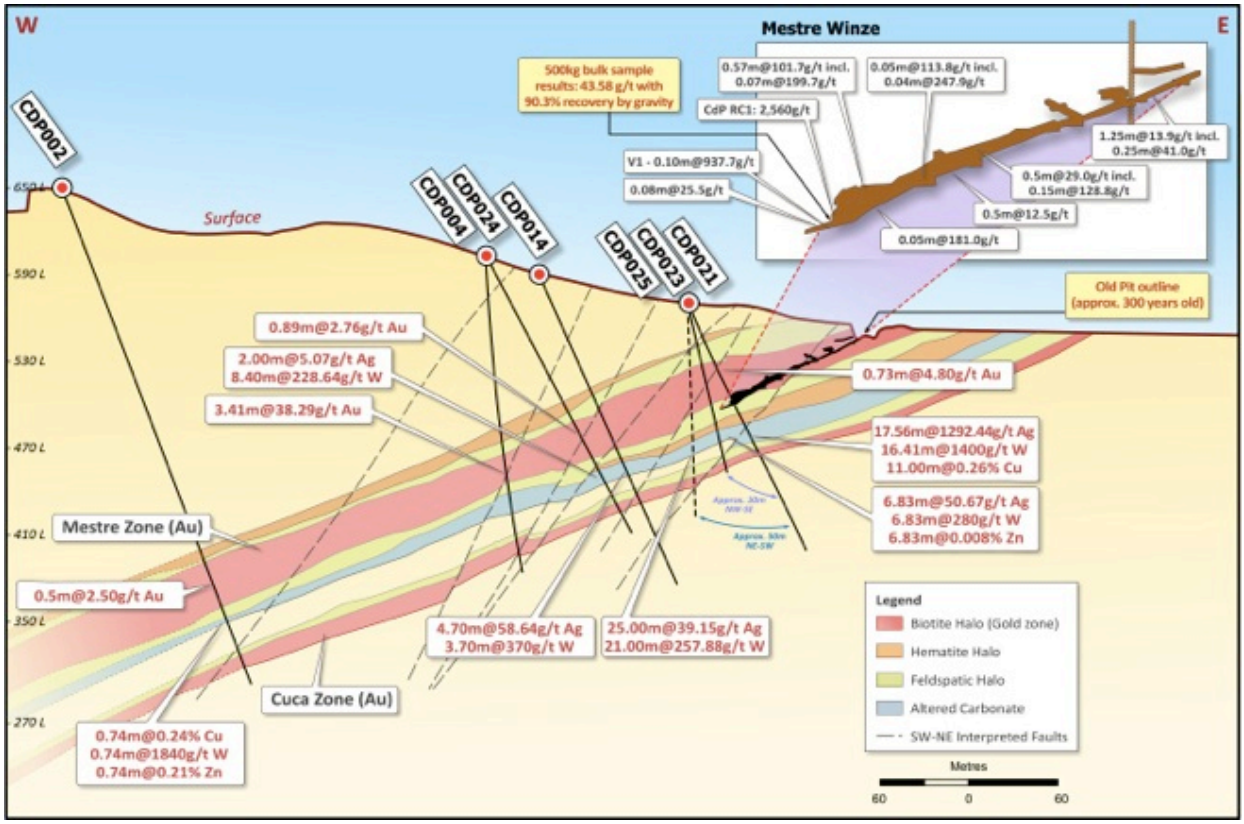

Figure 1. Cross section of the Cascavel Project.

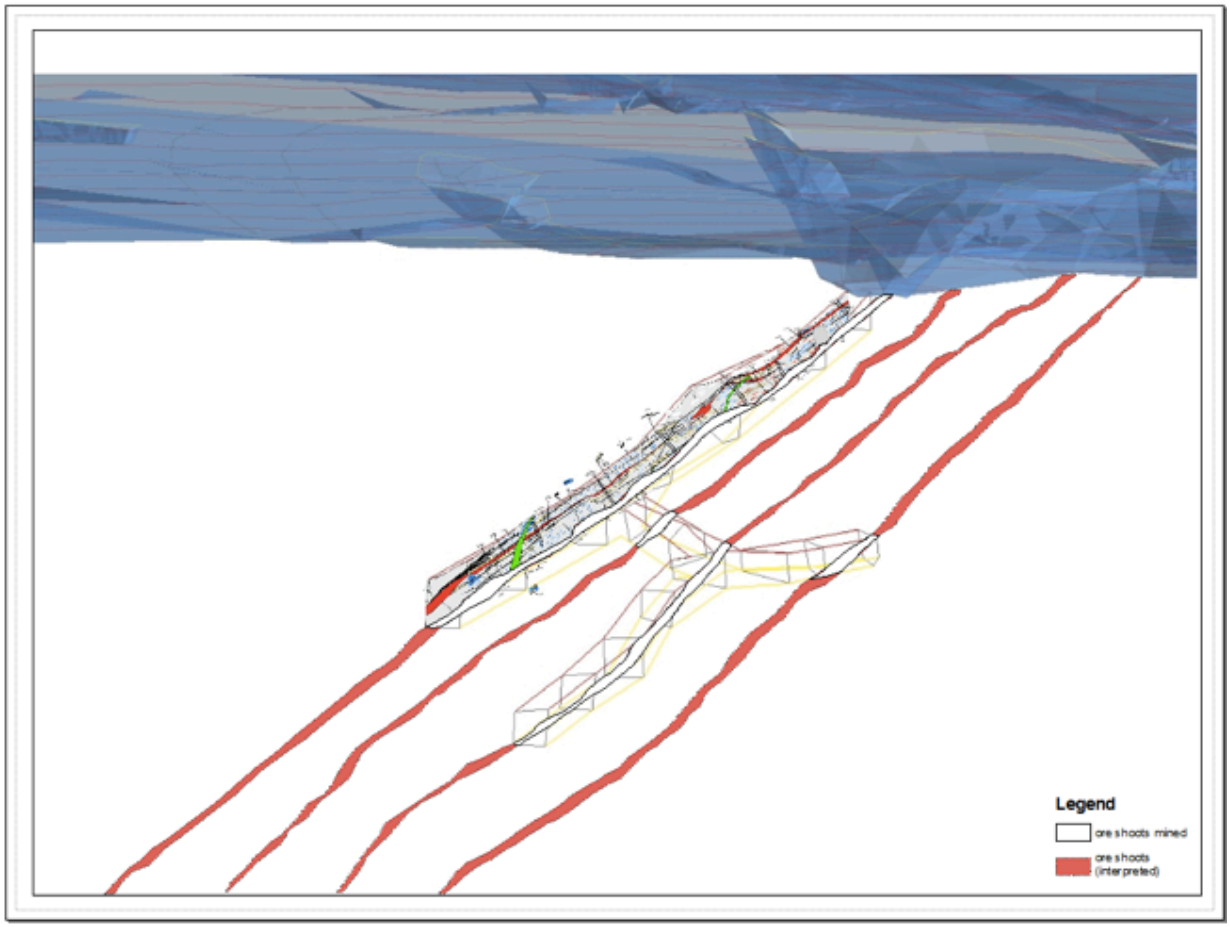

Figure 2. Model of the Cascavel winze showing the high grade ore shoots interpreted in the winze. Note that an additional cross cut, located above (to the North East) of the one shown here and linking the top of secondary decline to the main decline was not surveyed due to unsafe conditions.

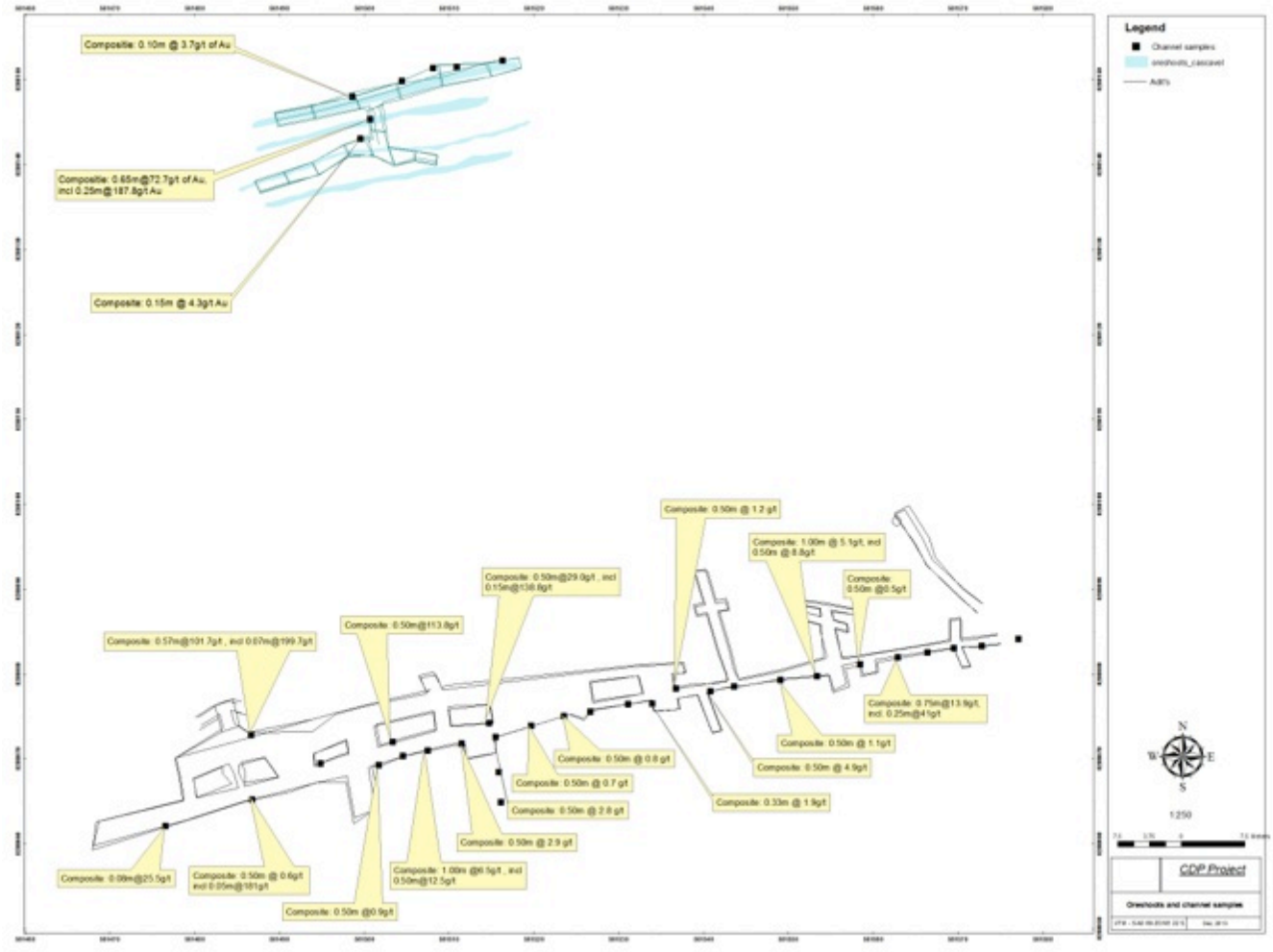

Figure 3. Historic channel sample results from the Mestre and Cascavel winze. The location of the better channel samples from Cascavel correspond with the high grade ore shoot remaining in the pillar.

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Table 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Underground bulk sampling*: the samples are collected from non selective face/panel sampling on winze walls, floors and ceilings. • *Sampling procedures at the pilot plant:* after the sample has been crushed to <0.4mm the samples are homogenised and arranged in uniform stockpiles with less than 10 tonnes in a long shape. Each pile was sampled from up to five sections (head grade) and the entire sample for each section was submitted for screen fire assay. Each step of the processing process (e.g. mill feed, shaking table feed, shacking table concentrate, tailings was sampled in 30min intervals and a composite sample was generated daily. All samples were analised by screen fire assay and if mass was not sufficient, a fire assay composite of 5 points in the sample was used. • *Chip sampling*: sampling has been conducted on site following pre-determined selective sections that target rock types and structural features. Samples are collected from in-situ outcrops, chipped with a geo pic and bagged in plastic bags with weights between 3-5kg. Samples are bagged in double bags with number codes and a short description of the sampling place (e.g. rock type, features, alteration). All data is stored in a geological database following QA/QC procedures. • *Underground channel sampling:* channels in fresh rock are cut approx. 7cm wide and 2-3cm deep with the help of a geo pick and an electric disk saw. Channels are 0.5m long and made from the floor to the ceiling of the winzes and spaced approximately every 3m (wood framing, cables, pipes, stopes permitting). All data is stored in the data base following QA/QC procedures. • *Diamond Drill core sampling*: samples from drill core are sawn in half with a diamond core saw and sampled every 0.5m in the ore zone. Sampling places are marked on the core tray with the sample number. The core

Criteria	Commentary
	trays are also marked with the blanks and standards samples and all core is photographed. All data is stored in the data base following QA/QC procedures. • *Gold Mineralisation at Cascavel Target*: gold mineralisation at Cascavel is interpreted as an Orogenic Deposit style and is hosted in stacked quartz veins ranging from 0.1 – 0.5m wide and stacked repeatedly with variable composing alteration zones ranging from 1.5-15m. Drilling confirmed structural continuity along strike and plunge, microconglomerate as a host rock and a biotite alteration halo as the main characteristics. Gold is very coarse grained and clustered through the ore zone plunging 240-250/25. • *Gold mineralisation at Eliseo Target*: gold is hosted in deformed conglomerates where visible gold is frequently hosted in banded iron formation (BIF) blocks, sometime in the matrix of the conglomerate with sulphides that are interpreted as a further upgrading process of the originally mineralised BIF source. • *Polymetallic mineralisation at Tinteiro*: silver/tungsten/copper mineralisation is interpreted as carbonate replacement mineralisation that overlaps parts of the Cascavel Orogenic system and represents the most distal expression of the Tinteiro system. Closer to the core of the Tinteiro system gold, copper, barium, cobalt, uranium anomalies occur with hematite, potassic and sodic alteration together with structural features like fold hinges and crosscutting faults that are interpreted as a potential IOCG target.
Drilling techniques	• Drilling has been conducted by Servitec Ltda using diamond drilling. Drill rigs are Brazilian built hydraulically assisted MACSonda 320's. Drilling starts with HQ size core up to the limit of the equipment or where the rock type permits and is then NQ. Polymer filling is used when necessary.
Drill sample recovery	• Recovery is guaranteed by the contractor to not be less than 90% in the ore zones and is recorded every meter of advance with metal plate markings on the core tray boxes with drilling reports delivered daily. • Assays for gold are completed using Screen Fire assay to minimize the analytical problems related to coarse gold.
Logging	• Bulk samples are sent to the pilot plant where they are dried before being crushed. • All chip samples have a brief description and are preferentially used to recognise geochem anomalies. • The core samples are geologically logged in an appropriated level of detail concerning mineral resources, mining studies and metallurgical studies, where the main lithology and kind of alteration is described and the alteration minerals, veins, fractures, faults quantified. • All drill cores and channels are photographed. • All intersections are logged, with lengths varying between 0.5 and 1 meter or limited to the presence of geological boundaries in ore zones.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Drill core are sawn in half with a diamond core saw and half core is sent to the laboratory. • Chip samples are sent to the laboratory without drying or splitting. • The drill core boxes are marked meter by meter, according to the recovery of each interval. A geologist subsequently marks all lithological contacts and possible ore zones in the boxes. Duplicates are inserted in each batch of 20 samples. Blanks and standards are inserted approximately every 30 meters. • Blanks and standards are inserted into chip samples batches. • The core sample duplicates are the quarter of the remaining cores halves.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• In the lab, all samples are dried at 100°C and crushed to 9 mesh in a jaw crusher. The samples go to a Jones or Rotary splitter and 500g of material is separated and powdered to 150 mesh. The 150# pulp is quartered and an aliquot of 50g is obtained. This aliquot is analysed with Fire Assay method in non-ore samples. Metallic Screen Fire Assay is applied if the sample is considered ore. Selective samples are analysed in ICP-MS, with a multi-acid digestion for 32 elements. • Standards (insertion of different standards in each 30 samples approximately): If less than 10% is outside of the mean + 2x Std. Dev, the results are validated. If less than 10% is outside the Mean + 3x Std. Dev, but there are standards between these two points - the results are validated, but the Lab is notified. If more than 10% is outside the Mean + 3x Std. Dev, the batch (40 samples) is rejected, an investigation is required and a re-analysis of the batch is made. • Blanks (insertion in each 30 samples approximately): If less than 5% is above 5x the detection limit of the Lab, the results are validated. If more than 5% is above 5x the detection limit, the Lab is notified and the batches with failure are re-analysed. • Duplicates (insertion in each 20 samples – Bias control): Project Duplicates are core quarter and Lab duplicates are Gravel and Pulp Duplicates.
Verification of sampling and	• All assaying results are verified; being selected the best intersections as from 0.2 g/t cut-off grade. • Twinned drill holes aren't used as it is not an adequate check in a coarse gold deposit.

Criteria	Commentary
assaying	• The data entry and storage of physical data is made in the site project and the storage of electronic data.
Location of data points	• All drill holes, trenches and channels were located with Total Station and the down-hole surveying is made with Deviflex or Multi-shot depending on the inclination. Multi-shot for vertical drill holes and Deviflex for inclined drill holes. • The grid system used is UTM South American 1969 - Zone 22 S. • The topography crew uses local landmarks to guarantee the quality of their surveying.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing is not regular but in the main portion of Cascavel target is enough to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the first Mineral Resource estimation and classification. • 1 meter Run Length compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The data orientation is not regular and depending on the drill hole orientation is possible see different kind of structures. • Because of the irregular orientation and spacing, a data declustering is necessary.
Sample security	• Drill core is stored in plastic core boxes with lids and is stacked in piles in the core shed of the site office. • All laboratory pulps are stored in the core shed in boxes supplied by the labs, stacked in dry places.
Audits or reviews	• A third independent consultant has been hired to generate a evaluation report about the current exploration targets (report is pending).

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *The Faina Goldfield project is 70% hold by Orinoco do Brasil Mineração Ltda, which in turn is 100% owned by Orinoco Gold Ltd. The 30% partners are free carried during the exploration stage until a decision to mine.* • *Some locations within the project have archaeological sites that are required to be mapped and photographed prior to removal of the sites.* • *The tenement 840167/2007, where the majority of the work at Cascavel has been completed is a granted exploration permit valid until the 29.11.2014 when the final report will be due.*
Exploration done by other parties	• Exploration for oxide gold deposits was well developed on the belt during at least 20 years, in different cycles and by different companies. A reasonable amount of surface exploration was carried out. Soil, stream sediments and chip sampling (for gold) are widespread along and around both belts. Those surface surveys detected several gold and arsenic anomalies (about 64 anomalies are described). Some of those anomalies were tested with drilling, frequently with positive results. However drilling was generally very shallow RAB drilling.
Geology	• Gold mineralisation is widely distributed on the Faina Greenstone Belt, occurring on the ultramafics, felsic and mafic volcanics, on the clastic metassedimentary sequence and particularly at the chemical metassedimentary rocks. • Golden trends seem to be very continuous also along the strike, mostly associated with the main regional scale shear zones. • Mineralisation style is also varied on the belt. Most part of the gold mineralisation can be classified as Orogenic, mainly hosted in chemical and volcanoclastic sedimentary units. At least the following models can already be considered, according to the available data: Shear Hosted (Orogenic) associated with carbonaceous/BIF hosts, mafic volcanic and vulcanoclastic units. Paleo Placer/Conglomerate Hosted: associated with meta-conglomerates within the Proterozoic (Paleo?) transgressive clastic sequence. Au rich VHMS: hosted by younger Meso-Proterozoic intrusives in the vulcanosedimentary rocks sequence in the Goiás Block, potentially in the Faina greenstone. The silver-tungsten-copper mineralisation at Cascavel has been interpreted as a carbonate replacement deposit due to the strong relationship to the impure limestone unit and crosscutting faults.