FIGURES 1 TO 9:

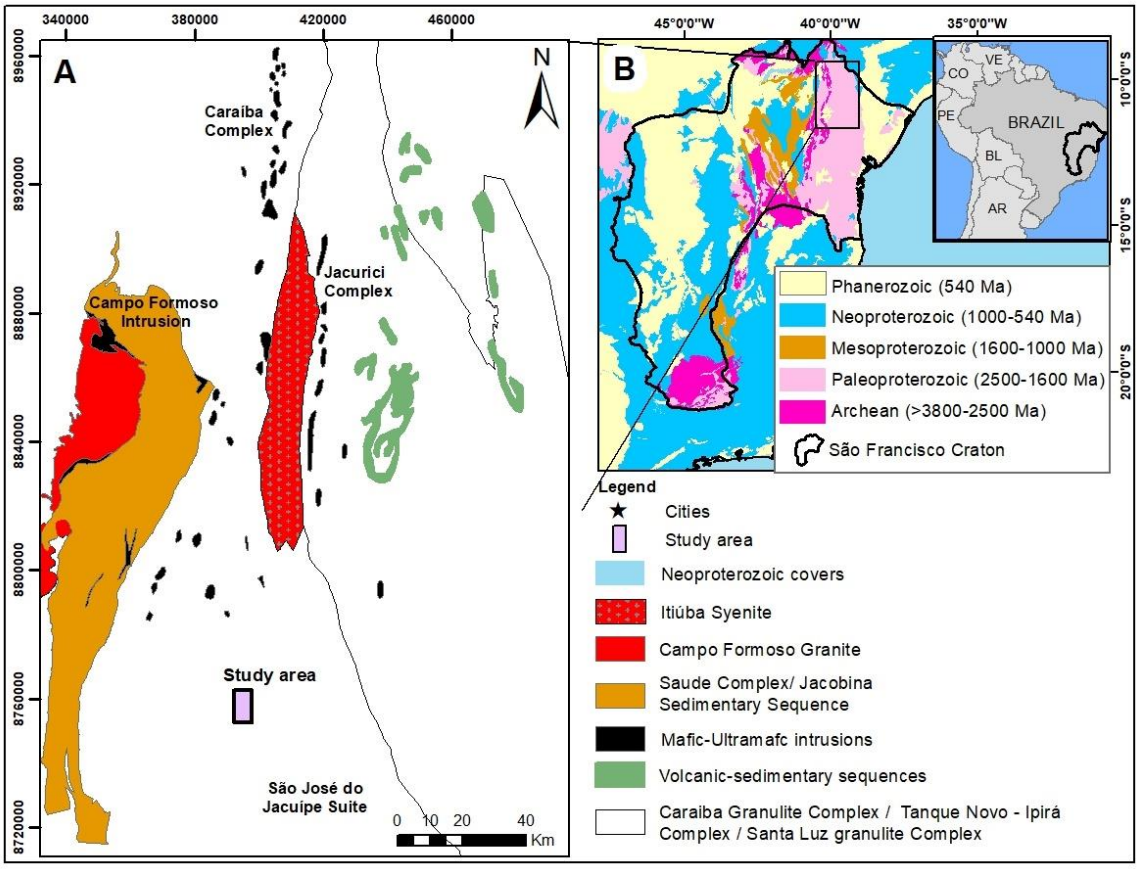

Figure 1: Geological Maps. A. Location map with mafic-ultramafic rocks. Modified from Marinho, 1986. B. São Francisco Craton with location map boundary.

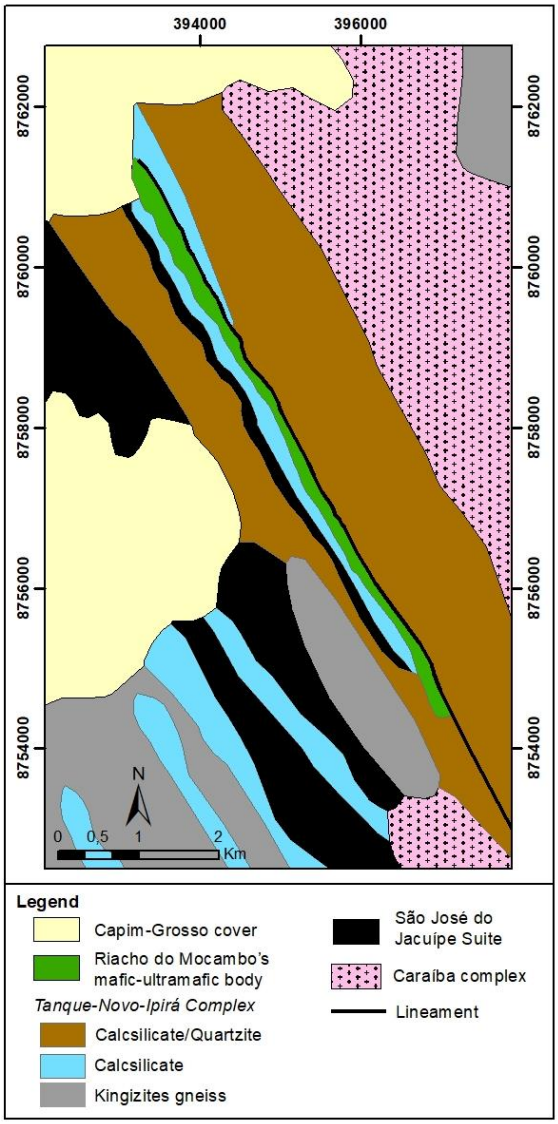

Figure 2: Geology of the study area. Modified from Melo et al. 2001.

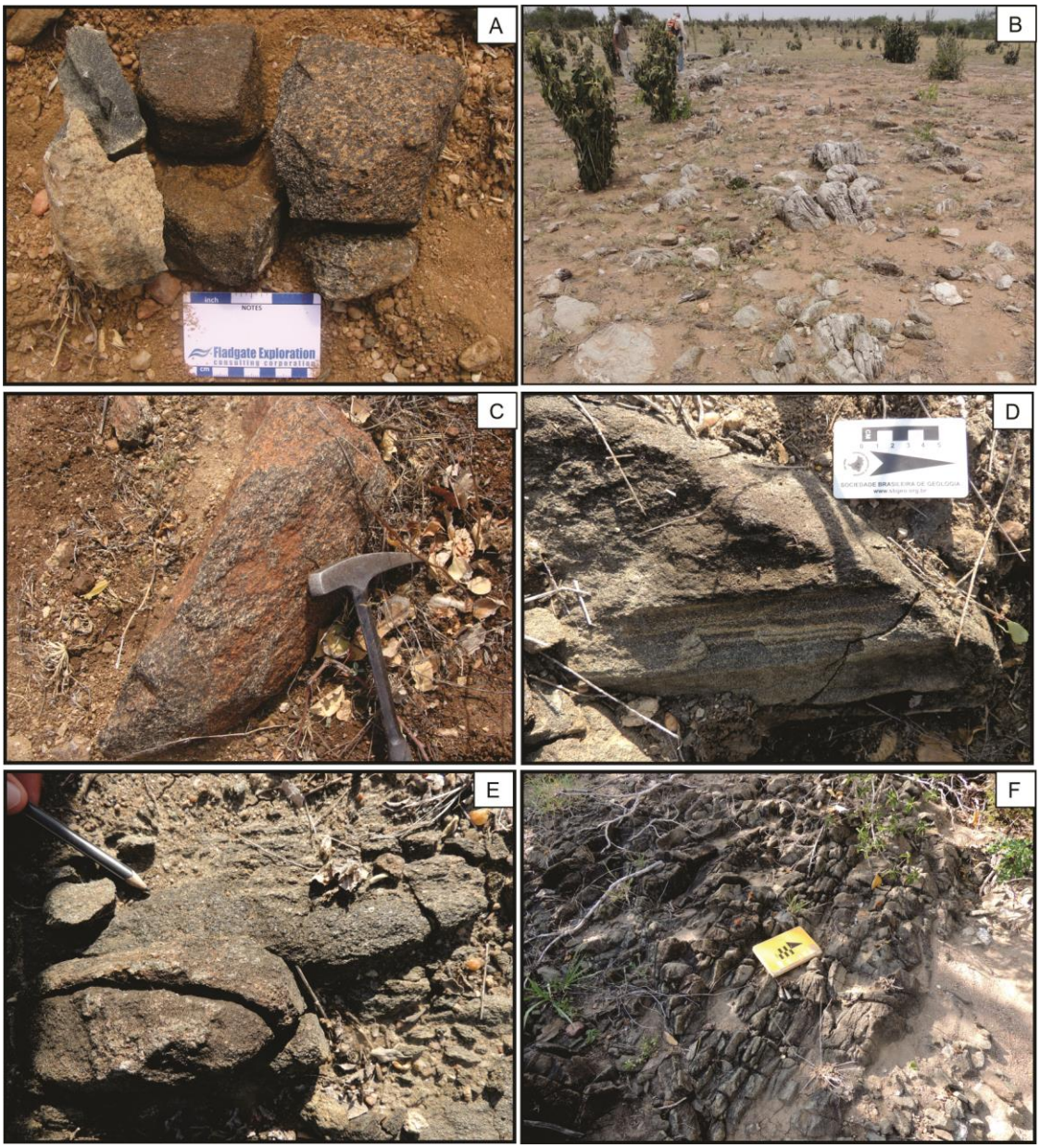

Figure 3: Field aspects of local geology. A. Outcrop of the calc-silicate of the TNIC dipping to N330°/75NE. B. Amphibolite outcrop from SJJS; C. Samples from the RMMUB, from left to right: serpentinite, pyroxenite, and gabbro. D. Pyroxenite from RMMUB with white plagioclase bands locally setting up a gabbro, possible igneous layering; E. Contact between dunite and pyroxenite from the RMMUB where no shear is observed, suggesting the igneous layering. F. Dunite from the RMMUB exhibiting cleavage fracture.

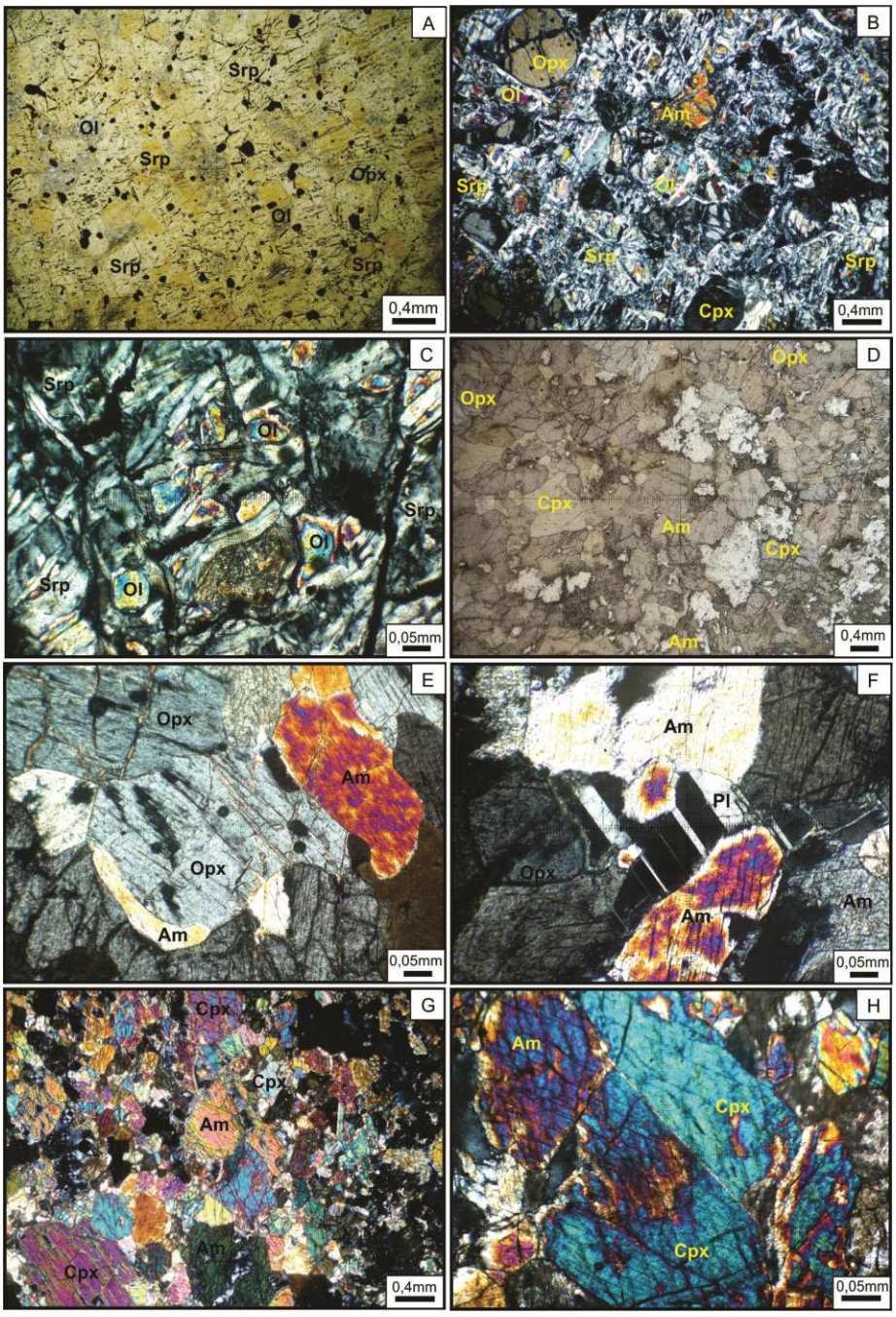

Figure 4: Petrographic aspects of the RMMUB. A. Note ~~Notice~~ that the relict outline of the olivine grains (Ol) altered to serpentine (Srp) retrometamorphic in addition to spinels (Spl); B. Orthopyroxene (Opx) and clinopyroxene (Cpx) relicts in a serpentinite matrix C. Mesh texture, showing relicts of Ol; D. Cumulate texture, having Opx and Cpx as *cumulus* minerals; and amphibole (Am) as a retrometamorphic mineral. E. Opx of the *cumulus* phase being altered at the edges to Am. F. Plagioclase occurring as *intercumulus* wrapped by Am of alteration; G. Cumulate texture with phenocrysts of Am and Cpx, note ~~notice~~ that the biggest deformation occurs in the metagabbro; H. Twinned Cpx altering to retrometamorphic Am in the metagrabbo.

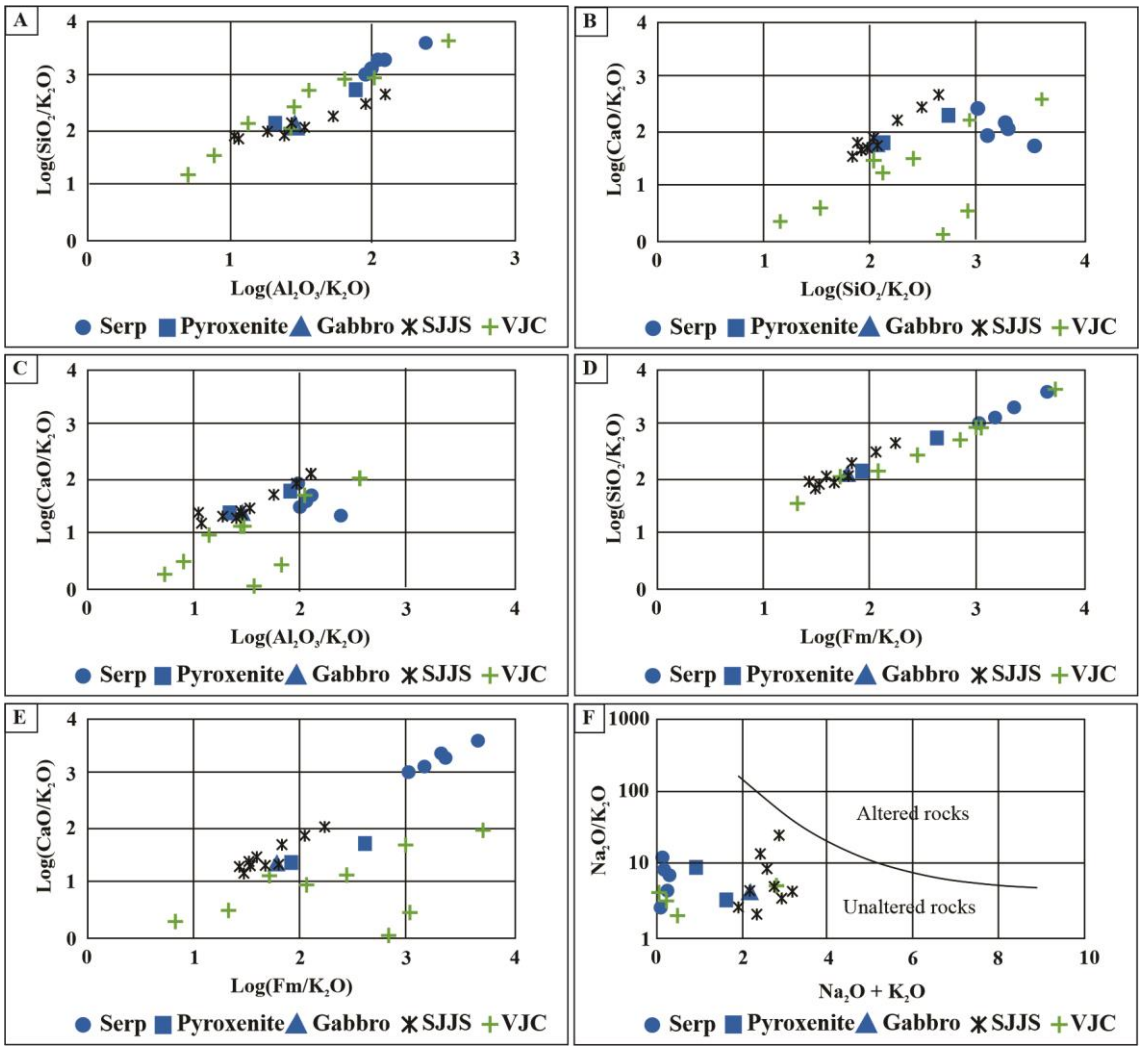

Figure 5: Charts used for identification of sample preservation proposed by Beswick, (1978) and Myashiro (1975). A-C. Molecular ratio diagrams proposed by Beswick, (1978). D. Diagram proposed by Myashiro (1975) indicating that the samples are preserved. The bibliographical data used were from 9 mafic-ultramafic rock samples from the SJJS (Teixeira, 1997); and 9 samples from the VJC (Lord et al. 2004).

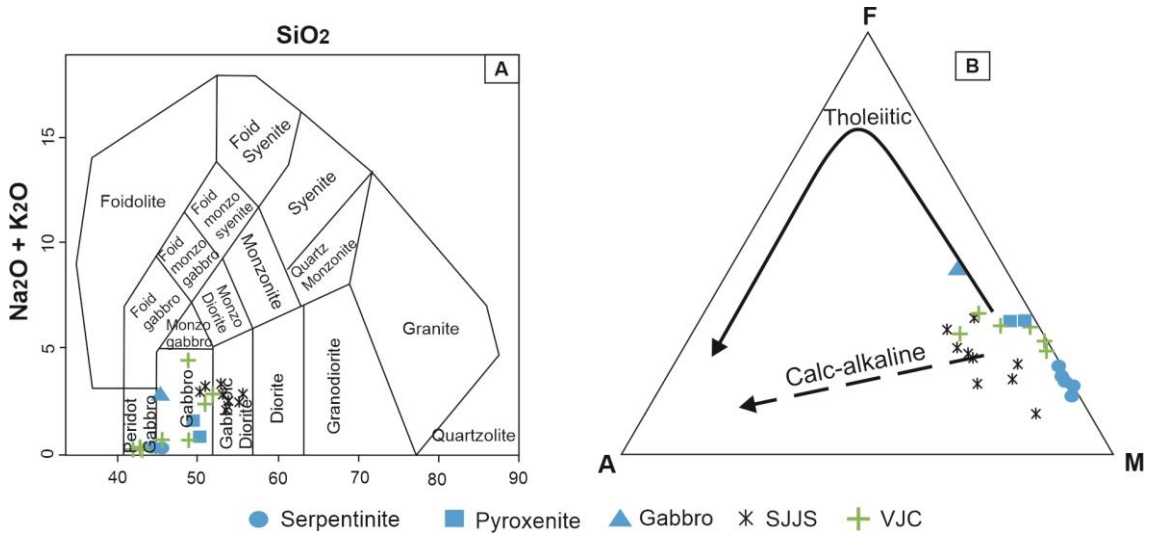

Figure 6: Classification Diagrams. A. Diagram proposed by Middlemost, naming the rocks from the RMMUB as peridotites and gabbros; (B) AFM Diagram, suggesting the similarity of the RMMUB with primitive magmas and showing a tholeiitic trend. The bibliographical data used were from 9 mafic-ultramafic rock samples from the SJJS (Teixeira, 1997); and 9 samples from the VJC (Lord et al. 2004).

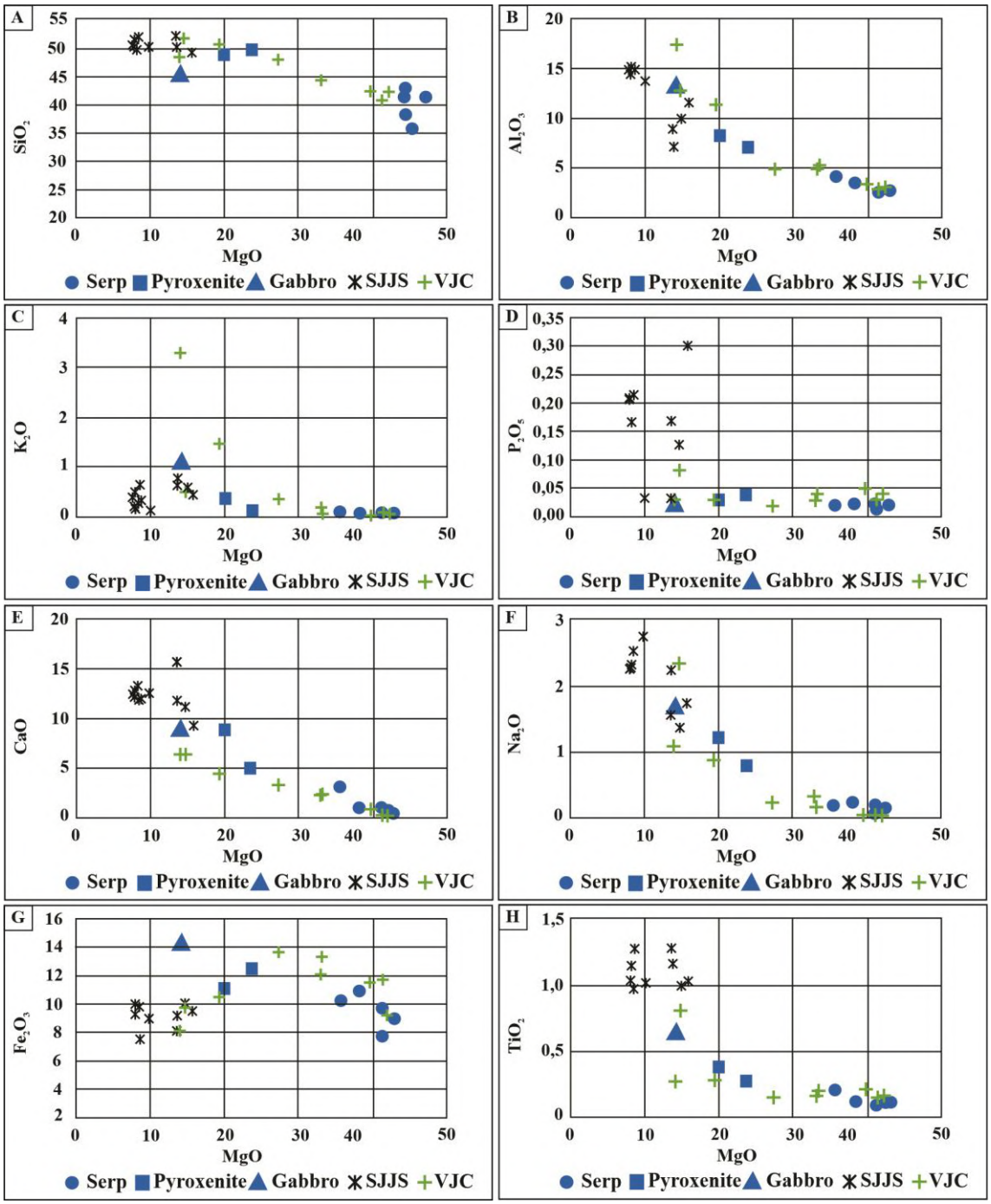

Figure 7: Diagrams of chemical variation of MgO versus major elements, samples from SJJS and VJC were plotted for comparison. The bibliographical data used came from 9 mafic-ultramafic rock samples from the SJJS (Teixeira, 1997), and 9 samples from the VJC (Lord et al. 2004).

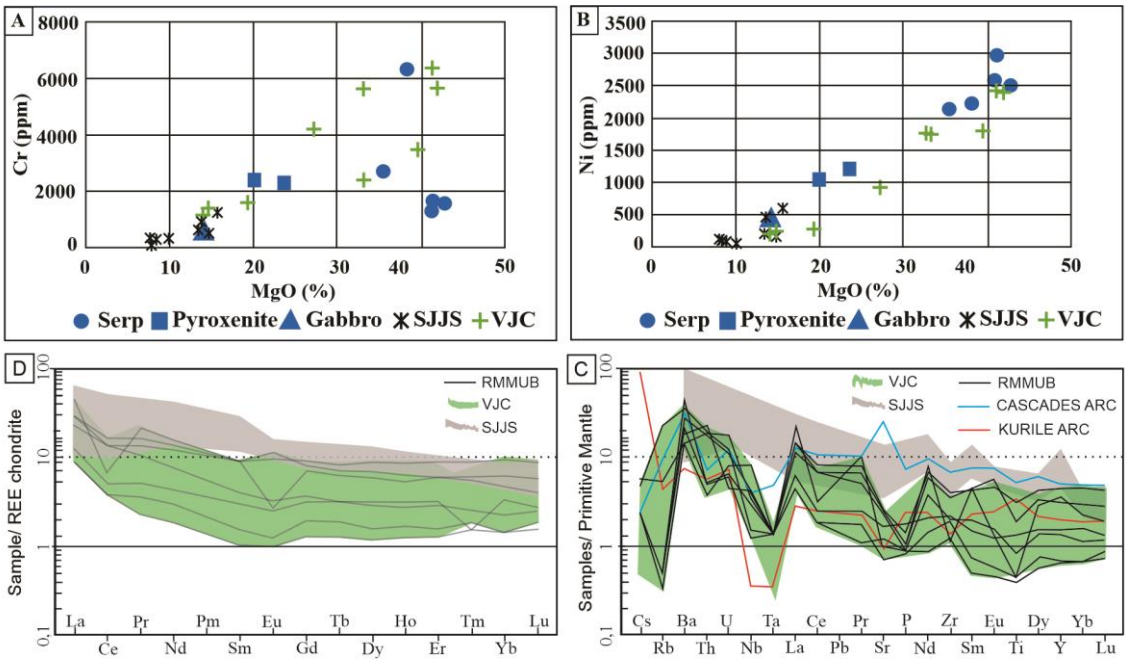

Figure 8: A Diagram of MgO versus Cr and the SJJS and VJC samples were also plotted for comparison. B. Diagrams of MgO versus Ni. C. Diagram with the Primitive Mantle as the normalizer, according to McDonough and Sun (1995) data from the Cascades (Barnes, 1992) and Kurila (Schmidt & Grunder, 2011) arc were also plotted. D. Diagram with the Chondrite as normalizer according to Boynton (1984). The bibliographical data used came from 9 mafic-ultramafic rock samples from the SJJS (Teixeira, 1997); and 11 samples from the VJC (Marques et al. 2003b).

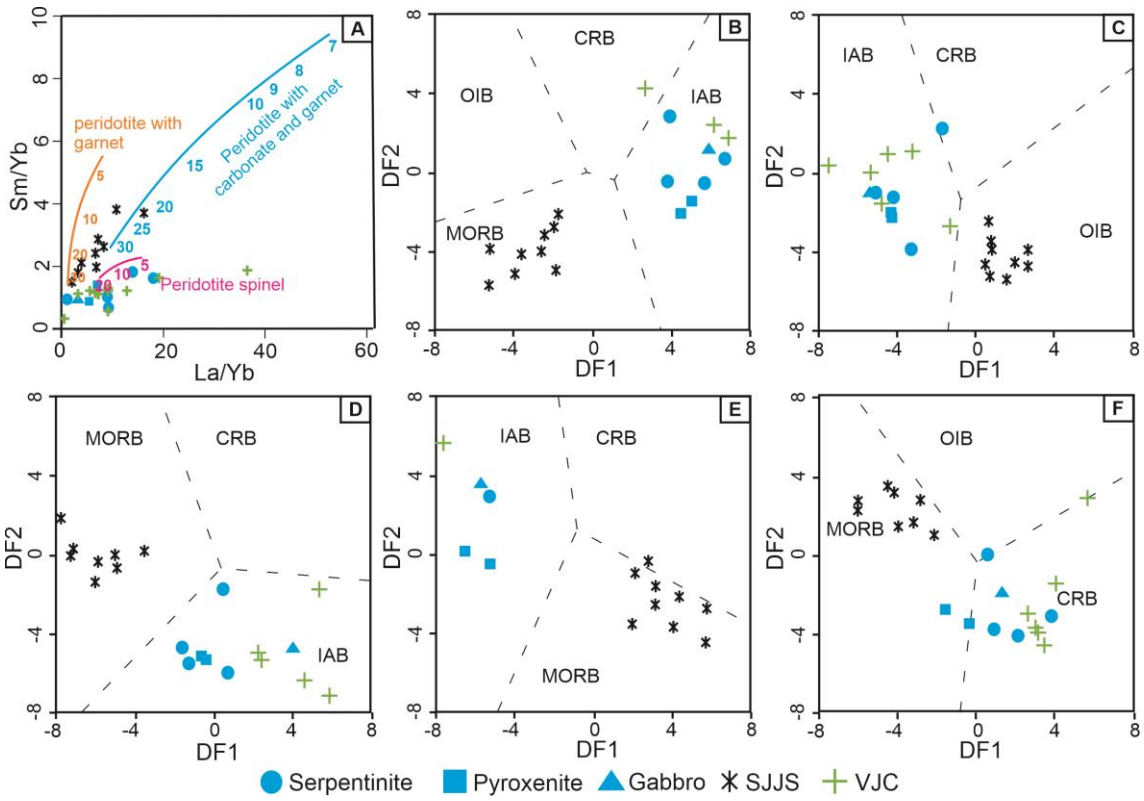

Figure 9. The tectonic ambiance and magmatic source diagrams. A. In the diagram of La/Yb versus Sm/Yb ratios for magmatic sources (Yu *et al*. 2015), the RMMUB and VJC samples are plotted near the Peridotite spinel field, while the SJJS is plotted between the field of peridotite with garnet and peridotite with carbonate and garnet. 8B-F. Diagrams proposed by Verma et al. (2006), for the study of basic-ultramafic rocks. It can be noticed that the RMMUB and VJC samples (circled in purple) are mostly plotted in the IAT field, while SJJS is plotted in the MORB field. The bibliographical data used came from 9 mafic-ultramafic rock samples from the SJJS (Teixeira, 1997); and 11 samples from the VJC (Marques et al. 2003b).