D-46 **Fe, Cu AND Mo MINERALIZATION IN THE MORAGAHAKANDA AREA**

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Detailed geological mapping in the proposed Moragahakanda reservoir area has indicated the possible presence of a deep seated sulphide mineralization. The above mentioned area falls in the vicinity of the eastern boundary of the Highland Group. The rocks are metasedimentary (pelitic, semi-pelitic and psmmatic) and metavolcanic (acid to ultrabasic) in nature. Among these are outcrops of a gossanous material which are related to an ultrabasic metavolcanic body. Rounded grains of sulphides and few slivers of molybdenite were observed in a matrix of an iron rich crust. XRF studies indicated 0.1-0.5% Cu and less considerable amounts of Mo, Co and Ni.

Hydrothermal degassing during granulite facies metamorphism of metal sulphide rich rocks can lead to mineralizations at higher levels in the crust. The presence of a deep crustal, structurally weak zone in the Moragahakanda area may increase the possibility of localizaiion of sulphide are bodies in this area.