Collins (1975) suggested that the Que River Volcanics formed an anticlinal axis and this is confirmed on the aerial photographs. It would appear that at the time of deposition of the Farrell Slate the Que River Volcanics may have formed a NNE-trending tectonic ridge.

The Farrell Slates are bound to the east by the northern extension of the Henty Fault. However the fault is largely obscured north of the Murchison River by Owen Conglomerate and Pleistocene glacial deposits. It is suggested that some of the fault movement may have been taken up along cleavage planes within the slates. Movement on the Henty Fault post-dates the Farrell Slates and movement was "west-block-up". This may also be a contributing factor which helps to explain the steep easterly dips and local overturning of the slates, suggesting they were dragged down into the fault.

(e) Mackintosh Volcanics (€mv) *

As mentioned above this is another sub-unit of Collins' (1975) undifferentiated central lava belt. They occur in the north of the study area and unconformably overlie the Que River Volcanics and interfinger with the lower Que River Slates. They appear to be disconformably overlain by the Mt. Black Volcanics. They are reported to be made up of tuffs, lavas and agglomerates (Abminco, pers. comm.). Little is known about the sequence because of poor access.

The Mackintosh Volcanics are seen on the aerial photographs to cropout as moderate to gently west-dipping ridges. The volcanic rocks exhibit a smooth surface texture indicating a low, dense vegetation cover, and they appear to be fairly resistant to erosion as they form a high NNE-trending ridge between the Murchison Highway, north of Tullah, and a point just southwest of Mt. Charter. There is some inconclusive photogeological evidence to suggest that this dominantly volcanic sequence may contain subordinate sedimentary horizons. Sedimentary horizons seen elsewhere in the Mt. Read Volcanics show up as long linear depressions on the aerial photographs.

* name proposed by Electrolytic Zinc