|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Locations** | **Sandstone %** | **Channel belt %** | **Isolated channel %** | **Floodplain %** | **Max, average, min channel belt thickness (m)** | **Max channel belt width (km)** | **Amalgamat-ion ratio (%)** | **Facies architecture description** | **Representative architecture panel**  **(yellow = channel, brown = floodplain)** |
| **Bullfrog** (proximal, outside the belt of U concentration) | 75 | 66.7 | 1.8 | 29.9 | 26 , 9.1, 1.8 | > 5 | 38 | Successions dominated by large scale amalgamated channel-belt deposits. Limited preservation of floodplain material, but when present it rarely extends the length of the outcrop. |  |
| **Atkinson Creek**  (medial, within the belt of U concentration) | 48 | 27.8 | 1.8 | 69.6 | 8, 4.5, 0.7 | 1.3 | 12 | Succession contains channel-belt deposits that are seperated by distinctive floodplain deposits that do extend the length of the outcrop. Channel-belt deposits intermittently amalgamate. |  |
| **Little Park**  (distal, outside the belt of U concentration) | 39 | 16.3 | 9.9 | 69.6 | 9.5, 3.8, 3.7 | 0.8 | 0 | Channel-belt deposits are largely absent, and isolated channel deposits become more frequent. Little to no amalgamation of channel deposits. |  |

Table S2. Sandstone, channel belt, isolated channel and floodplain percentages taken from Owen *et al*. (2015b) for proximal, medial and distal locations. Channel belt amalgamation was calculated by dividing the length of amalgamation along a sandstone body by total length of the sandstone body and multiplying by 100 to gain a percentage. Note the change in architecture from proximal to medial. Uranium is found to be concentrated in the heterolithic medial zone where channel belt deposits are separated by floodplain fines.