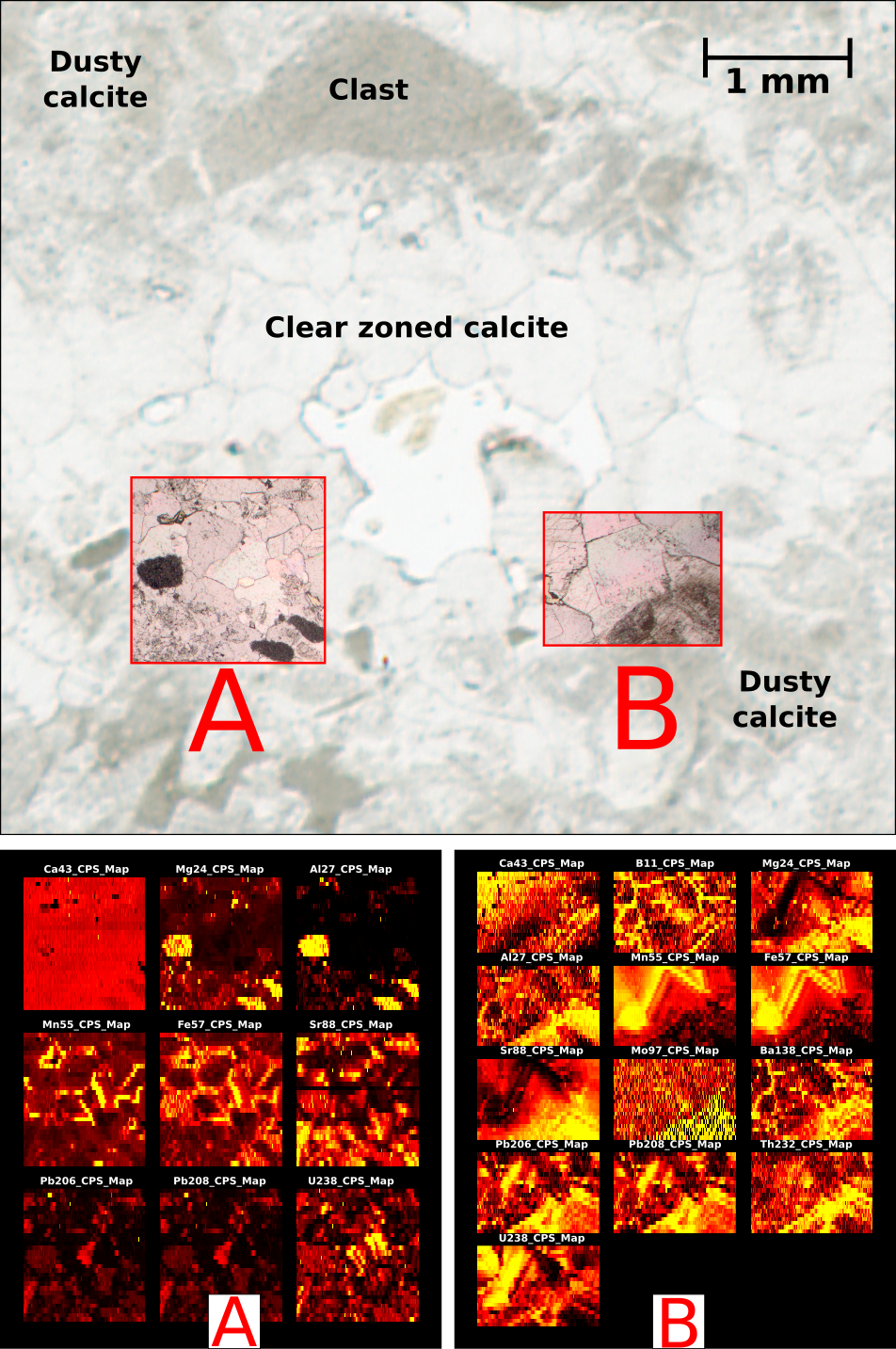
All lithologies are carbonaceous rocks. Compressive tension gashes inside sigmoidal deformation were sampled in the Vallée du Fournel location. In the Reotier location, boudinage veins are markers of significant flattening related to thinning of sedimentary units in compressive context. In Argentière location, compressive feature are expressed in an extrados quartz-calcite veins. Meter scale folds also experienced an important flattening related to nappe Westard transport.

Extensive and compressive structures were sampled in the Tête d’Oréac location. Estward of the Tête d’Oréac and southward of the Tournoux scarp, the Col de la Pousterle outcrop also represent the High-Durance Fault System (HDFS), en-echelon normal veins were sampled. The same nearly horizontal S0+S1 was measured. Conjugated fault are locally more expressed, but estward fault are also dominant here. En-echelon veins are vertical related to normal faults and exclusively composed of calcite. Tournoux and Ponteil scarp show larger meter scale cataclasite extensive structures with consistently Eastward dominant orientation.

*Table S1 : Location of each outcrop. Colors refers to the Fig. 2 in the linked article. Lithology and stratigraphy are based on field observations and 1/50 000 geological map.*

*Fig. S1. Map of numerous elements in cataclasite filling calcite showing variations between clasts, clear calcite and dusty calcite.*

Two elemental map of FP18-2B cataclasite calcite filling were acquired. In the B map 13 elements where monitored. The objective is to look at numerous elements to relate it with uranium content. The limit between clear calcite zoned crystals and dusty calcite is well marked in 55Mn, 57Fe and anticorreled to 88Sr. Observed pattern nearly correspond to the one visible in 238U map. For the A map, less elements have been monitored to maximize the recording time for each element and increase spacial accuracy.