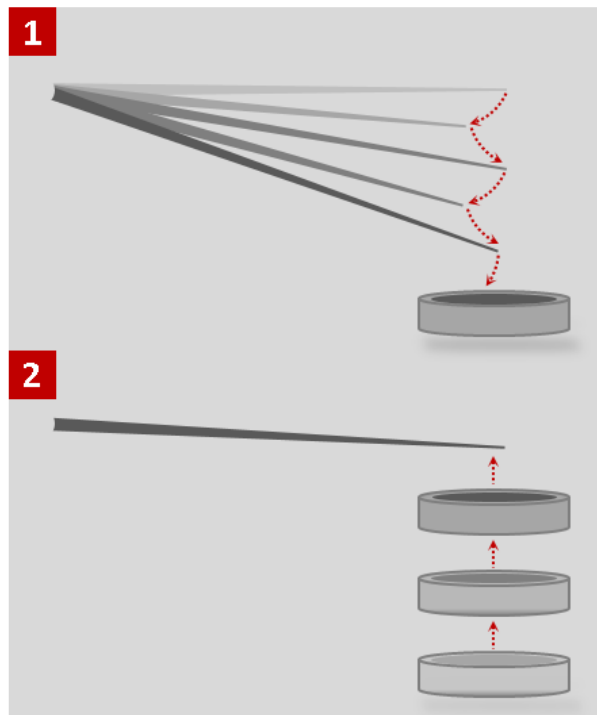
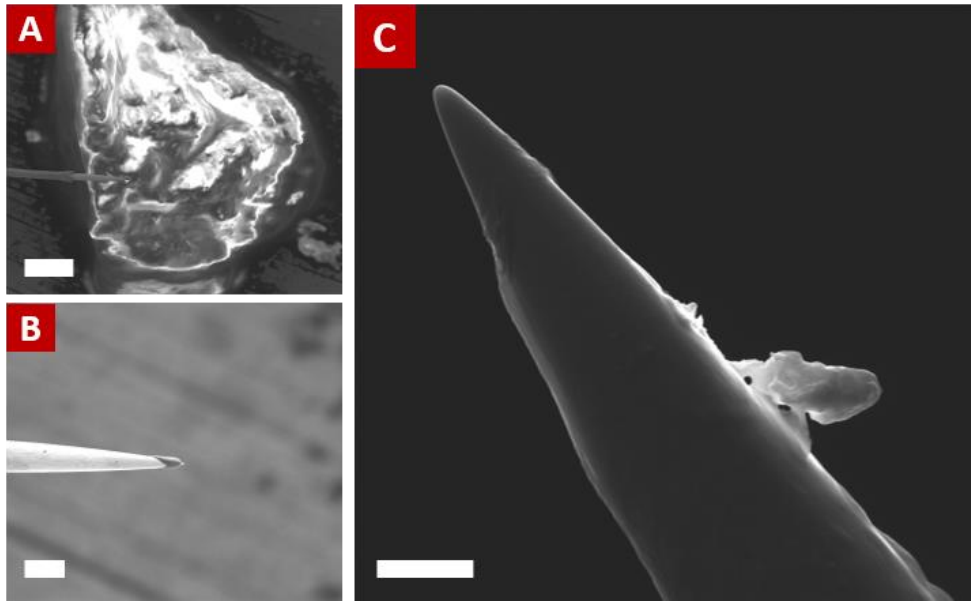


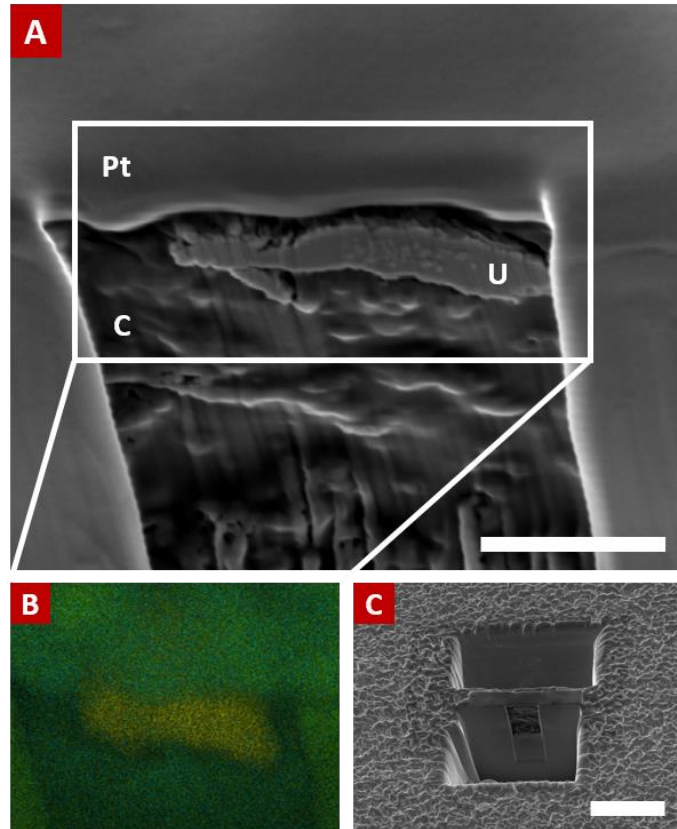
**Figure 1 (A - F).** SEM images showing uranium-containing particles under variable pressure conditions observed on the surfaces of moss and lichen material. Scale bars: 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Figure 2.** Sequence steps progressing the needle of the Kleindiek™ MM3-A Micromanipulator into contact with the sample via, (1) a saw-tooth motion lowering and subsequently extending the tip into eventual contact with the sample or (2) centring both the particle and needle under the electron-beam and raising the stage to the tip.



**Figure 3.** Steps detailing the removal of a particle from the containing bulk material, (A) application of SEMGlu™ to the top of a tungsten or glass needle, (B) progressive movement of needle into eventual contact with the particle, before increasing the beam-current to polymerise the adhesive to render the particle strongly attached to the end of the needle (C). Scale bars: 15  $\mu\text{m}$  (A), 2  $\mu\text{m}$  (B), 1  $\mu\text{m}$  (C).



**Figure 4.** (A) Gallium ion-beam section through particle D to reveal its internal structure with platinum protective strip, uranium particle and underlying carbon mount identified, (B) EDS mapping of the particle to confirm distribution of uranium throughout sample and (C) continued ion-beam cutting to remove sample for TEM analysis. Scale bars: 1  $\mu\text{m}$  (A and B), 5  $\mu\text{m}$  (C).