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IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF URANIUM PROVINCES

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Scale 1: 1 35 000 000

Kilometres 475 0 475 950 1,425 1,900 Kilometres

Mercator Projection: Central Meridian 10°

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World Distribution of Uranium Provinces. International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria. Cartographic assistance was provided to the IAEA by the Geological Survey of South Australia and the Saskatchewan Geological Survey.

Uranium Provinces generated and supplied by M. Bruce (Australia). Reviews were provided by G. Kreuzer (Australia) and F. Bierlein (Australia).

Deposit data derived from the IAEA UDEPO (http://infcis.iaea.org/UDEPO/About.cshtml) database. The map is a companion to INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY, Descriptive Uranium Deposit and Mineral System Models, IAEA, Vienna (2020). Map data are current as of January 2017.

Geology was derived from Generalized Geology of the World, by L.B. Chorlton, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 5529, 2007 under Open Government Licence – Canada (http://open.canada.ca/en/open-government-licence-canada).

Province Type

- Intrusive (Int)
- Granite-related (Gran)
- Polymetallic Fe oxide breccia complex (PBx)
- Volcanic-related (Volc)
- Metasomatite (Mso)
- Metamorphite (Met)
- Proterozoic unconformity (Unc)
- Collapse breccia pipe (CBx)
- Sandstone (Sst)
- Paleo-quartz-pebble conglomerate (PQPC)
- Surficial (Surf)
- Lignite-coal (Lig Co)
- Carbonate (Carb)
- Phosphate (Pho)
- Black shale (BSh)

Uranium Mineralization

- Uranium deposit
- Uranium occurrence

Map Legend

- Capital cities
- Country boundary

Lithology

- Metamorphic rocks
- Intrusive rocks
- Sedimentary and volcanic rocks
- Sedimentary rocks
- Tectonized rocks
- Volcanic and intrusive rocks
- Volcanic rocks

Era

- Holocene and Recent ice cap
- Cenozoic
- Mesozoic
- Palaeozoic
- Neoproterozoic
- Mesoproterozoic
- Palaeoproterozoic
- Proterozoic (undifferentiated)
- Archaean and Proterozoic

For the purposes of this map, a uranium province is defined on the basis of known mineralization, economically extractable or not, and the limits of the locally permissive geology that allows for the formation of a particular deposit type. Thus, outside of the limits of a province, there is negligible chance of that deposit type occurring in the near vicinity, except where a geologically distinct adjacent uranium province occurs, defined by its own mineralization. Mineralization is defined using deposits from the IAEA Uranium Deposit database (UDEPO) and a compilation of global uranium occurrences. It should be noted that uranium provinces are three-dimensional, and the geology shown is surficial geology, so extrapolation of permissive geology in the subsurface may not coincide with mineralization or provinces shown projected to surface. The 379 generalized provinces shown are not exhaustive or accurate below continental or national scale and depend on accuracy of the input geology and mineralization datasets, which may vary across national boundaries. No political boundaries are implied. The statistical resource characteristics shown are approximate only and can change with further exploration or conversion of occurrences to resources subsequent to the data cut-off date of August 2020. In the digital version of this map, querying capabilities are available as described in https://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat/using/geospatial-pdfs.html.