



General information

Lithostrat. unit	MEILE MBR (INFORMAL)
NPDID lithostrat. unit	103
Level	MEMBER
Lithostrat. unit, parent	HEIMDAL FM

Description



Meile Member (informal)

Name

Meile was a son of the Norse god Odin. Little is told about him except that he was one of 3 messengers from the gods to save Balder from Hel (hell in Norse mythology).

Well reference section

Norwegian well [15/9-11](#) from 2526 m to 2386 m, coordinates N 58°24'02.53", E 01°53'41.79" ([Fig 5.51](#)).

Thickness

The Meile Member is 140 m thick in the reference well. It has a relatively constant thickness.

Lithology

The Meile Member consists of clean, well-sorted sandstones, which are very fine to fine grained, friable to hard, and clear to white.

Basal stratotype

The lower boundary of the Meile Member is defined by the transition from the marly claystones of the [Våle Formation](#). The gamma and sonic logs change from an erratic pattern in the [Våle Formation](#) to a smooth pattern with low gamma-ray readings when passing into the Meile Member ([Fig 5.57](#)). Where the [Våle Formation](#) is absent the Meile Member rests directly on the calcareous deposits of the chalk facies of the [Shetland Group](#). This boundary is characterised by upward increasing gamma-ray readings and decreasing velocity ([Fig 5.51](#)).

Characteristics of the upper boundary

The upper boundary is identified by a transition from clean sandstones into the shales of the [Lista Formation](#). On the logs the upper boundary is seen as an increase in gamma-ray values and a change to a more erratic log pattern on both gamma and sonic logs ([Fig 5.51](#)).

Distribution

The Meile Member is found in a narrow belt extending north-northeastwards from the eastern part of quadrant 15. Its approximate distribution on the Norwegian continental shelf is shown in ([Fig 5.47](#)).

Age

Paleocene.

Depositional environment

The clean sandstones of the Meile Member may have been derived by winnowing of the [Heimdal Formation](#) sands by submarine currents acting along highs. The formation can also be interpreted in terms of high-density turbidites which source from well-sorted shelf sand.

Remarks

The Meile Member has earlier informally been referred to as the "Gamma sand on Sleipner". The Meile Member is defined informally.

Source

Isaksen, D. and Tonstad, K. (eds.) 1989: A revised Cretaceous and Tertiary lithostratigraphic nomenclature for the Norwegian North Sea. NPD-Bulletin No. 5, 59 pp.



Wellbores penetrating

Wellbore name	Wellbore completion date	Top depth [m]	Bottom depth [m]
16/1-3	27.09.1982	2423	2458
16/1-7	28.05.2004	2327	2400

Wellbores with cores

Wellbore name	Wellbore completion date	Core length [m]
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