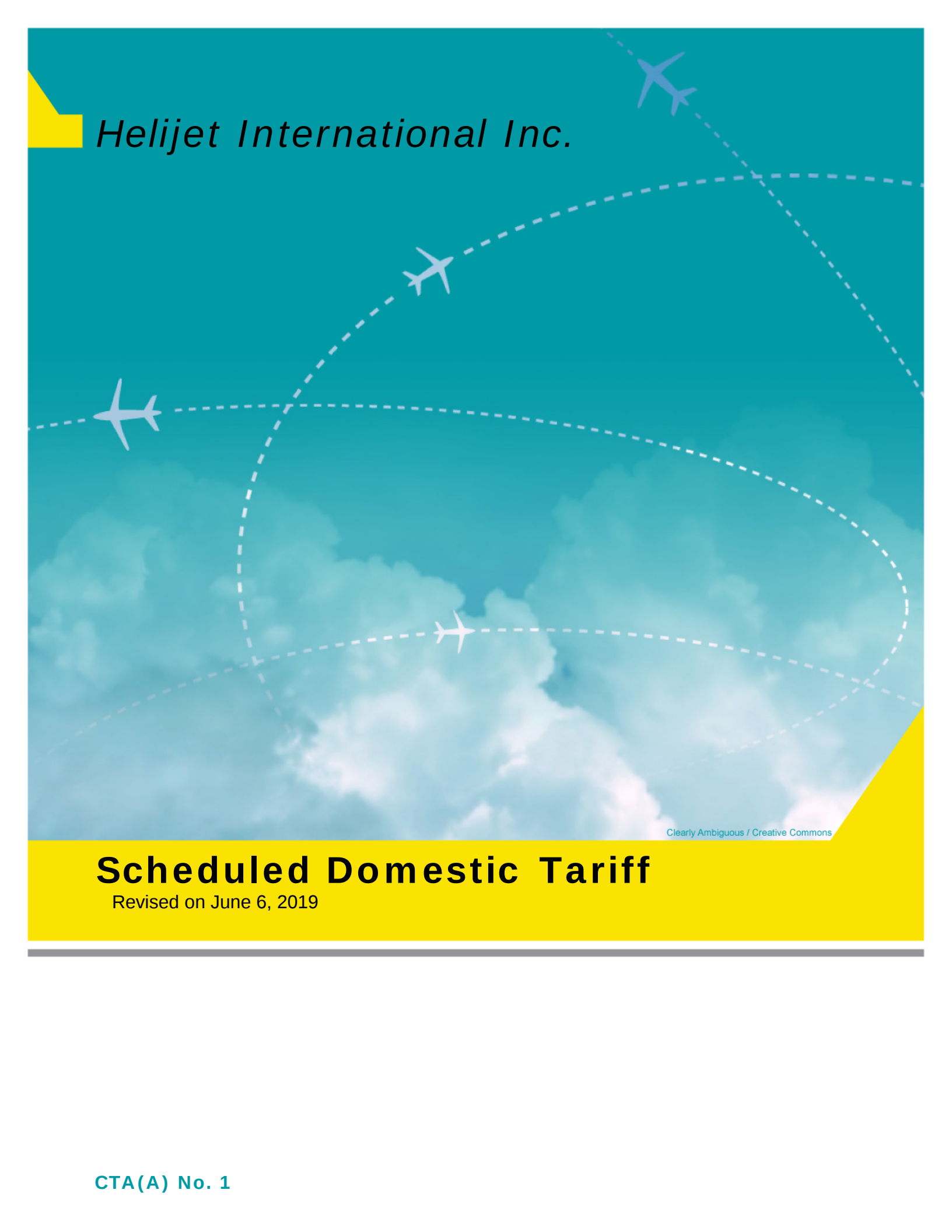




Helijet International Inc.

Scheduled Domestic Tariff

Revised on June 6, 2019

CTA(A) No. 1

Tariff Containing Rules Applicable to Scheduled Services for the Transportation of Passengers and their Baggage Between **Points in Canada**

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Part I



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General Tariff Information

Part I – General Tariff Information

Explanation of Abbreviations, Reference Marks and Symbols

\$	Dollar(s)
(C)	Denotes Change which results in neither increases or decreases
(I)	Denotes Increase
(N)	Denotes Addition
(R)	Denotes Reduction
(X)	Denotes Cancellation
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States (Department of Transportation)
CAD	Canadian Dollar(s)
CTA	Canadian Transportation Agency
EU	European Union
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
N/A	Not Applicable
No	Number
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
USD	United States Dollar(s)

Rule 1: Definitions

“Affected Flight” means the flight involved in a schedule irregularity.

“Alternate Transportation” means another flight (or flights) on the services of the same carrier or a flight (or flights) on the services of another carrier.

“Baggage” means any good that is necessary or appropriate for the wear, use, comfort, or convenience of the passenger for the purpose of the trip. Unless otherwise specified, it shall include both checked and unchecked baggage of the passenger.

“Baggage Identification Tag” means a document issued by the carrier solely for identification of checked baggage, part of which is given to the passenger as a receipt for the passenger’s checked baggage and the remaining part is attached by the carrier onto a particular piece of the passenger’s checked baggage.

“Bankers’ Buying Rate of Exchange or Bankers’ Selling Rate of Exchange” means:

- In Canada, the unit rate published in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* Friday edition each week, as the foreign exchange mid market rate in Canadian funds. When a national holiday falls on Friday, the rates quoted on the previous business day will be used. These rates will be applicable from Monday of the following week up to and including the following Sunday.
- In the United States, the rate published each Tuesday in the *Wall Street Journal* under the heading Foreign Exchange. This rate will be applicable from Wednesday of each week up to and including the Tuesday of the following week. When a national holiday falls on a Monday, foreign exchange rates do not appear in the Tuesday edition of the *Wall Street Journal*. In such exceptional cases, the previous week’s rates are used through Wednesday instead of Tuesday, and the Wednesday edition of the *Wall Street Journal* will be used for the period Thursday through Tuesday of the following week.
- In other countries, the rate at which a bank will purchase a given amount of foreign currency in exchange for one unit or units of the national currency of the country in which the exchange transaction takes place for the purpose of the transfer of funds through banking channels i.e., other than transactions in bank notes, travellers checks, and similar banking instruments.

“Boarding Area” means the point where the passenger’s flight coupons are lifted and kept by the carrier or the point where the carrier examines the passenger’s boarding pass prior to the passenger being permitted on the aircraft.

“Boarding Pass” includes either a paper document or an electronic document issued by the carrier to the passenger and serves as a record that the passenger has checked in for their flight and, when it shows a seat assignment, it permits a passenger to board a particular flight.

“Boarding Time Deadline” is the time limit specified by the carrier by which the passenger must be present at the designated boarding area of their flight.

“Canada” means the ten provinces of Canada, the Yukon Territory, the Districts and Islands comprising the Northwest Territories of Canada and Nunavut.

“Carrier” means Helijet International Inc

“Checked Baggage” means baggage of which the carrier takes sole custody and for which the carrier issues a baggage identification tag.

“Check-in Deadline” is the time limit specified by the carrier by which the passenger must have completed check-in formalities and received a boarding pass.

“Circle Trip” means any trip conducted in a continuous and circuitous route where the point of origin is also the ultimate destination but is not a round trip because it involves more than one stopover.

“Code-share” refers to a marketing arrangement in which two or more airlines i.e. marketing carrier(s) sell seats using their own airline code on a flight that one of them operates (i.e. the operating carrier).

“Comparable Air Transportation” is similar transportation provided by the carrier at no extra cost to the passenger in lieu of the passenger’s original flight reservations.

“Convention” means the Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air, [signed at Warsaw, 12 October 1929](#), or that convention as amended by the Hague protocol, 1955, or the [Montreal Convention](#) signed in Montreal on 28 May, 1999 whichever may be applicable to carriage hereunder.

“Conjunction Ticket” means a ticket issued to a passenger concurrently with another ticket(s) which together constitute a single contract of carriage.

“Destination” means the ultimate stopping place according to the contract of carriage, as shown on the ticket. In round trip itineraries, the destination and the origin are the same.

“Domestic Transportation” means air transportation between points in Canada, from and to the same point in Canada or between Canada and a point outside Canada that is not in the territory of another country.

“European Union (EU)” means any one of the sovereign nation states that have acceded to the EU. In accordance with Article 299(2) of the Treaty Establishing the EU, this tariff also applies to overseas departments, namely Guadeloupe, French Guyana, Martinique, Reunion Island, the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands.

“Flight Coupon” means that portion of the ticket which is either held electronically in the carrier’s database or on paper when a paper ticket is issued to a passenger. It indicates the particular points between which the passenger is entitled to transportation.

“Force Majeure” means any unforeseeable circumstances beyond the carrier’s control, the consequences of which could not have been avoided even if all due care had been

exercised including, but without limitation, meteorological and geological conditions, acts of God, strikes, riots, civil commotions, embargoes, wars, hostilities, disturbances, unsettled international conditions, shortage of fuel or facilities, or labour disputes, either actual, threatened or reported.

“Immediate Family” means spouse, parents and grandparents, children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, mother in law and father in law, brothers in law and sisters in law, daughters in law and sons in law. Adopted and step members are also included in immediate family.

“International Transportation” means air transportation between Canada and a point in the territory of another country.

“Involuntary Refunds” means a refund of an unused ticket or portion thereof or an unused miscellaneous charges order required as a result of the carrier cancelling a flight, failing to operate a flight according to schedule, failing to stop at a point to which the passenger is destined or is ticketed to stop over, or causing the passenger to miss a connecting flight, being unable to provide previously confirmed space, substituting a different type of equipment or class of service or where, because of safety or legal requirements or the condition or conduct of the passenger, carriage is refused.

“Itinerary/Receipt” means a travel document or documents the carrier or its agent issues to the passenger travelling on a ticket. The itinerary/receipt contains the passenger’s name, flight information and notices relevant for the journey. This document is to be retained by the passenger during the entire journey.

“Minor” means a person who has not reached his/her 12th birthday on the date that travel commences.

“Miscellaneous Charges Order (MCO)” is a document which may be used as a future travel voucher valid for 1 year from the date of issuance. This document may also, for instance, be issued for residual value of a ticket, collection of miscellaneous charges, refundable balances or compensation provided in the case of a denied boarding situation.

“Normal Fare” means the highest priced fare established for a first, business or economy class service during the period of applicability.

“Open Jaw Trip” means any trip comprising of two separate fare components with a surface break.

“Open-date Ticket” means a ticket issued to a passenger without the passenger having specified or made a decision concerning the date of travel. Travel is subject to a specific flight being selected to travel on, an actual reservation for space being confirmed in the carrier’s reservation system, a boarding pass being issued and the passenger meeting all carrier-imposed restrictions.

“Origin” means the initial starting place of the journey as shown on the ticket.

“Overbooking/Oversold” is the result of selling more seats than the available number of seats on a flight.

“Passenger” means any person, except members of the crew, carried or to be carried in an aircraft with the consent of the carrier pursuant to a valid contract of carriage.

“Person with a Disability” includes any person who, by virtue of a locomotor, sensory, intellectual, or other impairment, or a mental health condition, requires services or assistance beyond those normally offered by the carrier to meet their disability-related needs.

“Personal information” means information about an identifiable individual, but does not include the name, title or business address or telephone number of an employee of an organization.

“Reservation” is a record, either in paper form or in electronic form, of the accommodation held by a passenger on a given flight. The reservation would specify the date and times of travel, flight number and the class of service to be provided the passenger.

“Routing” establishes the possible points via which travel may take place for a specific fare.

“Schedule Irregularities” means the following:

- a) Delays in the scheduled departure or arrival of the carrier’s flight resulting in the passenger missing his/her onward connecting flight(s) or any other delay or interruption in the scheduled operation of the carrier’s flight, or;
- b) Cancellation of flight, or omission of a scheduled stop, or;
- c) Substitution of aircraft or of a different class of service, or;
- d) Schedule changes which require rerouting of a passenger at departure time of his or her original flight.

“Self-reliant” means that a person does not require services related to a disability beyond that normally provided by the carrier, or beyond that which applicable rules or regulations require the carrier to provide.

“Service Animal” means an animal that is required by a person with a disability for assistance and is certified, in writing, as having been trained by a professional service animal institution to assist a person with a disability and which is properly harnessed in accordance with standards established by a professional service animal institution.

“Special Drawing Rights (SDR)” is a unit of account of the International Monetary Fund.

“Special Fare” means any fare other than a Normal Fare.

“Stopover” is a deliberate interruption of a journey initiated by the passenger and agreed to in advance by the carrier at a point between the place of departure and the

place of destination. The deliberate interruption must be for a purpose other than changing aircraft.

“Tariff” means a schedule of fares, rates, charges or terms and conditions of carriage applicable to the provision of an air service and other incidental services.

“Ticket” means either a paper or electronic document issued by or on behalf of the carrier which includes the passenger’s flight coupons. The ticket serves as evidence of payment of air fare and constitutes for the passenger proof of their contract of carriage. It also has detailed information to ensure proper processing and handling. In instances where a ticket exists as an electronic document, the carrier issues to the passenger, as proof of purchase, an itinerary/receipt.

“Traffic” means any persons or goods that are transported by air.

“Transfer Point” means any point at which the passenger transfers between aircraft.

“Unchecked Baggage” means any baggage (carry-on) accompanying the passenger other than checked baggage.

“United States of America” or the **“United States”** or the **“U.S.A.”** means the area comprising the 48 contiguous Federated States, The Federal District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Midway and Wake Islands.

“Voluntary Refunds” means a refund of an unused or partially used ticket or an unused miscellaneous charges order (MCO) for reasons other than those mentioned under the definition of an involuntary refund.

“Voucher” means a monetary credit provided either in paper or electronic format to a passenger that may be used toward future travel services or the provision of incidental services such as meals, ground transportation, and hotel accommodation.

Rule 5: Application of Tariff

(A) General

1. This Tariff is applicable to the transportation of passengers and their accompanying baggage using aircraft operated by Helijet International Inc.
2. With the approval of the Agency, the carrier may enter into code-share agreements with other air carriers whereby it will market, as its own, flights operated by those other carriers. In such cases, this tariff is applicable to the transportation of passengers and their baggage on all flights operated by other carriers yet marketed and sold as Helijet International Inc.
3. **Applicable to transportation originating in Canada and the U.S.A.:**

Air transportation will be subject to the rules, rates, fares and charges published or referred to in this tariff in effect on the date which the ticket is issued.
4. Unless the fare rule governing a specific fare basis code applicable to the transportation purchased by the passenger states otherwise, the general rules contained in this tariff will apply.
5. The content of this tariff constitutes the contract between the carrier and the passenger. Should there be a conflict between this tariff and any other document issued or posted by the carrier, this tariff will prevail.
6. No agent, employee or representative of the carrier has the authority to alter, modify or waive any provisions of this tariff.
7. The carrier's rules, regulations and conditions of carriage as found in this tariff are subject to change without notice only when required by applicable laws, government regulations, orders and requirements.
8. The carrier will be responsible for the furnishing of transportation only over its own services, including those services offered via code-share arrangements where the flight is operated by another carrier. However, when the carrier issues a ticket, baggage check, or make any other arrangements for transportation over the services of any other carrier (whether or not such transportation is part of a through service), the carrier acts only as agent for such other carrier and the tariff of that other carrier will apply. Helijet International Inc. will assume no responsibility for the acts or omissions of such other carrier.

(B) Gratuitous Carriage

Except for the provisions of the Convention, the carrier reserves the right to exclude the application of all or any part of this tariff with respect to gratuitous carriage as stated in this tariff.

(C) Passenger Recourse

Any compensation offered to passengers is found in this tariff and is subject to applicable government regulations.

In the case of dispute with the air carrier, passengers should, as the first recourse, try to resolve any problem by dealing directly with the carrier. If the passenger has attempted to resolve a complaint with the carrier and is still not satisfied, the passenger may take the matter to either the Canadian Transportation Agency or the appropriate court, as the passenger prefers.

Rule 7: Protection of Personal Information

(A) Accountability

The carrier is responsible for personal information under its control.

The carrier uses contractual means to ensure that the passenger's personal information is afforded protection whenever a third party service provider is used to perform services on the carrier's behalf, including, without limitation, services relating to information technology, data processing and storage, research, marketing, conducting surveys and customer relations. In some cases, these third party service providers may be located outside Canada and may be required to disclose information to government authorities in those countries.

Should the passenger have any questions regarding the carrier's policy with respect to the protection of personal information or concerns with respect to the carrier's handling of personal information, the carrier may be contacted at: (604) 231-3511

(B) Identifying Purpose of Collection

When a passenger purchases an airline ticket or makes a flight booking, or when a third party does so on the passenger's behalf, the carrier will require that certain personal information related to the passenger be provided to complete the transaction. This may include the passenger's name, gender, address, e-mail address, telephone number, and information related to the passenger's form of payment. This information is required to identify the passenger, in order to contact the passenger, and to complete the purchasing process.

Information required by Government Authorities

There may be situations in which a carrier is required by government authorities to collect, use or disclose personal information about a passenger, without the passenger's knowledge or consent. Information that carriers are required to collect by government authorities, as a result of the passenger's boarding location and destination, may include: the passenger's full name; date of birth; citizenship; gender; passport number and country of issuance; visa number; permanent resident card number; the means by which the passenger paid for his or her flight; details as to how it was booked; and any other personal information collected by the carrier as set out in this policy or as required by such government authority.

Information collected for Additional Services or Marketing and Related Purposes

When a carrier is requested to provide additional services, for example, the provision of special meals, oxygen or stretcher services, accommodation for passengers with disabilities or to oversee the travel of unaccompanied minors, etc. the carrier may collect additional personal information not otherwise required.

Personal information collected from passengers may also be used for marketing and related purposes.

(C) Consent

The carrier will collect, use and disclose personal information about the passenger with the passenger's knowledge and consent, unless otherwise required or allowed by law. Prior to collecting personal information, the carrier will identify the purposes for doing so and limit the collection, use and disclosure of personal information to those purposes.

Generally, the carrier will collect personal information from the passenger, and use it and disclose it with consent received from the passenger or from someone on the passenger's behalf.

If the carrier identifies a new purpose for using or disclosing the passenger's personal information, unless otherwise required by law, the carrier will contact the passenger to obtain his or her consent for the new use or disclosure and the carrier may use the passenger's contact information, including the passenger's e-mail address, to do so.

Passengers can give consent in many ways. For example:

- (a) an application form may be used to seek consent, collect information, and inform the passenger of the use that will be made of the information. By completing and signing the form, the passenger is giving consent to the collection and the specified uses of the information;
- (b) a checkoff box may be used to allow the passenger to request that their name and address not be given to third parties. A passenger who does

not check the box is assumed to consent to the transfer of their information to third parties;

- (c) consent to the carrier may be given orally when information is collected over the telephone; or
- (d) consent to the carrier may be given at the time that passengers use a product or service.

There may be certain circumstances where personal information can be collected, used, or disclosed without the knowledge and consent of the passenger. For example, legal, medical, or security reasons may make it impossible or impractical to seek consent. When information is being collected for the detection and prevention of fraud or for law enforcement, seeking the consent of the passenger might defeat the purpose of collecting the information. Seeking consent may be impossible or inappropriate when the passenger is a minor, seriously ill, or has a mental health condition.

Withdrawal of Consent

A passenger may withdraw consent at any time, subject to legal or contractual restrictions and reasonable notice. The carrier will inform the passenger of the implications of such withdrawal.

Third Party Bookings and Changes to Bookings

If a third party, including a family member, friend, or work colleague, seeks to make a booking on a passenger's behalf, that third party may be asked to provide the carrier with the same personal information that the carrier would normally collect from the passenger directly in order to complete the transaction. Unless and until the carrier is advised otherwise, the carrier considers that such a third party has the passenger's consent and authorization to provide the carrier with the passenger's personal information and make bookings (and changes thereto) on the passenger's behalf in accordance with the carrier's privacy policy set out in this tariff. Please note that the collection, use and disclosure of the passenger's personal information by a third party is subject to the passenger's dealings with the third party and any applicable privacy policies and practices the third party may have.

If a third party who has booked the passenger's current flight or other travel service or who otherwise has the passenger's full name and booking reference, contacts the carrier and seeks information on the passenger's booking or wishes to make changes to it, the carrier will disclose the passenger's booking information. The carrier will also allow such third party to make changes to the passenger's booking as the carrier will conclude that the passenger has given the third party his or her consent to do so. If the passenger does not want a third party to be able to obtain information on or make changes to the passenger's booking, the passenger should not share the passenger's booking reference with the third party.

(D) Limiting Collection

The carrier will limit the collection of personal information to that which is necessary to fulfill the purposes for which it was identified by the carrier.

Passengers who do not wish to be contacted about special offers or for marketing, research, and survey purposes or any other reason not directly linked to the provision of purchased services on a specific flight, should advise the carrier of their preference at the time of booking.

(E) Limiting Use, Disclosure and Retention

The knowledge and consent of the passenger are required for the collection, use, or disclosure of personal information. If the carrier uses personal information for a new purpose, the carrier must document it, inform the passenger and obtain the passenger's consent once again.

The carrier will not use or disclose the passenger's personal information for purposes other than those for which it was collected without the passenger's consent or as required by law. The passenger should understand that all carriers are required by security laws in several countries to give border control agencies access to passenger data. Accordingly, any information the carrier holds about a passenger and his or her travel arrangements may be disclosed to the appropriate authorities of any country on the passenger's itinerary.

Passenger information is retained for as long as necessary to fulfill the purposes for which it was collected or as required by law. Afterward, the information is destroyed, erased or made anonymous.

(F) Accuracy

Personal information will be as accurate, complete, and up-to-date as is necessary for the purposes for which it is to be used.

The carrier will provide the means to ensure that a passenger can update his/her personal information when necessary to do so.

(G) Safeguards

Personal information will be protected by the carrier through security safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of the information.

(H) Openness

The carrier will make readily available to a passenger specific information about its policies and practices relating to the management of personal information.

Note to carrier: Pursuant to PIPEDA, a passenger shall be able to acquire the carrier's policies and practices relating to the management of personal information. This information shall be made available in a form that is generally understandable and shall be accessible by the passenger without unreasonable effort. The carrier can include the contact information identified under paragraph 7 (I) below.

(I) Individual Access

Upon request, a passenger will be informed of the existence, use and disclosure of his or her personal information and will be given access to that information. The passenger will be able to challenge the accuracy and completeness of the information and have it amended as appropriate. Any request must be submitted via the following contact:

Reservations: 1-800-665-4354

All requests will require no more than 30 days to process.

(J) Challenging Compliance

A passenger will be able to inquire or complain to the carrier about its compliance with its practices relating to the management of personal information. Inquiries or complaints may be sent to the designated individual(s) accountable for the carrier's compliance at the following address:

Vice President – Commercial & Business Programs

5911 Heliport Road South,

Richmond, BC, V7B1B5

Part II



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Before Departure

Part II – Before Departure

Rule 10: Application of Fares and Charges

(A) General

Applicable fares are those published by or on behalf of the carrier or, if not published, constructed in accordance with the carrier's tariff.

Fares and charges will apply only to air transportation between the points named on the ticket. Ground transfer services, unless otherwise specified in Rule 85, Ground Transfer Services, will be arranged by the passenger and at his/her own expense and are not subject to the terms of this tariff.

(B) Fares in Effect

1. Subject to government requirements and this tariff:

- (a) **Applicable to transportation within Canada**

The applicable fare is the fare in effect on the date which the ticket is issued.

No increase in fares and charges will be collected or more restrictive conditions of carriage (including those related to baggage) applied in the event that an increase in fares and charges occurs or more restrictive conditions are imposed between the date of ticket issuance and the date of travel, provided:

- (i) The ticket is issued with confirmed reservations from a point of origin in Canada at fares and charges applicable on the date of ticket issuance for the date of commencement of travel; and,
 - (ii) The confirmed ticketed reservations are not changed at the passenger's request. Should the passenger request a change to the ticketed reservations then the passenger will be obliged to pay the difference in the fares or be subject to the more restrictive conditions imposed as a result of the change; and
 - (iii) Sale occurs and the ticket is issued in Canada.

If, after a ticket has been issued, a decrease in fares and charges applicable to the transportation covered by the ticket becomes effective, no refund in whole or in part of the original fare will be permitted unless otherwise specified in the applicable fare rule associated with the fare.

- (b) **Applicable to all other transportation not outlined in 1.(a) above:**

The applicable fare is the fare in effect on the date of commencement of the carriage as indicated for the first flight segment of a ticket.

If, after a ticket has been issued and before any portion of the ticket has been used, an increase or decrease in the fares or charges applicable to the transportation covered by the tickets becomes effective, the full amount of such increase or decrease will be collected from, or refunded to, the passenger as the case may be.

When the amount collected is not the applicable fare, the difference shall be paid by the passenger or, as the case may be, refunded by the carrier, in accordance with this tariff.

(C) Routing

1. Unless otherwise provided in the carrier's tariff, fares apply only to their associated routing. If there is more than one routing associated with a fare, the passenger, prior to their ticket being issued, may specify the routing they prefer. If no routing is specified, the carrier may determine the routing. (*See Rule 50, Routings*)
2. Where a fare is purchased from point of origin to the point where return travel commences, and that fare is less than a fare to an intermediate point enroute, the fare charged must be increased to at least the minimum fare applicable to any higher cost intermediate points.

(D) Taxes and Charges

Any tax or charge imposed by government or other authority, or by the operator of an heliport, in respect of a passenger or the use by a passenger of any services or facilities will be in addition to the published fares and charges and will be payable by the passenger, except as otherwise provided in the carrier's tariff. (*See Rule 15, Taxes*)

(E) Currency of Fares

1. All fares and charges are stated in Canadian dollars for travel commencing in Canada.

Rule 15: Taxes

(A) General

1. Taxes imposed by governments are payable by the passenger and are included in the published fare.
2. At the time of the ticket purchase, the passenger will be advised by the carrier of all the taxes appearing on the ticket.
3. Taxes will be shown separately on the ticket.
4. The conditions under which taxes are imposed, collected or refunded are established by the taxing authority (domestic or foreign) and in all cases will be respected. As a result, the carrier will either collect new or higher amounts or refund all or a portion of the tax paid based on the conditions imposed by the taxing authority.

Rule 20: Methods of Payment

(A) General

The following is a list of payment options accepted by the carrier for the payment of tickets and services offered by the carrier:

1. Cash in currencies acceptable to the carrier.
2. Major Credit Cards.
3. Bank debit card, where facilities permit.
4. Vouchers.
5. Redeemable travel points or travel miles if applicable.
6. Helijet International Issued (Heli-Dollars).
7. Helijet International Issued Gift Cards.

Rule 25: Currency of Payment

(A) General

1. Currency provisions are subject to government regulations and applicable foreign exchange regulations.
2. When travel commences in Canada, payment for tickets will be in Canadian dollars at the Canadian dollar fare, or its equivalent in other currencies converted to Canadian dollars at the Bankers' Buying Rate of Exchange.

Rule 30: Classes of Service

Pursuant to the types of aircraft we fly, there is no differentiation of classes of service. All seats are one class, there are no seat assignments.

Rule 35: Capacity Limitations

(A) General

1. A reservation for space on a given flight is valid only when the availability and allocation of that space is confirmed by the carrier and the passenger has paid the appropriate fare and a ticket has been issued for that space.
2. On any given flight, the carrier may limit the number of passengers carried at any given fare. All fares will not necessarily be available on all flights. The number of seats which the carrier shall make available on a given flight will be determined by the carrier's best judgment as to the anticipated total number of passengers on each flight.

Rule 40: Reservations

Note: In the case of code-share, the rules applicable to a passenger's transportation, and that of their baggage, are those of the carrier identified on the passenger's ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Helijet International does not currently code-share with any carrier.)**

(A) General

1. A reservation for space on a given flight is valid when the availability and allocation of the space is entered into the carrier's reservation system and a confirmation number/code is obtained which authenticates the reservation.

2. The carrier will only issue a ticket against a valid reservation. Subject to payment or other satisfactory arrangement and passenger compliance with the check-in time limits set out in paragraph (F) below, a ticket will be issued to the passenger by the carrier or agent of the carrier indicating that the passenger is holding confirmed space for the flight(s) shown on the ticket. The ticket will only apply between the points named on the ticket and the flight coupons that are presented.
3. A passenger who is holding an unused open-date ticket or a portion of that ticket for onward travel, or who wishes to change his or her their reservation for another date, will not be entitled to any preferential right to secure a new reservation.

(B) Seat Assignment

1. The carrier does not guarantee the assignment of any particular space on the aircraft.

(C) Cancellation of Reservations

The carrier will cancel reservations of any passenger:

1. To comply with any government regulations; or,
2. To comply with any government request for emergency transportation; or,
3. Due to force majeure, or
4. When the passenger has failed to meet check-in requirements set out in paragraph (F) below.

If a carrier does cancel a passenger's reservation due to (C)1., 2. or 3. the passenger may take advantage of the provisions found in Rule 100, Passenger Rights (Per Flight Rights Canada).

(D) Passenger's Responsibility

The passenger must arrive at the heliport with sufficient time to complete check-in and if required, government formalities, security clearance and the departure process, while meeting the time limits detailed in (F) below. Flights will not be delayed for passengers who have not completed any of these pre-boarding requirements. The carrier will not be liable for loss or expense due to the passenger's failure to comply with this provision.

(E) Failure to Occupy Seat

If the passenger does not occupy space which has been reserved by/for him/her and the carrier is not notified of the cancellation of such reservation up to and until the

scheduled departure of that particular flight, the carrier will cancel all continuing or return reservations held by the passenger and will not be liable for doing so other than to refund the passenger's ticket in accordance with the applicable fare rule and Rule 125(C), Voluntary Refunds.

(F) Check-in Time Limits

Travel	Recommended check-in time*	Check-in/baggage drop-off deadline**	Boarding gate deadline***
Within Canada	20 minutes	20 minutes	10 minutes

Note: In the case of code-share, passengers are advised that the reservations rules applicable to their transportation are those of the carrier identified on your ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Helijet International does not currently code-share with any carrier.)**

Note: Any passengers with a disability requiring Helijet International to assist in processing and boarding the passenger, should allow an additional 30 minutes over the above stated times.

***Recommended check-in time:** To ensure that the passenger has plenty of time to check in, drop off checked baggage and complete any other required procedure, the above table sets out how much in advance of the flight's departure time the passenger should check in.

****Check-in and baggage drop-off deadline:** The passenger must have checked in, obtained their boarding pass and **checked all baggage** at the baggage drop-off counter before the check-in deadline for their flight.

*****Boarding gate deadline:** The passenger must be available for boarding at the boarding gate by the boarding gate deadline.

If the passenger fails to meet the time limits specified in the above chart, the carrier may reassign any pre-reserved seat and/or cancel the reservation of the passenger and the carrier may not be able to transport the passenger's baggage. The carrier is not liable to the passenger for loss or expense due to the passenger's failure to comply with this provision.

Note: It is recommended that the passenger provide the carrier with a point of contact (e-mail address and/or telephone numbers) in case the carrier must communicate with the passenger prior to his/her departure or at any point during the passenger's itinerary. A carrier has an obligation to make a reasonable effort to inform its passengers of any delays or schedule changes. (See Rule 90(B)4.)

Rule 45: Stopovers

(Note: This rule currently not applicable as Helijet International does not currently offer flights with multiple segments.)

(A) General

Stopovers will be permitted under the following conditions:

- (a) Stopovers must be arranged with the carrier in advance and specified on the ticket.
- (b) Specific fare rules may not permit stopovers or limit the number of stopovers allowed or there may be an additional charge for stopovers based on the fare purchased by the passenger. Refer to the rule applicable to the fare in question for further information.
- (c) If a portion of a journey is travelled by surface transportation, a stopover will be deemed to have taken place for such transportation.
- (d) **For travel within Canada:** A deliberate interruption of a journey for more than 4 hours will constitute a stopover.

Rule 50: Routings

(Note: This Rule currently not applicable as Helijet International currently only offers non-stop point-to-point services.)

(A) Application

- 1. A routing is applicable only to the fares which are specifically associated with it.
- 2. A routing may be travelled via any or all of the cities named in the routing diagram, unless otherwise restricted.
- 3. All or part of the applicable routing may result in non-stop travel.
- 4. An intermediate point(s) specified along the routing may be omitted.
- 5. All routings are applicable in either direction, unless otherwise restricted.
- 6. For those routings permitting choice of carrier for carriage between the same points, only one of those carriers may be used.
- 7. Where no carrier is indicated between two points, travel is limited to Helijet International Inc.

8. If more than one routing is applicable via the same fare, the passenger, prior to the issuance of the ticket, may specify the routing. If no routing is specified by the passenger, the carrier will determine the routing.

Rule 54: Interline Baggage Acceptance

(Note: This Rule currently not applicable as Helijet International does not Interline with any other carrier.)

Definitions

"Airline Designator Code"

an identification code comprised of two-characters which is used for commercial and traffic purposes such as reservations, schedules, timetables, ticketing, tariffs and heliport display systems. Airline designators are assigned by IATA. When this code appears on a ticket, it reflects the carrier that is marketing the flight, which might be different from the carrier operating the flight.

"Baggage Rules"

the conditions associated with the acceptance of baggage, services incidental to the transportation of baggage, allowances and all related charges. For example, baggage rules may address the following topics:

- The maximum weight and dimensions of passenger bags, if applicable, both checked and unchecked;
- The number of checked and unchecked passenger bags that can be transported and the applicable charges;
- Excess and oversized baggage charges;
- Charges related to check-in, collection and delivery of checked baggage;
- Acceptance and charges related to special items, e.g. surf boards, pets, bicycles, etc;
- Baggage provisions related to prohibited or unacceptable items, including embargoes;
- Terms or conditions that would alter or impact the baggage allowances and charges applicable to passengers (e.g. frequent flyer status, early check-in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card); and,
- Other rules governing treatment of baggage at stopover points, including passengers subject to special baggage allowances or charges, etc.

"Down Line Carrier"

any carrier, other than the selecting carrier, who is identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket.

"Interline agreement"

an agreement between two or more carriers to co-ordinate the transportation of passengers and their baggage from the flight of one air carrier to the flight of another air carrier (through to the next point of stopover).

"Interline itinerary"

all flights reflected on a single ticket involving multiple air carriers. Only travel on a single ticket is subject to the Agency's approach provided the origin or the ultimate ticketed destination is a point in Canada.

"Interline travel"

travel involving multiple air carriers listed on a single ticket that is purchased via a single transaction.

"Marketing Carrier"

the carrier that sells flights under its code.

"Most Significant Carrier (MSC)"

is determined by a methodology, established by IATA (Resolution 302) (see Appendix XX), which establishes, for each portion of a passenger's itinerary where baggage is checked through to a new stopover point, which carrier will be performing the most significant part of the service. For travelers under the Resolution 302 system, the baggage rules of the MSC will apply. For complex itineraries involving multiple checked baggage points, there may be more than one MSC, resulting in the application of differing baggage rules through an itinerary.

"Most Significant Carrier (MSC) – IATA Resolution 302 as conditioned by the Agency"

in this instance, the MSC is determined by applying IATA Resolution 302 methodology as conditioned by the Agency. The Agency's reservation has stipulated that only a single set of baggage rules may apply to any given interline itinerary. The aim of the Agency's reservation is to allow the selecting carrier to use the MSC methodology to determine which carrier's baggage rules apply to an international interline itinerary to or from Canada, while reinforcing the role of tariffs in the determination of which carrier's rules apply.

"Operating Carrier"

the carrier that operates the actual flight.

"Participating Carrier(s)"

includes both the selecting carrier and down line carriers who have been identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket.

"Selected Carrier"

the carrier whose baggage rules apply to the entire interline itinerary.

"Selecting Carrier"

the carrier whose designator code is identified on the first flight segment of the passenger's ticket at the beginning of an interline itinerary issued on a single ticket whose origin or ultimate destination is in Canada.

"Single ticket"

a document that permits travel from origin to destination. It may include interline/code-share and intra-line segments. It may also include end-to-end combinations (i.e., stand alone fares that can be bought separately but combined together to form one price).

"Summary page at the end of an online purchase"

a page on a carrier's Web site which summarizes the details of a ticket purchase transaction just after the passenger has agreed to purchase the ticket from the carrier and has provided a form of payment.

"Ultimate ticketed destination"

In situations where a passenger's origin is a non-Canadian point and the itinerary includes at least one stop in Canada, as well as at least one stop outside of Canada. If the stop in Canada is the farthest checked point and the stop is more than 24 hours, the Agency would consider the ultimate ticketed destination to be Canada.

(A) Applicability

This rule is applicable to all interline itineraries issued on a single ticket whose origin or ultimate ticketed destination is in Canada.

It establishes how the carrier will determine which carrier's baggage rules apply to any passenger's entire interline itinerary.

(B) General

For the purposes of interline baggage acceptance:

- i. the carrier whose designator code is identified on the first segment of the passenger's interline ticket will be known as the selecting carrier.

- ii. any carrier who is identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket will be known as a participating carrier.

(C) Baggage Rule Determination by Selecting Carrier

Checked Baggage

The selecting carrier will:

- a) Select and apply its own baggage rules as set out in its tariff to the entire interline itinerary.

OR

- b) Select the Most Significant Carrier, as determined by IATA Resolution 302 and conditioned by the Canadian Transportation Agency, in order for that carrier's baggage rules, as established in its tariff, to apply to the entire interline itinerary.

The carrier identified by means of a) or b) will be known as the selected carrier.

Carry-On Baggage

Each operating carrier's carry-on baggage allowances will apply to each flight segment in an interline itinerary. Notwithstanding, the carry-on baggage charges that will apply to the entire interline itinerary will be those of the selected carrier.

(D) Baggage Rule Application by Participating Carrier

Where the carrier is not the selected carrier on an interline itinerary but is a participating carrier that is providing transportation to the passenger based on the ticket issued, the carrier will apply as its own the baggage rules of the selected carrier throughout the interline itinerary.

(E) Disclosure of Baggage Rules

Summary Page at the end of an Online Purchase and E-Ticket Disclosure

1. For baggage rules provisions related to a passenger's 1st and 2nd checked bag and the passenger's carry-on baggage (i.e., the passenger's "standard" baggage allowance), when the carrier sells and issues a ticket for an interline itinerary, it will disclose to the passenger on any summary page at the end of an online purchase and on the passenger's itinerary/receipt and e-ticket at the time of ticketing the baggage information relevant to the passenger itinerary as set out in

paragraph 2. below. The disclosed information will reflect the baggage rules of the selected carrier.

2. The carrier will disclose the following information:
 - a) name of the carrier whose baggage rules apply;
 - b) passenger's free baggage allowance and/or applicable fees;
 - c) size and weight limits of the bags, if applicable;
 - d) terms or conditions that would alter or impact a passenger's standard baggage allowances and charges (e.g. frequent flyer status, early check-in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card);
 - e) existence of any embargoes that may be applicable to the passenger's itinerary; and,
 - f) application of baggage allowances and charges (i.e., whether they are applied once per direction or if they are applicable at each stopover point).
3. The carrier will provide this information in text format on the passenger's e-ticket confirmation. Any fee information provided for carry-on bags and the first and second checked bag will be expressed as specific charges (i.e., not a range).

Web site Disclosure

The carrier will disclose on its Web site, in a convenient and prominent location, a complete and comprehensive summary of all of the carrier's own baggage rules, including information concerning:

- a) The maximum weight and dimensions of passenger bags, if applicable, both checked and unchecked;
- b) The number of checked and unchecked passenger bags that can be transported and the applicable charges;
- c) Excess and oversized baggage charges;
- d) Charges related to check in, collection and delivery of checked baggage;
- e) Acceptance and charges related to special items, e.g. surf boards, pets, bicycles, etc.;
- f) Baggage provisions related to prohibited or unacceptable items, including embargoes;

- g) Terms or conditions that would alter or impact the baggage allowances and charges applicable to passengers (e.g. frequent flyer status, early check in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card); and,
- h) Other rules governing treatment of baggage at stopover points, including passengers subject to special baggage allowances or charges, etc.

Rule 55: Baggage Acceptance

(A) Applicability

This rule applies to intraline (online) transportation of baggage and interline transportation of baggage where the carrier is selected to apply its own baggage rules to an entire interline itinerary.

(B) General Conditions of Acceptance of Checked and Unchecked Baggage

The carrier will accept for transportation as baggage, any good that is necessary or appropriate for the wear, use, comfort, or convenience of the passenger for the purpose of the trip, subject to the following:

1. Checked Baggage

- a) Once the carrier takes possession of the passenger's checked baggage, the carrier will issue a baggage identification tag for each piece of checked baggage. A portion of this tag will be provided to the passenger and each bag will be affixed with the corresponding remaining portion of the tag.
- b) Checked baggage will be carried on the same aircraft as the passenger unless the baggage is delayed or the carrier decides that it is impractical to carry the baggage on the same aircraft. In case of delay, the carrier will take necessary steps to inform the passenger on the status of the baggage, ensure the passenger has their incidentals covered or an overnight kit is provided as practicable and arrange to deliver the baggage to the passenger as soon as possible unless applicable laws require the presence of the passenger for customs clearance.

Note: This provision does not apply to aids for persons with disabilities.

See Rule 70(E) and 71(F)

2. Unchecked Baggage (Carry-on baggage)

(Note: Due to the specific aircraft Helijet International operates, Carry-on baggage is not permitted.)

- a) Unchecked baggage must be within the carrier's size and weight limits to be taken onboard the aircraft.
- b) Unchecked baggage must fit under the seat located in front of the passenger or in the enclosed storage compartment in the passenger cabin of the aircraft.

Note: This provision does not apply to aids for persons with disabilities.

See Rule 70(E) and 71(F).

- c) Objects which are not suitable for carriage as checked baggage (e.g. delicate musical instruments) will only be accepted for transportation in the passenger cabin of the aircraft if advance notice is given to the carrier and the carrier agrees to carry the object. The passenger will pay the appropriate fare for the seat the object is occupying. Passengers should contact the carrier or review its Web site for more information about which objects are not suitable for carriage as checked baggage and will only be accepted for transportation in the passenger cabin of the aircraft upon prior agreement with the carrier.

(C) Free Baggage Allowance

The passenger is entitled to carry free of charge checked baggage as specified and subject to the conditions and limitations set out in the charts below:

Checked baggage

Type of Service	Maximum Number of Bags Permitted	Weight Per Bag	Dimension Per Bag
All Classes	One	50 Lbs.	N/A

Note: In the case of code-share, passengers are advised that the baggage rules applicable to their transportation are those of the carrier identified on your ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Not applicable.)**

Unchecked baggage (carry-on baggage)

(Note: As above, not applicable)

Type of Service	Maximum Number of Bags Permitted	Weight Per Bag	Dimension Per Bag
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- a) If a passenger exceeds the maximum number of bags permitted and/or the maximum weight allowed for each bag or the maximum dimensions permitted for each checked or carried on bag, the passenger will be subject to the excess baggage charges set out in the chart in paragraph (E).

Note: This provision does not apply to aids for persons with disabilities. (See Rule 70(E) and 71(F))

- b) The passenger's name and point of contact must appear on the baggage. It is recommended that the name and point of contact also be included inside the baggage.

(D) Collection and Delivery of Baggage

1. The passenger has the right to retrieve his or her baggage without delay.
2. Only the passenger who was given a baggage identification tag when the carrier took possession of the baggage is entitled to accept delivery of the baggage.
3. If the passenger claiming the checked baggage is unable to produce his/her portion of the baggage identification tag and identify the baggage by means of its baggage identification tag, the carrier must receive satisfactory proof that the baggage belongs to the passenger in question before delivering the baggage to the passenger.
4. Acceptance of the baggage without complaint, within the time limits stipulated in Rule 125(D) or Rule 126(C), by the passenger in possession of the baggage identification tag is evidence that the carrier delivered the baggage in good condition and in accordance with this tariff.

(E) Excess Baggage

Any baggage in excess of the maximum free baggage allowance will be accepted subject to space / weight availability and may be assessed an excess baggage charge as established by the carrier from time to time. The charge for the excess baggage is payable prior to departure at the point of check-in.

Note: This provision does not apply to aids for persons with disabilities. (See Rule 70(E) and 71(F))

Excess Baggage

Type of Service	Overweight/ Oversize	Charge Per Piece
N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: In the case of code-share, passengers are advised that the baggage rules applicable to their transportation are those of the carrier identified on your ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Not currently applicable.)**

(F) Excess Value Declaration Charge

Note:(Not applicable at this time.)

The passenger may declare a value in excess of the applicable liability limits for the checked baggage and pay any excess value charges to the carrier prior to departure at the point of check-in at the rate \$0CAD per \$0 CAD of excess valuation to a maximum of \$0 CAD of excess valuation.

Note: This provision does not apply to aids for persons with disabilities.

(See Rule 70(E) and 71(F))

(G) Items Unacceptable as Baggage

The following items are unacceptable as baggage and will not be transported by the carrier:

1. Items which are forbidden to be carried by the applicable laws, regulations, or orders of any country to be over.
2. Items which are likely to endanger the aircraft or persons or property on board the aircraft. These unacceptable items are specified in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) *Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air* and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) *Dangerous Goods Regulations*.
3. Items, which in the carrier's opinion, are unsuitable for carriage because of their weight, size or character, for example, fragile or perishable items.
4. Live animals except as provided in Rule 75, Acceptance of Animals (Service Animals and Pets).
5. Firearms and ammunition other than for hunting or sporting purposes are prohibited from carriage as baggage. Firearms and ammunition for hunting and sporting purposes will be accepted as checked baggage provided the firearms

are not loaded, the safety catch is in the “on” position and the firearms are suitably packed. The carriage of ammunition is subject to the ICAO and IATA regulations mentioned in 2. above.

6. Weapons such as antique firearms, swords, knives and other similar items may be accepted as checked baggage at the carrier's discretion, provided they are suitably packed.
7. The passenger shall not include in the checked baggage fragile or perishable items, money, jewellery, precious metals, silverware, negotiable papers, securities or other valuables, business documents, samples, passports and other identification documents.

(H) Right to Refuse Carriage of Baggage

1. The carrier will refuse to carry as checked baggage any bag that the carrier has discovered to contain any unacceptable item mentioned in (G) above and when the passenger fails to provide the carrier with prior notice that they wish to carry such an item in their baggage.
2. The carrier will, at its sole discretion, refuse to carry any baggage because of its size, shape, weight or character.
3. Unless advance arrangements have been made with the carrier, the carrier may carry on later flights baggage which is in excess of the free baggage allowance.
4. The carrier will refuse to carry checked baggage if it determines that the baggage has not been properly and securely packed in suitable suitcases or containers.

Note: This provision does not apply to aids for persons with disabilities.

See Rule 70(E) and 71(F)

(I) Right of Search

The carrier may request the passenger to permit a search to be conducted of his/her person and baggage. The carrier may search baggage in the passenger's absence. The purpose of any search is to ensure aircraft and passenger safety, security and to determine whether the passenger is in possession of or the baggage contains items mentioned in (G) above or any arms or ammunition which have not been presented to the carrier. If the passenger refuses to comply with the request for search, the carrier may refuse to carry the passenger and/or his/her baggage.

Part III



At the Heliport / During Travel

Part III – At the Heliport/During Travel

Rule 60: Acceptance of Children for Travel

(A) General

1. Infants and Children under 12 years of age, accompanied in the same cabin by a passenger 18 years of age or older, will be accepted for transportation.
2. Persons entrusted with the care of infants and children must be capable of discharging this duty.
3. Children 12 of age and under will be treated as unaccompanied minors.

Infants

1. Infants under two years of age on the date of travel do not require a seat.
2. For travel within Canada, infants under two years of age do not require a ticket.
3. Only one infant under the age of two years may be held in the lap of an accompanying passenger 18 years of age or older.
4. No single passenger shall be responsible for more than one infant whether the infant is held on the lap of an accompanying passenger or a seat has been purchased for the infant and the infant is secured in an approved child restraint system (car seat).
5. An infant under two years of age at the time of departure but reaching his/her second birthday during the continuing/return flight(s) will require a seat and must pay the applicable fare for the continuing/return flight(s).

Children

1. All children, two years of age or older, must be ticketed and assigned a seat.
2. All children, 13 years of age or older, will be able to travel unaccompanied without supervision and will be considered to be an adult for fare purposes.

(B) Acceptance of Infants and Children

For travel within Canada

Age	Accepted	Conditions
1 days to 23 months (infant)	Yes	Only one infant is permitted per adult passenger. The infant may travel free of charge when the infant is held on an accompanying adult's lap. An infant for whom a seat is purchased must be properly secured in an approved child restraint device and will be assessed the applicable fare.
2 to 12 years old (child)	Yes	These passengers are considered to be a child for the purpose of air travel and will pay the applicable child's fare if available, when accompanied by a ticketed passenger 18 years of age or older for the entire trip. These passengers must be either supervised by a passenger of 13 years or older or use the carrier's unaccompanied minor services. (See <i>Rule 65, Unaccompanied Minors</i>) The use of an approved child restraint device is optional for children age two and up.
13 years and older	Yes	These passengers are considered to be adults for the purpose of air travel and will pay the applicable adult fare. These passengers are eligible to travel unaccompanied and unsupervised. Furthermore, they may accompany infants/children 2 years to 12 years old.

Note: In the case of code-share, passengers are advised that the acceptance of children rules applicable to their transportation are those of the carrier identified on your ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Helijet International does not currently code-share with any other carrier)**

(C) Documentation

1. For travel within Canada, passengers under 18 years of age must carry identification such as a passport; an original birth certificate or a non-government ID, e.g. student card.
2. In addition to the above, the carrier may require presentation of the following documents when children are accompanied by an adult:
 - (a) Documents establishing legal custody;
 - (b) Parental consent letter authorizing travel;
 - (c) Death certificate if one parent is deceased;

(D) Unaccompanied Minors

For complete details on minors travelling unaccompanied refer to Rule 65.

Rule 65: Unaccompanied Minors

(A) General

1. For purposes of this rule, “guardian” is any adult/parent having responsibility over the welfare of a minor.
2. The carrier offers a supervision service called the Unaccompanied Minor Service (UM Service) for all minors who have achieved the minimum age. This service is either mandatory or optional, depending upon the age of the minor.

(B) Age Restrictions

1. Minors under 5 years of age are not eligible to use the UM Service, and must always be accompanied by a person aged 18 or older when travelling.
2. Minors aged between 5 and 12 years of age may only travel unaccompanied if they are using the UM Service, outlined below.
3. Minors from age 12 up to a maximum of 18 years of age can also use the UM Service at the request of their guardian. Please note, however, that if a

guardian requests the UM Service for a minor between these ages, all travel restrictions applicable to the UM Service will apply.

(C) Travel Restrictions

The UM Service is available on:

- (a) non-stop flights; or
- (b) direct flights (a direct flight makes a stop but there is no change of aircraft); or

(D) Fares and Charges

1. Unaccompanied minors travelling on the UM Service provided by the carrier will be subject to the applicable adult fare. **(Note: Currently Helijet International provides this service complimentary)**
2. A charge of \$0 CAD per minor, in each direction, will be applied for using the UM Service.
3. When two or more minors are traveling together, only one UM Service charge in each direction will apply.
4. The charge is non-refundable and is subject to applicable taxes.

(E) Conditions of Application for Unaccompanied Travel

1. Arrangements and registration for the UM Service must be made at least 24 hours prior to departure.
2. The minor must be brought to the heliport of departure by a guardian who remains with the minor until the carrier starts providing supervision. The guardian will complete all the required documents which include providing the carrier with satisfactory evidence that the minor will be met by another parent, guardian or other responsible adult. The guardian who will be meeting the unaccompanied minor at the heliport of arrival must have photo identification which will allow the carrier personnel to identify this person as the appropriate person designated to meet the minor.
3. The guardian will be required to remain at the heliport of departure until the aircraft has departed. Due to the short flight segments offered by the carrier, the guardian may be required to remain at the heliport of departure until the aircraft has exceeded its point of return.

4. In case of emergency, the guardian must provide the carrier with the name and phone number of a person who can be contacted during the time the minor is in the carrier's care.
5. Unaccompanied minors aged 5 through 12 years old will not be accepted if the flight on which the minor holds a reservation is expected to terminate short of, or bypass the minor's destination.
6. Once the minor is under the carrier's care, the minor will be provided supervision by the carrier until he/she is met at destination by a guardian who can confirm to carrier personnel by means of photo identification that they are the person(s) designated to meet the minor.
7. Confirmed reservations must be booked for unaccompanied minors. Standby travel is not permitted.
8. A minor with a medical condition or a minor with a disability may not be accepted for travel unaccompanied. Medical clearance may be required for any UM Service to be offered to a minor with a medical condition or a disability.

Note: For provisions related to Medical Clearance, refer to Rules 70 (C) or 71 (C).

(F) Carrier's Limited Responsibility

With the exception of the service specifically provided to an unaccompanied minor in this rule, the carrier will not assume any financial or guardianship responsibilities for the unaccompanied minor beyond those applicable to an adult passenger.

Rule 70: Carriage of Persons with Disabilities - Provisions for Aircraft with 29 or Less Passenger Seats

Note: In the case of code-share, passengers are advised that the carriage of persons with disabilities rules applicable to their transportation are those of the carrier identified on your ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Helijet International does not currently code-share with any other carrier.)**

(A) Acceptance for Carriage

The carrier will make every effort to accommodate a person with a disability and will not refuse to transport a person solely based on his/her disability. In instances when refusing transportation to a person with a disability is necessary, the carrier will offer to

provide a written explanation to the person for the decision to refuse carriage at the time of refusal.

(B) Acceptance of Declaration of Self-Reliance

Except for applicable safety-related rules and regulations, the carrier will accept the determination made by or on behalf of a person with a disability as to self-reliance. Once advised that he or she is “self-reliant,” the carrier shall not refuse such passenger transportation on the basis that the person with a disability is not accompanied by a personal attendant or based on the assumption that the passenger may require assistance from carrier employees in meeting the passenger’s needs such as assistance with eating, using the washroom facilities or administering medication which are beyond the range of services that are normally offered by the carrier.

See also: Rule 105(A)6.(d), Refusal to Transport, Passenger’s Condition, Medical clearance

(C) Medical Clearance

A carrier will not automatically require a medical clearance for persons with disabilities as a condition of travel. Rather, a carrier may, in good faith and using its reasonable discretion, determine that a person with a disability requires medical clearance where their safety or well-being in terms of such things as assistance with eating, using the washroom facilities, or that of other passengers is in question. Where a carrier refuses to transport a passenger for such reasons, a written explanation must be provided at the time of refusal. When medical clearance is required, a carrier may assess a person’s fitness to travel based on information and/or documentation submitted by the person with a disability (such as a note from the person’s physician or healthcare professional).

See also: Rule 105(A)6.(d), Refusal to Transport, Passenger’s Condition, Medical clearance

(D) Accessible Seating

The carrier will provide the person with a disability with the most accessible seat on the aircraft. The carrier will consult with the person to determine which seat is the most accessible to meet specific disability-related needs. For safety/security reasons some seats may not be available. Persons with disabilities and their attendants, who will meet the persons’ disability-related needs, will be seated together.

(E) Acceptance of Aids

1. The carrier will carry as priority baggage, in the cabin where possible, the following mobility aids:
 - (a) a wheelchair (except when aircraft design does not permit carriage of the mobility aid);

- (b) a walker, a cane, crutches or braces;
- (c) a device to facilitate communication; and/or
- (d) any prosthesis or small medical device.

Where possible, the carrier will allow persons with disabilities to retain any items outlined in (b), (c) or (d) at their seat.

2. Where the aircraft design does not permit the carriage of the aid, the carrier will advise the person with a disability of alternate transportation arrangements that the person may make to transport the aid, or to travel with the aid.
3. Providing the aircraft can carry the aid, the carrier will:
 - (a) disassemble and package, where necessary, the aid for transportation and assemble the aid upon arrival; and
 - (b) return the aid promptly upon arrival.
4. Where the facilities, the tarmac, and the weather conditions permit, the carrier will allow a manually-operated wheelchair to be used to reach:
 - (a) the boarding gate;
 - (b) the stairs of the aircraft; or
 - (c) the door of the aircraft (for aircraft accessible via a boarding system).

Note: For provisions related to limitations of liability regarding loss of, damage to, or delay in delivering mobility aids, refer to Rule 120(B)4., Mobility aids or Rule 121(B)4, Mobility aids.

(F) Acceptance of Service Animals

The carrier will accept for transportation, without charge, a Service Animal required to assist a person with a disability provided the animal is properly harnessed and certified in writing, as being trained by a professional service animal institution. For the comfort of all passengers, the carrier staff will determine, in consultation with the person with a disability, where the person and service animal will be seated. The carrier will assign a seat to the person which provides sufficient space for the person and the service animal and the carrier will permit the service animal to accompany the person with a disability on board and to remain on the floor at the person's passenger seat. Where there is insufficient floor space in the seat row of the person's passenger seat, the carrier will permit the service animal to remain on the floor in an area where the person can still exercise control over the animal.

Note: For provisions related to limitations of liability regarding Service Animals, refer to Rule 120(B)4., Service Animals or Rule 121(B)4, Service Animals.

(G) Services to be Provided

At time of reservation

When a person identifies himself/herself as a person with a disability, the carrier will:

1. describe the type of equipment and services available to accommodate persons with disabilities;
2. discuss both the level of accessibility and the limitations of the aircraft, the tarmac, the facilities and the availability of boarding equipment for the available services to accommodate that person's disability-related needs; and
3. note, and offer to confirm in writing, services to be provided as soon as possible after the reservation has been made and before the flight.

At the time of travel

1. Where a request for a service is made in advance of travel, the carrier will make every effort to provide the following:
 - (a) assistance at check-in;
 - (b) assistance to reach the boarding area;
 - (c) assistance to board and deplane;
 - (d) assistance with baggage;
 - (e) assistance to transfer to/from a mobility aid;
 - (f) assistance to transfer to/from a passenger seat;
 - (g) inquiring, from time to time after check-in, about the needs of a person who is not independently mobile and attending to those needs when the services required are usually provided by the carrier;
 - (h) limited assistance with beverages and snacks – such as opening packages and identifying items;
 - (i) assistance to proceed to the general public area
 - (j) any additional service to accommodate a person's disability-related needs.

When boarding and deplaning

The carrier will, upon request, board and deplane persons with disabilities using specialized equipment whenever possible. As a last recourse, a person may be carried by hand to enplane and deplane if the following applies:

1. restrictions inherent to the aircraft or the tarmac prevent the use of any other boarding/deplaning method;
2. the person agrees to be hand-carried; and
3. this can be done safely.
4. Transferring a person between the person's own mobility aid and a mobility aid provided by the carrier;
5. Transferring a person between a mobility aid and the person's passenger seat;
6. Briefing individual passengers with disabilities and their attendant on emergency procedures and the layout of the cabin.

(H) Boarding and Deplaning

Where a person with a disability requests assistance in boarding or seating, an air carrier will allow the person, upon request, to board the aircraft in advance of other passengers where time permits. The carrier may also require a person, even in the absence of a request to do so, to board the aircraft in advance of other passengers in order that it has sufficient time to provide the requested assistance.

Rule 75: Acceptance of Animals (Service Animals and Pets)

Note: In the case of code-share, passengers are advised that the acceptance of animals rules applicable to their transportation are those of the carrier identified on your ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Not applicable as Helijet does not currently code-share with any other carrier.)**

The carrier will agree to carry animals subject to the following conditions:

(A) General

1. Advance arrangements must be made with the carrier before any animal will be accepted for carriage.
2. Due to the configuration of the aircraft, Helijet International accepts only Service Animals who will be transported in the cabin.
3. The passenger assumes full responsibility for the animal.

(B) Animals as Checked Baggage

1. Due to the configuration of the aircraft Helijet International does not accept pets for carriage in the cabin or in the baggage compartment.
2. Due to climatic conditions, animals will not be accepted during certain periods of the year. These black-out periods will be posted on the carrier's Web site or may be ascertained by contacting the carrier.
3. **Note:** This provision does not apply to Service Animals accompanying passengers with disabilities or search and rescue animals accompanied by handlers.

(C) Animals in Cabin

1. Only Service Animals may be accepted for carriage in the passenger cabin.

(D) Service Animals

Service Animals assisting a person with a disability that have been certified in writing as having been trained by a professional service animal institution will be permitted in the passenger cabin of the aircraft. The animal must remain on the floor at the person's seat.

1. The carrier will accept for transportation without charge a Service Animal to assist a person with a disability. The passenger accompanying the Service Animal will be entitled to the normal free baggage allowance.
2. The carrier, in consultation with the person with a disability who is accompanied by a service animal, will determine where the person with a disability will be seated in order to ensure that adequate space is provided to the person and the service animal.

See also: to Rule 120(B)4., Service animals or Rule 121(B)4., Service animals)

(E) Search and Rescue Dogs

Search and rescue dogs which are properly harnessed will be permitted in the passenger cabin of the aircraft. The animal must remain on the floor at the handler's seat.

1. The carrier will accept for transportation without charge a search and rescue dog. The handler transporting the search and rescue dog for duty will be entitled to the normal free baggage allowance.

2. The carrier, in consultation with the search and rescue dog's handler, will determine where the handler will be seated to ensure that adequate space is provided to the handler and the dog.

Rule 80: Administrative Formalities – Travel Documents, Customs and Security

(A) General

1. The passenger is responsible for obtaining all required travel documents (passports, visas, tourist cards, health certificates, or other appropriate and necessary identification) including those of any children that are accompanied by the passenger.
2. The passenger is responsible for complying with all laws, regulations, orders, demands, and travel requirements of countries to be flown from, into or through and also for complying with the instructions of the carriers concerned.
3. The carrier will not be liable for any help or information given either verbally or in writing to the passenger in good faith about proper travel documentation.
4. The carrier will not be liable to the passenger for any consequences resulting from the failure of the passenger to obtain the necessary travel documents or from the failure to comply with the laws, regulations, orders and/or demands of the country of Canada.

(B) Travel Documents

1. Prior to travel, the passenger must be prepared to submit for inspection to the carrier all travel documents required.
2. The carrier will have the right to make and retain copies of the travel documents presented by the passenger.
3. As described in Rule 105, Refusal to Transport, the carrier reserves the right to refuse transportation to any passenger who fails to present any and all documents required by law, regulation, order, demand or other requirement of Canada, whose travel documents do not appear to be in order.

(C) Fines

1. If the carrier is required to pay any fine or penalty or has incurred any expense because of the passengers failure to comply with the laws, regulations, orders

and/or requirements of Canada, the passenger will reimburse the carrier, on demand, any amount so paid or expenses incurred by the carrier.

(D) Security Inspection

The passenger shall submit to all necessary security checks by government officials if required and by heliport officials and by personnel of the carrier.

Rule 85: Ground Transfer Services

(A) General

1. The carrier offers a limited complimentary service to a limited number of stops within the cities served.
2. Any effort by an employee, agent or representative of the carrier in assisting the passenger to make arrangements for other ground transfer service shall in no way make the carrier liable for the acts or omissions of such an independent operator.

Rule 90: Schedule Irregularities

(A) Applicability

This rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling.

(B) General

1. The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and his/her baggage at the times indicated in its timetable.
2. Times shown in timetables or elsewhere are approximate and not guaranteed and form no part of the contract of carriage. The carrier will not be responsible for errors or omissions either in timetables or other representation of schedules. No employee, agent or representative of the carrier is authorized to bind the carrier by any statement or representation regarding the dates or times of departure or arrival, or of the operation of any flight.
3. The carrier will not guarantee and will not be held liable for cancellations or changes to flight times that appear on passengers' tickets due to force majeure.

4. The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to inform passengers of delays and schedule changes and, to the extent possible, the reason for the delay or change.
5. It is always recommended that the passenger communicate with the carrier either by telephone, electronic device or via the carrier's Web site to ascertain the flight's status and departure time.
6. In the case of schedule irregularities, the carrier will give priority for assistance to any person with a disability and unaccompanied minors.
7. The carrier whose flight experiences a schedule irregularity will make onward arrangements for the passenger to the point shown on the ticket.

(C) Passenger Options – Re-Rerouting or Refund

1. Given that a passenger has a right to information on flight times and schedule changes, the carrier will make reasonable efforts to inform passengers of schedule irregularities and to the extent possible, the reason for the schedule irregularities.
2. In the event of a schedule irregularity, within the carrier's control, the carrier will present the passenger with the following options:
 - (a) Carry the passenger to the destination named on the ticket, within a reasonable amount of time, on another of its passenger aircraft; or,
 - (b) Reroute the passenger to the destination named on the ticket, on another air carrier's transportation services, within a reasonable amount of time. If the fare for the revised routing is higher than the fare paid by the passenger, the carrier will require no additional payment from the passenger; or,
 - (c) If the passenger chooses to no longer travel as the schedule irregularity results in the loss of purpose of travel or if the carrier is unable to perform the option stated in (a), (b) above within a reasonable amount of time, the carrier will refund the full amount of the ticket in accordance with Rule 125(B)2.(a), Refunds, Involuntary Refunds, or subject to passenger's agreement, offer a travel voucher for future travel in the same amount;
 - (d) Otherwise, should the alternate transportation proposed by the carrier not meet the passenger's satisfaction, the carrier will offer a refund equal to the fare and charge paid. The refund will be made to the purchaser of the ticket(s). The form of refund will be the same form used as payment of the ticket(s). The refund will be based on the total value of the ticket(s). For complete conditions on refunds see Rule 125(B)2.(b), Refunds, Involuntary Refunds.

Nothing in the above shall limit or reduce the passenger's right, if any, to claim damages, if any, under the applicable convention, or under the law when neither convention applies.

In addition to the above, the carrier will always consider the needs of the passenger on a case by case basis and take into account all known circumstances to avoid or mitigate the damages caused by the schedule irregularity within the carrier's control.

3. In the event of a schedule irregularity, not within the carrier's control (e.g. Force Majeure), the carrier will provide the following:
 - (a) The carrier will offer the passenger the choice to travel on another of its scheduled flights on the same route as the passenger was originally ticketed or to travel on a different routing operated by the carrier to the same ticketed destination.
 - (b) If these options are not available, the carrier will offer to transport the passenger on the same route as he/she was originally ticketed or on a different route operated by the services of another carrier with whom the original air carrier has a commercial agreement and provided space is available.
 - (c) Should the fare for the alternate transportation proposed by the carrier be more expensive, there will be no additional cost to the passenger.
 - (d) Should the fare for the alternate transportation proposed by the carrier be less expensive, a refund will be made to the purchaser of the ticket(s). The form of refund will be the same form used as payment of the ticket(s). The refund will be based on the total value of the ticket(s). For complete conditions on refunds see Rule 125(B)2.(c) and (d), Refunds, Involuntary Refunds.
 - (e) Should the alternate transportation proposed by the carrier not meet the passenger's satisfaction, the unused portion of the passenger's ticket(s) will be refunded. The refund will be made to the purchaser of the ticket(s). The form of refund will be the same form used as payment of the ticket(s). The refund will be based on the total value of the ticket(s). For complete conditions on refunds see Rule 125(B)2.(c) and (d), Refunds, Involuntary Refunds.
 - (f) When a refund is requested as a result of a schedule irregularity, the passenger must submit the unused portions of his/her ticket(s) to the carrier by no later than 30 days after the validity shown on the ticket(s).

(D) Right to Care

1. In addition to the provisions of this rule, in case of scheduled irregularity within the carrier's control a passenger will be offered the following:
 - (a) For a schedule irregularity lasting longer than 4 hours, the carrier will provide the passenger with a meal voucher.
 - (b) For a schedule irregularity lasting more than 8 hours or overnight, the carrier will provide overnight hotel accommodation and heliport transfers for the passenger. The carrier is not obligated to provide overnight accommodation for passengers at the first heliport of departure appearing on the ticket.
 - (c) If passengers are already on the aircraft when a delay occurs, the carrier will have the passenger disembark the aircraft until it is time to depart.

Rule 95: Denied Boarding and Overbooking

Note: In the case of code-share, passengers are advised that the denied boarding rules applicable to their transportation are those of the carrier identified on your ticket and not of the carrier operating the flight. **(Note: Not applicable as Helijet does not currently code-share with any other carrier.)**

When the carrier is unable to provide previously confirmed space due to there being more passengers holding confirmed reservations and tickets than for which there are available seats on a flight, the carrier will follow the provisions of this rule.

(A) Applicability

1. This rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of ticketed fare.
2. A passenger who fails to check-in or present themselves at the boarding area within the carrier's check-in deadline and/or boarding time deadline as specified in Rule 40(F), Check-in Time Limits, will not receive denied boarding compensation, will at the carrier's discretion have their reservations cancelled and will be subject to the terms and conditions associated with the fare on which he or she is travelling.

(B) Request for Volunteers

When a situation of denied boarding due to overbooking occurs, the following will apply:

1. The carrier will publically ask for volunteers to relinquish their seats from among the confirmed passengers. At the same time, the carrier will announce what type of benefits passengers will be entitled to should a passenger voluntarily relinquish his/her seat. This request process will take place at the check-in or boarding areas. The carrier will continue to make this request of passengers until it obtains enough volunteers to prevent other passengers from being involuntarily denied boarding or until it determines that it does not, despite its best efforts, have enough volunteers.
2. Once a passenger has voluntarily relinquished his/her seat, the passenger will not later be involuntarily denied boarding unless he/she has been advised at the time he/she volunteered of such possibility. At the time the passenger is advised of such possibility of a further denial of boarding, the passenger is to be advised of any further compensation to which he or she may be entitled to receive.
3. The passenger who voluntarily surrenders his/her seat will receive agreed upon benefits from the carrier. Volunteers will be offered rerouting/refund options as set out in Paragraph (D) 1., 2. and 3. of this rule over and above the

aforementioned benefits. In addition, a passenger who has voluntarily surrendered his/her seat will be offered the following free of charge:

- (a) A meal voucher, if the transportation acceptable to the passenger departs more than four (4) hours after the original departure time of the flight on which passengers were denied boarding.
- (b) An overnight hotel stay and heliport transfers, if the transportation acceptable to the passenger departs more than eight (8) hours after the original departure time of the flight on which the passenger was denied boarding and involves an overnight stay, provided the passenger's travel did not start at the heliport where the denied boarding situation occurred.
- (c) A telephone call, e-mail or fax message to the destination point of travel.

(C) Boarding Priorities

In the event there are not enough volunteers, the remaining passengers will be denied boarding on an involuntary basis. Passengers holding confirmed and ticketed reservations will be permitted to board in the following order until all available seats are occupied:

1. Persons with disabilities and any accompanying attendant or service animal.
2. Passengers travelling under the services of the Unaccompanied Minor program.
3. Passengers traveling due to death or illness of a member of the passenger's family.
4. Passengers for whom, in the carrier's own assessment, failure to travel would cause severe hardship.
5. Passengers Full Economy class tickets.
6. Passengers travelling as a group including the tour conductor of the group.
7. All other passengers with confirmed and ticketed reservations will be accommodated in the order in which they presented themselves for check-in.

(D) Transportation for Passengers Denied Boarding

A passenger has the right to take the flight he or she has purchased. The carrier will present a passenger who has been denied boarding, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, with the following options:

1. Carry the passenger to the destination named on the ticket, or applicable portion thereof, within a reasonable amount of time, on another of its passenger aircraft, without additional charge.
2. Reroute the passenger to the destination named on the ticket, or applicable portion thereof, on its own transportation services within a reasonable amount of time. If the fare for the revised routing or class of service is higher than the fare paid by the passenger, the carrier will require no additional payment from the passenger. If the fare for the revised routing is in a lower class of service, a refund will be made for the difference in fare. The refund will be made to the purchaser of the ticket. The form of refund will be the same as the form of payment used for the ticket. The refund will be based on the total value of the ticket; or,
3. Reroute the passenger to the destination named on the ticket, or applicable portion thereof, on another air carrier's transportation services, within a reasonable amount of time. If the fare for the revised routing or class of service is higher than the fare paid by the passenger, the carrier will require no additional payment from the passenger. If the fare for the revised routing is in a lower class of service, a refund will be made for the difference in fare. The refund will be made to the purchaser of the ticket. The form of refund will be the same as the form of payment used for the ticket. The refund will be based on the total value of the ticket or,
4. If the passenger chooses to no longer travel as the denied boarding results in the loss of purpose of travel or if the carrier is unable to perform the options stated in (1), (2) or (3) above within a reasonable amount of time, the carrier will transport the passenger to the point of origin named on the ticket and refund the full amount of the ticket in accordance with Rule 125(B)2.(a), Refunds, Involuntary Refunds, irrespective if travel has commenced, or subject to passenger's agreement, offer a travel voucher for future travel in the same amount;
5. Otherwise, should the alternate transportation proposed by the carrier not meet the passenger's satisfaction, the carrier will offer a refund equal to the fare and charge paid. The refund will be made to the purchaser of the ticket(s). The form of refund will be the same form used as payment of the ticket(s). The refund will be based on the total value of the ticket(s). For complete conditions on refunds see Rule 125(B)2.(b), Refunds, Involuntary Refunds.

Nothing in the above shall limit or reduce the passenger's right, if any, to claim damages, if any, under the applicable convention, or under the law when neither convention applies.

In addition to the above, the carrier will always consider the needs of the passenger on a case by case basis and take into account all known circumstances to avoid or mitigate the damages caused by the schedule irregularity within the carrier's control.

(E) Compensation for Passengers Involuntarily Denied Boarding

In addition to providing transportation, the following will apply to a passenger who is involuntarily denied boarding:

1. Conditions of Payment

- (a) The passenger holding a confirmed and ticketed reservation must present him/herself for carriage in accordance with this tariff: having complied fully with the carrier's applicable reservation, ticketing, check-in and boarding requirements within the time limits and at the location set out in Rule 40; and,
- (b) The carrier must not have been able to accommodate the passenger on the flight on which he or she held confirmed and ticketed reservations and the flight departed without the passenger.

2. A Passenger Will not be Eligible for Compensation Under the Following Conditions:

- (a) The passenger who checks-in after the carrier's check-in deadline or presents him/herself at the boarding area after the carrier's boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(F), Check-in Time Limits, will not receive denied boarding compensation and will have his/her reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.
- (b) When a flight on which the passenger holds confirmed and ticketed reservations is cancelled.
- (c) When space on a flight has been requisitioned by a government or by medical authorities for emergency transportation.
- (d) If, for operational and safety reasons, beyond the carrier's control, the aircraft has been substituted with one having lesser capacity and the carrier took all reasonable measures to avoid the substitution or that it was impossible for the carrier to take such measures.

3. Amount of Compensation for Involuntary Denied Boarding

The carrier will provide compensation in the following amounts to passengers who are involuntary denied boarding. Regardless of the fare paid, passengers are entitled to a monetary compensation as follows:

Domestic Transportation:

- Length of delay: 0 - 2 hours
Compensation: CAD\$200
- Length of delay: 2 - 6 hours

Compensation: CAD\$400

- Length of delay: 6 hours or more

Compensation: CAD\$800

All amounts will be tendered in cash/bank draft.

Or,

Three times the amount of cash in the form of future travel vouchers (Heli-Dollars).

The following restrictions will apply:

1. Carrier must inform passengers of the amount of cash compensation that would be due, and that the passenger may decline travel vouchers, and receive cash or equivalent;
2. Carrier must fully disclose all material restrictions before the passenger decides to give up the cash or equivalent payment in exchange for a travel voucher;
3. Carrier must obtain the signed agreement of the passenger, confirming that the passenger was provided with the aforementioned information, prior to providing travel vouchers in lieu of compensation;
4. The amount of the travel voucher must be not less than 300 percent of the amount of cash compensation that would be due;
5. Passengers are entitled to exchange the travel vouchers for cash at the rate of CAD\$1 in cash being equivalent to CAD\$3 in travel vouchers within one (1) month.

It is the passenger's option to choose which form of compensation they wish to receive.

4. Right to Care

In addition, a passenger who is involuntarily denied boarding will be offered the following free of charge:

- (a) A meal voucher, if the transportation acceptable to the passenger departs more than four (4) hours after the original departure time of the flight on which the passenger was denied boarding.
- (b) An overnight hotel stay and heliport transfers, if the transportation acceptable to the passenger departs more than eight (8) hours after the original departure time of the flight on which the passenger was denied

boarding and involves an overnight stay, provided the passenger's travel did not start at that heliport.

- (c) A telephone call, e-mail or fax message to the destination point of travel.

5. Time of Offer of Compensation

- (a) Once compensation has been offered, and if accepted, the passenger will sign an acknowledgment of offer on the day and at the place where the denied boarding occurred.
- (b) In the event the alternate transportation departs before the acknowledgement of offer can be signed, the offer will be sent by mail or by other means within 24 hours after the time the denied boarding occurs. The passenger will, in turn, sign this acknowledgment and return it by mail to the carrier.

Rule 100: Passenger Rights (Per Flight Rights Canada)

The principles of Flights Rights Canada have been incorporated fully in to the following rules:

1. Rule 55, Baggage Acceptance
2. Rule 90, Schedule Irregularities (Flight Delays, Cancellations, Schedule Changes and Aircraft Substitution)
3. Rule 95, Denied Boarding and Overbooking
4. Rule 125, Refunds

Rule 105: Refusal to Transport

(A) Refusal to Transport – Removal of Passenger

The carrier will refuse to transport, or will remove any passenger at any point for any of the following reasons:

1. Government Requests, Regulations and Force Majeure

Whenever it is necessary or advisable to:

- (a) comply with any government regulation; or,
- (b) comply with any government request for emergency transportation; or,
- (c) address force majeure.

2. Search of Passenger and Property

When the passenger refuses to permit a search of his person or property for explosives or for concealed, prohibited, deadly or dangerous weapon(s) or article(s).

3. Proof of Identity/Age

When the passenger refuses a request to produce government-issued identification to demonstrate proof of identity.

Applicable only to travel within Canada:

Note: The carrier is obliged to screen each passenger by looking at the passenger, and in particular the passenger's entire face, to determine if they appear to be 18 years of age or older.

The carrier is also required to screen each passenger who appears to be 18 years of age or older by comparing the passenger, and in particular the passenger's entire face, against one piece of government-issued photo identification that shows the passenger's name, date of birth and gender; or two pieces (without photo) of government-issued identification at least one of which shows the passenger's name, date of birth and gender.

3. Failure to Comply with Carrier's Rules and Regulations

When the passenger fails or refuses to comply with rules and regulations of the carrier as stated in this tariff.

4. Passenger's Condition

- (a) When the passenger's actions or inactions prove to the carrier that his/her mental, intellectual or physical condition is such as to render him/her

incapable of caring for himself/herself without assistance or medical treatment enroute unless:

- (i) the passenger is accompanied by a personal attendant who will be responsible for assisting with the passenger's needs enroute
- (ii) the passenger complies with requirements of Rule(s) 70 or 71, Carriage of Persons with Disabilities.

Exception: (for transportation within Canada) the carrier will accept the determination of a person with a disability as to self-reliance as per Rule(s) 70 or 71, Carriage of Persons with Disabilities.

Note: If the passenger is accompanied by an attendant and the passenger is refused transport, then the attendant will also be refused transport and the two will be removed from the aircraft together.

- (b) When the passenger has a contagious disease.
- (c) When the passenger has an offensive odour.

Medical clearance

- (d) When the carrier determines, in good faith and using its reasonable discretion, that a passenger's medical or physical condition involves an unusual hazard or risk to their self or other persons (including, in the case of expectant mothers, unborn children) or property. The carrier can require the passenger to provide a medical certificate that then may be assessed by the carrier's own medical officer as a condition of the passenger's acceptance for subsequent travel. The carrier may refuse transportation to the person posing such hazard or risk.

Note: Pregnant passengers:

- (i) An expectant mother with a complication-free pregnancy can travel on the carrier's flights up to the 36th week of her pregnancy or up to four weeks before her expected due date without a medical certificate.
- (ii) An expectant mother who is in or beyond the 36th week of her pregnancy must present a medical certificate, dated within 72 hours of the scheduled time of departure. The certificate must state that the physician has examined the patient and found her to be physically fit for travel by air and the certificate must state the estimated date of birth.

7. Failure to Provide a Suitable Escort

When the passenger requires an escort due to a mental health condition and under care of a psychiatric institution or in the custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority and the necessary arrangements have not been made with the carrier in advance of the departure of the flight.

However, the carrier will accept escorted passengers under the following conditions when the passenger has a mental health condition and is under care of a psychiatric institution or in custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority:

- (a) Medical authority furnishes assurance, in writing, that an escorted person with a mental health condition can be transported safely.
- (b) Only 1 escorted passenger will be permitted on a flight.
- (c) Request for carriage is made at least 48 hours before scheduled departure.
- (d) Acceptance is for online travel only.
- (e) The escort must accompany the escorted passenger at all times.
- (f) Passenger in custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority must be manacled.

(B) Passenger's Conduct – Refusal to Transport – Prohibited Conduct and Sanctions

1. Prohibited Conduct

Without limiting the generality of the preceding provisions, the following constitutes prohibited conduct where it may be necessary, in the reasonable discretion of the carrier, to take action to ensure the physical comfort or safety of the person, other passengers (in the future and present) and/or the carrier's employees; the safety of the aircraft; the unhindered performance of the crew members in their duty onboard the aircraft; or safe and adequate flight operations:

- (a) The person, in the reasonable judgement of a responsible employee of the carrier, is under the influence of alcohol or drugs (except a patient under medical care).
- (b) The person's conduct, or condition is or has been known to be abusive, offensive, threatening, intimidating, violent or otherwise disorderly, and, in the reasonable judgement of a responsible employee of the carrier, there is a possibility that the person would cause disruption or serious impairment to the physical comfort or safety of other passengers or carrier's employees, interfere with a crew member in the performance of his/her duties, or otherwise jeopardize safe and adequate flight operations.
- (c) The person's conduct involves any hazard or risk to their self or other persons (including travel involving pregnant passengers or unborn children) or to property.

- (d) The person fails to observe the instructions of the aircraft crew, including instructions to stop any prohibited conduct.
- (e) The person is unable or unwilling to sit in his/her assigned seat with the seat belt fastened.
- (f) The person smokes or attempts to smoke in the aircraft.
- (g) The person uses or continues to use a cellular phone, a laptop computer or another electronic device onboard the aircraft after being advised to stop such use by a member of the crew.
- (h) The person is barefoot.
- (i) The person is inappropriately dressed.
- (j) The person has a prohibited article or concealed or unconcealed weapon(s). However, the carrier will carry law enforcement or armed forces personnel who meet the qualifications and conditions established under government regulations.
- (k) The person has resisted or may reasonably be believed to be capable of resisting escorts.

2. Carrier Response to Prohibited Conduct

Where, in the exercise of its reasonable discretion, the carrier decides that the passenger has engaged in prohibited conduct described above, the carrier may impose any combination of the following sanctions:

- (a) Removal of the passenger at any point.
- (b) **Probation:** At any time, the carrier may stipulate that the passenger is to follow certain probationary conditions, such as to not engage in prohibited conduct, in order for the carrier to provide transport to the passenger. Such probationary conditions may be imposed for any length of time which, in the exercise of the carrier's reasonable discretion, is necessary to ensure the passenger continues to avoid prohibited conduct.
- (c) **Refusal to Transport the Passenger:** The length of this refusal to transport may range from a one-time refusal to a longer period determined at the reasonable discretion of the carrier in light of the circumstances. Such refusal will be for a period appropriate to the nature of the prohibited conduct and until the carrier is satisfied that the passenger no longer constitutes a threat to the safety of other passengers, crew or the aircraft or to the comfort of other passengers or crew; the unhindered performance of the crew members in their duty onboard the aircraft; or safe and adequate flight operations.

- (d) The following conduct will automatically result in a refusal to transport, up to a possible lifetime ban:
- (i) The person continues to interfere with the performance of a crew member's duties despite verbal warnings by the crew to stop such behaviour.
 - (ii) The person injures a crew member or other passenger or subjects a crew member or other passenger to a credible threat of injury.
 - (iii) The person displays conduct that requires an unscheduled landing and/or the use of restraints such as ties and handcuffs.
 - (iv) The person repeats a prohibited conduct after receiving a notice of probation as mentioned in 2. above.

These remedies are without prejudice to the carrier's other rights and recourses, namely to seek recovery of any damage resulting from the prohibited conduct or as otherwise provided in the carrier's tariffs, including recourses provided in the carrier's frequent flyer program or the filing of criminal or statutory charges.

(C) Recourse of the Passenger/Limitation of Liability

1. The carrier's liability in case of refusal to carry a passenger for a specific flight or removal of a passenger enroute for any reason specified in the foregoing paragraphs will be limited to the recovery of the refund value of the unused portion of the passenger's ticket in accordance with Rule 125(B), Involuntary Refunds.

Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, passengers and their baggage will be entitled to all other additional rights they may have under this tariff or elsewhere.

2. A person who is refused carriage for a period of time, up to a lifetime ban, or to whom a probation notice is served may provide to the carrier, in writing, the reasons why he/she believes they no longer poses a threat to the safety or comfort of passengers or crew, or to the safety of the aircraft. Such document may be sent to the address provided in the refusal to carry notice or the notice of probation.
3. The carrier will respond to the passenger within a reasonable period of time providing carrier's assessment as to whether it remains necessary to continue the ban or maintain the probation period.

Rule 110: Passenger Expenses En Route

(Note: Currently not applicable as all Helijet International flights are non-stop, short-haul, point-to-point.)

(A) General

1. Except as stated in paragraph 2 below, the fare paid for a ticket does not include the cost of any expenses the passenger may incur enroute.
2. The carrier will absorb passenger expenses enroute which may include hotel accommodations, charges for communications, ground transfer services or meals other than those served onboard an aircraft when the passenger's flight is delayed, or when the passenger is not able to immediately travel on a connecting flight at a transfer point as described in (B) below.

(B) Application

Not applicable to travel within Canada.:

Passenger expenses enroute, such as charges for hotel accommodation, communications, ground transfer services or meals other than those served onboard an aircraft, will be absorbed at transfer points by the carrier under the following conditions:

1. The passenger purchases a ticket in any class.
2. The passenger holds confirmed reservations for onward travel before arrival at the transfer point.
3. When there is no connecting service on any carrier within 24 hours, the carrier will absorb expenses enroute for a maximum of 24 hours provided the passenger holds confirmed reservations for onward travel on the first connecting flight of any carrier prior to the passenger's arrival at the transfer point.
4. Expenses will not be absorbed where there are onward connecting services of any carrier which will transport the passenger within 24 hours to their destination or next connecting or stopover point.
5. The carrier transporting the passenger to the first applicable transfer point will be responsible for making all required arrangements as mentioned in (A)2. above.

Rule 115: Tickets

(A) General

1. A ticket will not be issued and the carrier will not carry the passenger unless the passenger has paid the applicable fare or has complied with all credit arrangements.
2. Before boarding, the passenger must present the carrier with proof that he/she has been issued a valid ticket for the flight. Such proof must be in the form of an itinerary/receipt, a record locator or reservation number, or boarding pass and the passenger must provide the carrier with positive identification to be entitled to transportation. The ticket will give the passenger the right to transportation only between the points of origin and destination, and on the dates, times and via the routing shown on the ticket.
3. Flight coupons will be honoured only in the order, in which they are displayed on the passenger's ticket and stored in the carrier's database.
4. The ticket remains at all times the property of the carrier which issued the ticket.
5. The carrier does not permit the passenger to hold more than one confirmed reservation/ticket on the same departure flight/origin and destination for the same travel date.

(B) Validity for Carriage

1. **General:** When validated, the ticket is good for carriage from the heliport of departure to the heliport of destination via the route shown on the ticket and is valid for the period of time referred to in 2 below. The passenger will be accepted for carriage on the date and flight segments for which a seat has been reserved. When flight segments are issued on an “**open date**” basis (see Rule 115(G) below), a seat will be reserved only when the passenger makes a reservation request with the carrier. The carrier's agreement to accept a reservation request is subject to the availability of space. The place and date of issue are then indicated on the ticket.
2. **Period of Validity:** Generally, the period of validity for transportation will be one year from the date on which transportation commences at the point of origin designated on the original ticket, or, if no portion of the ticket is used, one year from the date of issuance of the original ticket. However, certain fares may have different periods of validity. If this is the case, the specific rules associated with the fare will take precedence.

3. **Computation of the Ticket Validity:** When computing the ticket validity i.e., the minimum/maximum stays and any other calendar periods set out in the ticket, the first day to be counted will be the day following the date that transportation commenced or that the ticket was issued.
4. **Expiration of Validity:** Tickets expire at midnight on the last day of validity based on where the ticket was issued.

(C) Extension of Ticket Validity

1. **Carrier's Operations:** If a passenger is prevented from travelling within the period of validity of his/her ticket because the carrier:

- (a) Cancels the flight upon which the passenger holds confirmed space;
- (b) Fails to operate a flight reasonably according to schedule;
- (e) Is unable to provide previously confirmed space.

The carrier will, without collecting any additional fare, extend the validity of the passenger's ticket until the passenger can travel on the first flight of the carrier and for which space is available. Validity can only be extended up to 30 days.

2. **Lack of Space:** If the passenger who is in possession of a ticket is prevented from travelling within the period of validity of his/her ticket because the carrier is unable to provide space, the validity of the passenger's ticket will be extended until he/she can be re-accommodated on the first flight which has space available.
3. **Medical Reason:** If the passenger is unable to commence travel due to medical reasons, the carrier will extend the period of validity beyond the original validity expiry date for a maximum of three months. A ticket can only be extended once and the extension must be requested within 30 days prior to the expiry date of the original ticket validity. The medical reason must be certified in writing by a physician specifying that the passenger is prevented from commencing his journey before his/her original ticket expires.

(D) Waiver Minimum/Maximum Stay Provision

1. **In the Event of Death of a Family Member Not Accompanying the Passenger**

If the passenger holding a special fare ticket returns prior to the expiry of the minimum stay requirement because of the death of an immediate family member not accompanying the passenger, the passenger will be entitled to a refund of the additional amounts paid in order to return early, provided the passenger traveled in the economy cabin. However, no refund will be permitted unless the

passenger produces a death certificate confirming that the death of the family member occurred after the commencement of travel.

2. In the Event of a Passenger's Death – Provisions for Accompanying Passengers

(a) Extension of Ticket Validity (Beyond 1 Year) for Normal Fares and Waiver of the Maximum Stay Requirements of Special Fares

The carrier will extend the ticket validity for passengers who are either members of the immediate family of the deceased passenger or are other persons actually accompanying the deceased passenger for up to 45 days beyond the original ticket validity expiry date or 45 days after the date of death of the passenger, whichever date occurs first.

A death certificate or a copy, duly executed by the competent authorities in the country in which the death occurred, must be presented at the time of re-ticketing. A competent authority is a person designated to issue a death certificate by the laws of the country concerned.

If the death certificate is not available at the time the passengers are to travel, or, if the carrier has reason to doubt the validity of such certificate, passengers will be accommodated only upon payment of the fare for the transportation used, and a request for refund may be filed with the carrier. Upon receipt of the request for refund and all supporting documents, the carrier will determine the validity of the request and, if valid, will refund the difference between the total fare paid by the passengers and the amount the passengers would have paid under the provision of this rule.

(b) Waiver of Minimum Stay Requirements – Special Fares (Not Applicable)

In the event of the death of a passenger enroute, the minimum stay and group travel requirements with regard to special fares will be waived for passengers who are either members of the immediate family of the deceased passenger or are other persons actually accompanying the deceased person.

Passengers who have had their minimum stay requirement waived will only be accommodated in the class of service originally ticketed.

A death certificate or a copy, duly executed by the competent authorities, in the country in which the death occurred must be presented at the time of re-ticketing. A competent authority is a person designated to issue a death certificate by the applicable laws of the country concerned.

If the death certificate is not available at the time the passengers are to travel, or, if the carrier has reason to doubt the validity of such certificate, passengers will be accommodated only upon payment of the fare

applicable to the transportation used, and a request for refund may be filed with the carrier. Upon receipt of the request for refund and all supporting documents, the carrier will determine the validity of the request and, if valid, will refund the difference between the total fare paid by the passengers and the amount the passengers would have paid under the provision of this rule.

3. Medical Reasons and Illness

(a) Ticket Extension:

In the case of Normal fares, if, after the passenger commences travel and is prevented from travelling within the period of validity of the ticket because of illness, the carrier will extend the period of validity of the passenger's ticket until the date when the passenger becomes fit to travel according to a medical certificate. Should space not be available when the passenger becomes fit to travel, the carrier will re-accommodate the passenger on the first flight on which space is available. In these circumstances, the carrier will also extend the period of validity of the tickets of persons travelling with the incapacitated passenger.

In the case of Special fare tickets, the carrier will extend the validity of the tickets until the date of the first available flight after the passenger becomes fit to travel according to the medical certificate, but not more than seven days beyond the date when the passenger becomes fit to travel.

(b) Waiver of the Minimum Stay Requirement for Special Fares:

In the event of illness, there will be no reduction or waiver of the required minimum stay.

(E) Upgrading (Changing from a Lower to a Higher Fare Ticket)

1. Before travel commences, a passenger may upgrade to a fare of higher value to travel to any of the carrier's destinations provided travel is in accordance with 3 below.
2. Penalties and additional charges are waived when a fare is upgraded in accordance with 1 above.
3. Passengers upgrading in accordance with 1 above, may do so provided:
 - (a) Ticketing and advance purchase requirements of the new fare have been met; and
 - (b) Travel is via Helijet International Inc.; and

- (c) Reservations have been booked; and
 - (d) The difference in fares has been paid.
4. After departure, the passenger holding a ticket for return travel may upgrade the total fare in accordance with the rules of the fare paid.
 5. The original fare paid (including all additional charges) will be used as a full credit towards the fare for the upgraded journey.
 6. In the event travel at the new fare is subsequently changed and/or cancelled, the higher fee(s) for either the originally purchased or new fare shall be assessed.

Exception: For travel which has been upgraded to a fare type which has no associated fees, changes may be made without additional charge; however, the cancellation fee from the original fare will be applied to the new upgraded fare.

(F) Coupon Sequence

Flights appearing on the passenger's itinerary receipt and in the carrier's database must be used in sequence from the place of departure as shown on the passenger's ticket. Each flight coupon will be accepted for transportation on the date and flight for which space has been reserved.

(G) Open Tickets

If a ticket or a flight coupon is issued without a specific seat on a flight being reserved in the carrier's reservation system, i.e. left open, space may be later reserved subject to the tariff conditions of the purchased fare and provided space is available on the flight requested.

(H) Non-transferability

A ticket is not transferable.

Note: The carrier will not be liable to the person named on the ticket if the ticket is either presented for transportation or for a refund by another person. The carrier will refuse transportation to any person other than the person named on the ticket.

(I) Prohibited Practices

The carrier specifically prohibits the practice commonly known as:

Hidden City or Point Beyond Ticketing: The purchase of a fare from a point before the passenger's actual point of origin or to a point beyond the passenger's actual destination.

Use of this practice will result in the passenger's reservation being cancelled and the passenger will not be entitled to a refund.

(J) Invalidated Tickets

If the passenger attempts to circumvent any term or condition of sale or the carrier determines that the passenger is making use of any of the prohibited practices specified in (H) above, this will cause the passenger's ticket to be invalid and the carrier will have the right to:

- (a) Cancel any remaining portion of the passenger's itinerary; and
- (b) Confiscate unused flight coupons; and
- (c) Refuse to board the passenger or check the passenger's baggage; and/or
- (d) Charge the passenger for the true value of the ticket, which shall be no less than the difference between the fare actually paid and the lowest fare for the passenger's actual itinerary.

(K) Lost Tickets

(Note: Not Applicable.)

Part IV



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After Travel

Part IV – After Travel

Rule 120: Limitations of Liability

Applicable to transportation within Canada

(A) Successive Carriers

Transportation to be performed under one ticket or under a ticket issued with any conjunction ticket by several successive carriers will be regarded as single operation.

(B) Laws and Provisions Applicable

Liability in the case of death or bodily injury of a passenger

1. The liability of the carrier in respect of the death of, or injury to, a passenger is limited to the sum of \$300,000 CAD.
2. In no cases shall the carrier's liability exceed the actual loss suffered by the passenger. All claims are subject to proof of amount of loss.
3. The carrier is not liable:
 - (a) In the case of any passenger whose age or mental or physical condition, including pregnancy, presents a risk or hazard, for any damages sustained by that passenger that would not have been sustained but for his/her age or mental or physical condition; or
 - (b) In the case of a pregnant passenger, for any damages in respect of the unborn child of that passenger.

Liability in the case of destruction or loss of, damage to, checked baggage

4. The carrier is liable for damages sustained in the case of destruction or loss of, damage to, checked baggage as set out in the following paragraphs:
 - (a) The liability of the carrier is limited to sum of \$500.00 CAD for each passenger in the case of destruction, loss, damage of checked baggage. However, the limit will not apply:
 - (i) If it is proved that the damage resulted from an act or omission of the carrier, its servants or agents, done with intent to cause damage or recklessly and with knowledge that damage would probably result; provided that, in case of such act or omission of a servant or agent, it is also proved that such servant or agent was performing services for the carrier in furtherance of the contract of carriage.

- (b) If the carrier proves that the damage was caused or contributed to by the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of the person claiming compensation, or the person from whom he or she derives his or her rights, the carrier shall be wholly or partly exonerated from its liability to the claimant to the extent that such negligence or wrongful act or omission caused or contributed to the damage.
- (c) In no cases shall the carrier's liability exceed the actual loss suffered by the passenger. All claims are subject to proof of amount of loss.

Unless the passenger proves otherwise:

- (i) All baggage checked by the passenger will be considered to be the property of that passenger.
- (ii) A piece of baggage will not be considered to be the property of more than one person.

Mobility aids

Note: Notwithstanding the normal carrier liability as contained in this rule, the limit of liability will be waived for claims involving the loss of or, damage to, mobility aids, when such items have been accepted as checked baggage. In the event that a mobility aid is lost or damaged, compensation is to be based on the cost of the repair or replacement value of the mobility aid.

In the event that a mobility aid is lost or damaged:

- (a) The air carrier will immediately provide a suitable temporary replacement without charge;
- (b) If a damaged aid can be repaired, in addition to (a) above, the air carrier will arrange, at its expense, for the prompt and adequate repair of the aid and return it to the passenger as soon as possible;
- (c) If a damaged aid cannot be repaired or is lost and cannot be located within 96 hours following the passenger's arrival, the carrier will in addition to (a) above, replace it with an identical aid satisfactory to the passenger, or reimburse the passenger for the replacement cost of the aid.

Service animals

Should injury or death of a Service Animal result from the fault or negligence of the carrier, the carrier will undertake to provide, expeditiously and at its own expense, medical care for or replacement of the service animal.

(C) Limitations of Liability

Except as any applicable laws may otherwise require:

1. The carrier is not liable for destruction, loss, damage or delay of unchecked baggage arising out of or in connection with carriage or other supplementary services to carriage performed by the carrier, unless such damage is caused by the negligence of the carrier. Assistance offered to the passenger by the carrier's employees in loading, unloading or transferring unchecked baggage shall be considered as complimentary service to the passenger. The carrier is not liable for damage to such unchecked baggage incurred during, or, as a result of this service, unless such damage is caused by the negligence of the carrier's employees. **(Note: Not applicable as Helijet International does not accept unchecked baggage.)**
2. The carrier is not liable for any damages directly and solely arising out of its compliance with any laws, government regulations, orders, or requirements or from the failure of the passenger to comply with same or out of any cause beyond the carrier's control.
3. The carrier is liable for damage sustained in case of destruction or loss of, or of damage to, checked baggage upon condition only that the event which caused the destruction, loss or damage took place on board the aircraft or during any period within which the checked baggage was in the charge of the carrier. However, the carrier is not liable if and to the extent that the damage resulted from the inherent defect, quality or vice of the baggage.
4. The carrier is not liable for damage to the passenger's baggage caused by contents of the passenger's baggage. Any passenger whose property causes damage to another passenger's baggage or to the property of the carrier will compensate the carrier for all losses and expenses it incurs as a result.
5. When the carrier has exercised reasonable care and attention to the handling and treatment of perishable items or fragile articles, it shall not be liable for spoilage resulting from the delay in delivery of any perishable items described in Rule 55, Baggage Acceptance, nor for the damage to, or damage caused by, fragile articles described in Rule 55, Baggage Acceptance, which are unsuitably packed.
6. The carrier may refuse to accept any articles that do not constitute baggage as this term is defined in Rule 55(A), but if these articles are delivered to and accepted by the carrier they will be considered to be within the value of the baggage and the carrier's limit of liability.
7. Liability of the carrier for damage will be limited to events on its own line.
8. If the carrier issues a ticket or checks baggage for carriage on another carrier, it does so only as an agent.

9. In the case of unchecked baggage, the carrier is liable only to the extent that the damage resulted from its fault or that of its servants or agents. **(Note: Not applicable as Helijet does not accept unchecked baggage.)**
10. Any exclusion or limitation of liability of the carrier under this tariff or under the passenger's ticket will apply to agents, servants or representatives of the carrier who were performing services in furtherance of the contract of carriage and also to any person whose aircraft is used by the carrier and its agents, servants or representatives who are performing services in furtherance of the contract of carriage.
11. The owner of a pet will be responsible for compliance with all government regulations and restrictions including providing valid health and rabies vaccination certificates when required. The carrier will not be liable for loss or expense due to the passenger's failure to comply with this provision and the carrier will not be responsible if any pet is refused transportation. **(Note: Not applicable at this time as Helijet does not carry pets, with the sole exception of Service Animals.)**

(D) Time Limitations on Claims and Actions

1. No action will be taken against the carrier in case of loss or delay in the delivery of checked baggage unless the passenger complains in writing to the carrier within:
 - (a) 21 days from the date on which the baggage has been placed at the passenger's disposal (in the case of delay); or,
 - (b) 21 days from the date on which the baggage should have been placed at the passenger's disposal (in the case of loss).
2. In the case of damage to checked baggage, the passenger must complain to the carrier immediately after discovery of damage, and at the latest, within seven days from receipt of the baggage.
3. Any claim against a carrier will be extinguished unless an action is brought within two years reckoned from the date of arrival at the destination, or from the date on which the aircraft ought to have arrived, or from the date on which the carriage stopped. For baggage claims, reimbursement for expenses will be based upon acceptable proof of claim.

(E) Overriding Law

If any provision contained or referred to in the ticket or this tariff is found to be contrary to an applicable law, government regulation, order or requirement, which cannot be waived by agreement of the parties, such provision, to the extent that it is invalid, shall

be severed from the ticket or tariff and the remaining provisions shall continue to be of full force and effect.

(F) Modification and Waiver

No agent, servant or representative of the carrier has the authority to alter, modify, or waive any provisions of this tariff.

(G) Gratuitous Transportation

All passengers who are transported gratuitously by the carrier will be governed by all the provisions of this rule and by all other applicable rules of this tariff.

Rule 121: Limitations of Liability

Applicable to International Transportation to and from Canada

(Not applicable, Helijet flies scheduled domestic services only).

Rule 125: Refunds

(A) General

1. The passenger must present to the carrier or its authorized agent the unused flight coupons of a ticket, an itinerary/receipt, a record locator, or a reservation number as satisfactory proof that the passenger has unused portions of a ticket which are eligible for refund.
2. The carrier will make a refund to the person who purchased the ticket.
3. If, at the time of ticket purchase, the purchaser designates another person to whom the refund shall be made, then the refund will be made to the person so designated. To do so, the passenger must contact the carrier directly.
4. Acceptance of a refund by the passenger will release the carrier from further liability.
5. In any instance where refunds are appropriate, the carrier will process requests in a timely manner and refund the fare in the original form of payment. The carrier will process refund requests within 15 business days for credit card purchases and within 30 business days for cash or cheque transactions.

(B) Involuntary Refunds

1. Involuntary refunds are not subject to any restrictions contained in the applicable fare rule.
2. The amount of the involuntary refund will be as follows:
 - (a) If, due to a schedule irregularity within the carrier's control or denied boarding in accordance with Schedule Irregularities Rule 90(C)2.(d) and Denied Boarding Rule 95(D)4., the passenger chooses to no longer travel due to loss of purpose of travel or if alternate travel could not be provided within a reasonable time, the carrier will offer a refund equal to the fare and charge paid, irrespective if travel has commenced.
 - (b) If, due to a schedule irregularity within the carrier's control or denied boarding in accordance with Schedule Irregularities Rule 90(C)2.(d) and Denied Boarding Rule 95(D)4., the passenger chooses to no longer travel because the alternate transportation offered does not meet with the passenger's satisfaction, the carrier will offer a refund equal to the fare and charge paid.
 - (c) If, due to a schedule irregularity not within the carrier's control or a refusal to transport in accordance with Schedule Irregularities Rule 90(C)3.(d) and (e) and Refusal to Transport Rule 105(C)1., no portion of a ticket has been used, the amount of refund will be equal to the fare and charges paid; or
 - (d) If, due to a schedule irregularity not within the carrier's control or a refusal to transport in accordance with Schedule Irregularities Rule 90(C)3.(d) and (e) and Refusal to Transport Rule 105(C)1., a portion of the ticket has been used, the amount refunded to the purchaser will be the one that results in the most generous amount using one of the following methods:
 - (i) The difference between the fare paid and the fare for transportation actually used or to be used; or,
 - (ii) Provided that the point where travel terminated was on the passenger's routing as shown on the original ticket and the routing remains unchanged, the passenger will be refunded the difference between the one way fare applicable to the unused transportation from the point where the passenger terminated travel to the destination as named on the ticket.
3. Involuntary refund of tickets shall be made in the currency used to issue the ticket and in the country where the ticket was purchased.

(C) Voluntary Refunds

1. Voluntary refunds will be based on the applicable fare at the time of ticket issuance, and the refund will be made in accordance with any restrictions contained in the applicable fare rule.
2. Voluntary refunds will be made only by the carrier which originally issued the ticket or its authorized agent.
3. If no portion of a ticket has been used, the refund will be full amount of the fare paid less any cancellation fee and/or service charge.
4. If a portion of the ticket has been used, the refund will be an amount equal to the difference between the fare paid and the applicable fare for travel between the points for which the ticket has been used, less any cancellation fee and/or service charge.
5. Voluntary refund of tickets shall be made in the currency used to issue the ticket and in the country where the ticket was purchased.

(D) Time Limit for Requesting a Refund

(Note: Not applicable)

1. The passenger has one month after the expiration date of the ticket to request a refund.
2. For a service charge of \$ CAD, a partially used ticket may be refunded more than one month after the expiry date shown on the ticket but not later than one year from the date of issuance of the original ticket.
3. For a service charge of \$ CAD, an unused ticket may be refunded more than one month after the expiry date shown on the ticket but not later than two years from the date of issuance of the original ticket.

(E) Refunds in the Case of Death

When transportation is cancelled as a result of the death of the passenger, a member of the immediate family or travelling companion, the refund will apply as follows:

1. Refunds in the case of death are not subject to any restrictions contained in the applicable fare rules.
2. If no portion of a ticket has been used, the amount of refund will be equal to the fare and charges paid.

3. If a portion of the ticket has been used, the refund will be equal to the difference between the fare paid and the applicable fare for travel between the points for which the ticket has been used and will not be subject to any cancellation fee and/or service charge.
4. Refunds will only be made upon presentation of the unused coupon(s) and death certificate, or a copy duly executed by the competent authorities (i.e. those designated to issue a death certificate by the applicable laws of the country concerned), in the country in which the death occurred.
5. In the case of death of the passenger, the refund will be made to the estate of the passenger.

(F) Jury Duty

In the event the passenger is called to jury duty or subpoenaed, a full refund will apply upon presentation of jury summons or subpoena. No other document will be accepted.

(G) Refusal to Refund

1. The carrier may refuse to refund the passenger's ticket if that ticket is presented for refund after its validity has expired.