

CTA (A) No. 9

**Harbour Air Ltd. carrying on business as
Harbour Air Seaplanes, Whistler Air, Saltspring Air**

Scheduled International Tariff

Tariff containing rules applicable to scheduled services for
the transportation of passengers and their baggage between
Points Inside and Outside Canada

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**Issued By: Harbour Air Ltd. carrying on business as
Harbour Air Seaplanes, Whistler Air, Saltspring Air**



Table of Contents

Part I – General Tariff Information	7
Explanation of Abbreviations, Reference Marks And Symbols	8
Rule 1: Definitions	9
Rule 5: Application of Tariff	18
(A) General.....	18
(B) Liability Under the Applicable Tariff.....	18
(C) Overriding Law/Severability	19
(D) Gratuitous Carriage.....	19
(E) Passenger Recourse	20
(F) Modification and Waiver	20
(G) Self Identification – Large or Small Carrier	20
Part II – Before Departure	21
Rule 10: Application of Fares and Charges.....	22
(A) General.....	22
(B) Fares in Effect	22
(C) Routing.....	22
(D) Taxes and Charges	22
(E) Currency of Fares.....	23
Rule 15: Taxes.....	24
(A) General.....	24
Rule 20: Methods of Payment.....	25
(A) General.....	25
Rule 25: Currency of Payment	26
(A) General.....	26
Rule 30: Classes of Service	27
Rule 40: Reservations	28
(A) General.....	28
(B) Cancellation of Reservations	29
(C) Passenger’s Responsibility.....	30
(D) Failure to Occupy Seat	30
(E) Check-in Time Limits	30
Rule 41: Seat Assignment for Passengers Including the Seating of Children Under the Age of 14 Years.....	32

(A) Applicability	32
(B) Seat Assignment	32
(C) Assignment of Seats to Accompanied Children Under the Age of 14 Years	33
(D) Proximity to Accompanying Person's Seat	33
Rule 45: Stopovers	34
(A) General.....	34
Rule 50: Routings	35
(A) Application	35
Rule 54: Interline Baggage Acceptance.....	36
Definitions	36
(A) Applicability	38
(B) General.....	38
(C) Baggage Rule Determination by Selecting Carrier	38
(D) Baggage Rule Application by Participating Carrier	39
(E) Disclosure of Baggage Rules	39
Rule 55: Baggage Acceptance.....	41
(A) Applicability	41
(B) General Conditions of Acceptance of Checked and Unchecked Baggage	41
(C) Baggage Allowance	42
(D) Collection and Delivery of Baggage	43
(E) Excess Baggage	44
(F) Excess Value Declaration Charge.....	44
(G) Items Unacceptable as Baggage	44
(H) Right to Refuse Carriage of Baggage	46
(I) Right of Search	46
Rule 56: Acceptance of Musical Instruments as Baggage.....	47
(A) Applicability	47
(B) Small Musical Instruments as Carry-on Baggage	47
(C) Musical Instruments as Carry-on Baggage (Cabin Seat Baggage)	47
(D) Carrier Unable to Carry Musical Instruments in Cabin Due to Substitution of Aircraft	48
(E) Musical Instruments as Checked Baggage	48
(F) Fees	49
Part III – At the Airport/ During Travel.....	50
Rule 60: Acceptance of Children for Travel.....	51
(A) General.....	51
(B) Acceptance of Infants and Children	52
(C) Documentation	53

(D) Unaccompanied Minors	54
Rule 65: Unaccompanied Minors	55
(A) General.....	55
(B) Age Restrictions	55
(C) Travel Restrictions	55
(D) Fares and Charges.....	55
(E) Conditions of Application for Unaccompanied Travel	56
(F) Carrier's Responsibility	57
Rule 71: Carriage of Persons with Disabilities – Small Carrier Non-ATPDR Operating Aircraft with 29 or Less Passenger Seats.....	58
(A) Application	58
(B) Acceptance for Carriage	58
(C) Reservations – Information About Services and Seating Assignments.....	59
(D) Written Confirmation of Services	59
(E) Services for Which No Advance Notice is Required	60
(F) Services for Which Advance Notice is Required	60
(G) Acceptance of Aids	61
(H) Acceptance of Service Animals.....	62
(I) Acceptance of Emotional Support Animals	63
(J) Other Services for Persons with Disabilities.....	64
Rule 75: Acceptance of Animals (Pets and Search and Rescue Dogs).....	65
(A) Application	65
(B) General.....	65
(C) Search and Rescue Dogs	65
(D) Pets	66
Rule 80: Administrative Formalities – Travel Documents, Customs and Security	68
(A) General.....	68
(B) Travel Documents	68
(C) Customs and Security Matters	69
Rule 85: Ground Transfer Services	70
(A) General.....	70
Rule 90: Delay or Cancellation – Outside the Carrier's Control	71
(A) Applicability	71
(B) General.....	71
(C) Situations Outside the Carrier's Control.....	72
(D) Communication with Passengers — Delay or Cancellation Outside the Carrier's Control	73
(E) Alternate Arrangements — Delay or Cancellation Outside the Carrier's Control	73

Rule 91: Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes	76
(A) Applicability	76
(B) General.....	76
(C) Communication with Passengers – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes.....	77
(D) Alternate Arrangements – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes.....	77
(E) Standards of Treatment – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes.....	79
(F) Compensation – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Not Required for Safety Purposes	80
Rule 92: Tarmac Delay	82
(A) Applicability	82
(B) General.....	82
(C) Tarmac Delay (Over 3 Hours) Carrier Obligations at an Airport in Canada	83
Rule 95: Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier’s Control.....	85
(A) Applicability	85
(B) General.....	85
(C) Situations Outside the Carrier’s Control.....	86
(D) Communication with Passengers – Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier’s Control	87
(E) Alternate Arrangements – Denial of Boarding Outside the Carrier’s Control	87
Rule 96: Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within The Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes.....	89
(A) Applicability	89
(B) General.....	89
(C) Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes – Request for Volunteers	90
(D) Communication with Passengers – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes.....	91
(E) Alternate Arrangements – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes.....	91
(F) Standards of Treatment – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier’s Control but Required for Safety Purposes.....	93
(G) Compensation – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Not Required for Safety Purposes	94
Rule 97 – Communication of Information – Cancellation, Delay, Tarmac Delay, or Denial of Boarding	96
(A) General	96

Rule 105: Refusal to Transport	98
Definitions	98
(A) Applicability	98
(B) Refusal to Transport – Removal of Passenger	98
(C) Passenger’s Conduct – Refusal to Transport – Prohibited Conduct and Sanctions	102
(D) Recourse of the Passenger/Limitation of Liability.....	104
Rule 115: Tickets.....	105
(A) General.....	105
(B) Validity for Carriage	105
(C) Extension of Ticket Validity.....	106
(D) Waiver Minimum/Maximum Stay Provision	107
(E) Flights in Sequence	107
(F) Open Tickets	107
(G) Transferability/Non-Transferability.....	107
(H) Lost Tickets	107
Part IV – After Travel	108
Rule 121: Liability of the Carrier for Loss, Damage to or Delay of Baggage, Passenger Delay or Death or Bodily Injury – International Transportation.....	109
(A) Successive Carriers.....	109
(B) Laws and Provisions Applicable	109
(C) Time Limitations on Claims and Actions.....	114
Rule 125: Refunds	115
(A) General.....	115
(B) Involuntary Refunds.....	116
(C) Voluntary Refunds	117
(D) Time Limit for Requesting a Refund	118
(E) Refunds in the Case of Death	118
(F) Jury Duty	118
(G) Refusal to Refund	118

Part I – 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
APPR	<i>Air Passenger Protection Regulations</i>
ATPDR	<i>Accessible Transportation for Persons with Disabilities Regulations</i>
CAD	Canadian dollar(s)
CTA	Canadian Transportation Agency also referred to as the "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)
U.S. DoT	United States Department of Transportation

Rule 1: Definitions

"Agency" means the Canadian Transportation Agency.

"APPR" means the *Air Passenger Protection Regulations*.

"Assistive Device" means any medical device, mobility aid, communication aid or other aid that is specially designed to assist a person with a disability with a need related to their disability.

"ATPDR" means the *Accessible Transportation for Persons with Disabilities Regulations*.

"ATR" means the *Air Transportation Regulations*.

"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.

"Bank of Seats" means passenger seats that are immediately adjacent to each other and does not include passenger seats that are across the aisle.

"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.

"Barrier" means anything – including anything physical, architectural, technological or attitudinal, anything that is based on information or communications or anything that is the result of a policy or a practice – that hinders the full and equal participation in society of persons with an impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment or a functional limitation.

"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: Harbour Air Ltd. DBA Harbour Air Seaplanes, Whistler Air, Saltspring Air.

"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 agreement 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).

"Commercial Agreement" means an agreement to sell tickets on another carrier's flight, or each other's flights (like a code-share, or a block space agreement).

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

“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. **Note:** For roundtrip international transportation that originates and ends in Canada, the Montreal Convention will apply to the passenger's journey.

“Curbside Zone” means an area that is located outside of a terminal where passengers are picked up or dropped off and that is owned, operated, leased or otherwise controlled by the terminal operator.

“Denial of Boarding” occurs when a passenger is not permitted to occupy a seat on-board a flight because the number of seats that may be occupied on the flight is less than the number of passengers who have checked in by the required time, hold a confirmed reservation and valid travel documentation, and are present at the boarding gate at the required boarding time.

“Destination” is a deliberate break of a journey initiated by the passenger and agreed to in advance by the carrier at a point after the place of departure but before the ultimate destination has been reached. The deliberate break must be for a purpose other than changing aircraft. Transportation to a destination may involve multiple flight segments on a single ticket/itinerary.

“Destination, Ultimate” see **Ultimate Destination**.

“Disability” means any impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment — or a functional limitation — whether permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, or evident or not, that, in interaction with a barrier, hinders a person’s full and equal participation in society.

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

“Emotional Support Animal” means an animal that provides emotional support, comfort, or therapeutic benefits to meet the disability-related needs of a person with a disability, but has not been individually trained by an organization or person specializing in such training to perform a specific task to assist the person with a disability-related need.

“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.

“Gratuitous Carriage” means air transportation of passengers, goods or animals for no reward.

“Harbour Air Ltd.” means Harbour Air Ltd. carrying on business as Harbour Air Seaplanes, Whistler Air, Saltspring Air.

“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 any refund made in the event:

- the passenger is prevented from using all or a portion of their ticket;
- the passenger's original class of service is changed to a lower class of service; or
- the passenger is unable to use any additional service purchased in situations set out in:
 - Rule 90, Delay or Cancellation – Outside the Carrier's Control,
 - Rule 91, Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes,
 - Rule 95, Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier’s Control,
 - Rule 96, Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes,
 - Rule 120, Liability of the Carrier for Loss, Damage to or Delay of Baggage, Passenger Delay or Death or Bodily Injury – Domestic Transportation, or
 - Rule 121, Liability of the Carrier for Loss, Damage to or Delay of Baggage, Passenger Delay or Death or Bodily Injury – International Transportation.

“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.

"Large Carrier APPR" is a carrier that has transported a worldwide total of two million passengers or more during each of the two preceding calendar years.

"Large Carrier ATPDR" is a carrier that has transported a worldwide total of one million passengers or more during each of the two preceding calendar years.

“Minor” means a person who has not reached their 16th birthday on the date that travel commences.

“Miscellaneous Charges Order (MCO)” is an accounting document, similar to an airline ticket, used to process the payment of travel arrangements. It is used for non-transport charges such as group deposits, excess baggage, optional services and various other miscellaneous charges levied by an air carrier.

"Mobility Aid" means any manual or electric wheelchair, scooter, boarding chair, walker, cane, crutch, prosthesis or other aid that is specially designed to assist a person with a disability with a need related to mobility.

“Non-Public Fare” means a Fare that is not available to the general public on the Carrier’s website or other booking mechanisms.

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

“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.

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

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

“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” means a person with any impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment — or a functional

limitation — whether permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, or evident or not, that, in interaction with a barrier, hinders a person's full and equal participation in society.

"Priority Baggage" means baggage that will be the last items to be stowed in the aircraft hold and the first items to be removed. Aids required for the mobility or well-being of persons with disabilities shall be treated as priority baggage.

"Priority Boarding" is a privilege, where and when available, awarded to some passengers on some fares, or sold separately, that allows these passengers to board the aircraft ahead of other passengers and have advanced selection regarding seating. Individual seats are not guaranteed, and pilots may direct any passenger to any seat for weight and balance or regulatory considerations and restrictions.

"Refusal to Transport" means, despite a passenger holding a valid ticket, the carrier will not carry or, if necessary, will remove the passenger from a flight at any point for reasons found in Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.

"Required for Safety Purposes" means required by law in order to reduce risk to passenger safety and includes required by safety decisions made within the authority of the pilot of the aircraft or any decision made in accordance with a *safety management system* as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations* but does not include scheduled maintenance in compliance with legal requirements.

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

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

"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.

"Service Dog" means a dog that has been individually trained by an organization or person specializing in service dog training to perform a task to assist a person with a disability with a need related to their disability.

"Severe Allergy" means an allergy to an allergen that may cause a person to experience significant physical distress if they are directly exposed to the allergen.

"Situations Outside the Carrier's Control" include, but are not limited to the following:

- war or political instability;
- illegal acts or sabotage;
- meteorological conditions or natural disasters that make the safe operation of the aircraft impossible;
- instructions from air traffic control;
- a NOTAM, (Notice to Airmen) as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations*;
- a security threat;
- airport operation issues;
- a medical emergency;
- a collision with wildlife;
- a labour disruption within the carrier or within an essential service provider such as an airport or an air navigation service provider;
- a manufacturing defect in an aircraft that reduces the safety of passengers and that was identified by the manufacturer of the aircraft concerned, or by a competent authority; and
- an order or instruction from an official of a state or a law enforcement agency or from a person responsible for airport security.

"Small Carrier APPR" means any carrier that is not a Large Carrier APPR. For greater certainty, Small Carrier APPR means a carrier that has not transported a worldwide total of two million passengers or more during each of the two preceding calendar years. For the purposes of APPR, the small carrier has the same obligations as a Large Carrier APPR towards a passenger that it carries on behalf of a Large Carrier APPR under a commercial agreement with that carrier.

"Small Carrier Non-ATPDR" means any carrier that is not a Large Carrier ATPDR. For greater certainty, Small Carrier Non-ATPDR means a carrier that has not transported a worldwide total of one million passengers or more during each of the two preceding calendar years.

"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, for the purposes of fare construction and establishing the applicable fare or fares which apply to a passenger's itinerary, a deliberate break 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 ultimate destination. The deliberate break in the journey must be for a

purpose other than changing aircraft and might result in a calculation of additional charges as set out in the corresponding fare rules.

"Support Person" means a person who is needed by a person with a disability, because of the nature of their disability, after departure and before arrival for assistance with eating meals, taking medication, using the washroom, transferring to and from a passenger seat, orientation and communication; or for physical assistance in an emergency, including in the case of an evacuation or decompression.

"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.

"Tarmac Delay" occurs when a flight is delayed on the tarmac after the doors of the aircraft are closed for take-off or after the flight has landed.

"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. 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.

"Travel Credit" means a monetary credit that has been issued to the passenger, based on purchased but not used fares and additional services or as compensation provided by the carrier pursuant to APPR requirements. The credit may be used as payment towards future travel and it cannot expire.

"Ultimate Destination" is the ultimate stopping place according to the tariff/contract of carriage as shown on the ticket/itinerary. In round trip itineraries, the ultimate destination and the origin are the same.

"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 for the difference in cost for a lower class of service for any situation not covered by the APPR, or for an additional service for reasons other than those mentioned under the definition of an involuntary refund.

“Voucher” means a document or certificate provided by the carrier, either in paper or electronic format, to a passenger which acts as a form of payment. A voucher has a certain monetary value associated with it which is established by the carrier and may be used towards the purchase of future travel or additional services offered by the carrier or the provision of incidental services such as meals, ground transportation, and hotel accommodation. Vouchers may be provided by the carrier as a goodwill gesture.

Rule 5: Application of Tariff

(A) General

- (1) This tariff shall apply to carriage of passengers and their accompanying baggage, and to all services incidental thereto:
 - (a) For carriage on flights operated and marketed (carrying a Harbour Air Ltd. flight number) to a passenger by Harbour Air Ltd., and
 - (b) For carriage on flights marketed by Harbour Air Ltd. to a passenger but operated by another carrier.
- (2) With the exception of code-share agreements, when the carrier issues a ticket, baggage check, or makes any other arrangements for transportation over the services of, and in the name 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.
- (3) Air transportation will be subject to the rules, rates, fares and charges published or referred to in this tariff, in effect on the date of the ticket issuance.
- (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 contents of this tariff constitute 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) 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.

(B) Liability Under the Applicable Tariff

- (1) For international transportation, in the case of damages due to death or bodily injury, passenger delay and lost, damaged, and delayed baggage, the carrier will be subject to the rules relating to liability established by, and to all other provisions of either the Warsaw or the Montreal Convention. The carrier may stipulate that the

limits of liability contained in this tariff are higher than those provided for within the applicable Convention or that there are no limits of liability whatsoever. In all other instances, tariff rules which are inconsistent with any provision of the applicable Convention will, to that extent, be inapplicable to international transportation (see Rule 121, Liability - international transportation).

- (2) For domestic transportation, under the provisions of the APPR, the carrier is subject to the same rules and liability limits as found in the Montreal Convention for lost and damaged baggage. For delayed baggage, the carrier sets out limits of liability and related terms and conditions which are consistent with the Montreal Convention in this domestic tariff. (see Rule 120, Liability - domestic transportation).
- (3) Carrier liability under the APPR:
 - (a) The carrier operating a flight is liable to passengers with respect to the obligations set out in sections 7 to 22 and 24 of the APPR, or, if they are more favourable to those passengers, the obligations on the same matter that are set out in the applicable tariff.
 - (b) However, if one carrier carries passengers on behalf of another carrier under a commercial agreement, the carriers are jointly and severally, or solidarily, liable to those passengers with respect to the obligations set out in sections 7, 22 and 24 of the APPR, or, if they are more favourable to those passengers, the obligations on the same matter that are set out in the applicable tariff.

(C) Overriding Law/Severability

- (1) 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 in full force and effect.

(D) Gratuitous Carriage

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the Convention and APPR, the carrier reserves the right to exclude the application of all or any part of this tariff with respect to gratuitous carriage and Non-Public Fares. Compensation entitlements under the APPR shall not apply to gratuitous carriage and Non-Public Fares.

(E) Passenger Recourse

- (1) Any compensation offered to passengers is found in this tariff and is subject to applicable government regulations.
- (2) In the case of dispute with Harbour Air Ltd., 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.

(F) Modification and Waiver

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

(G) Self Identification – Large or Small Carrier

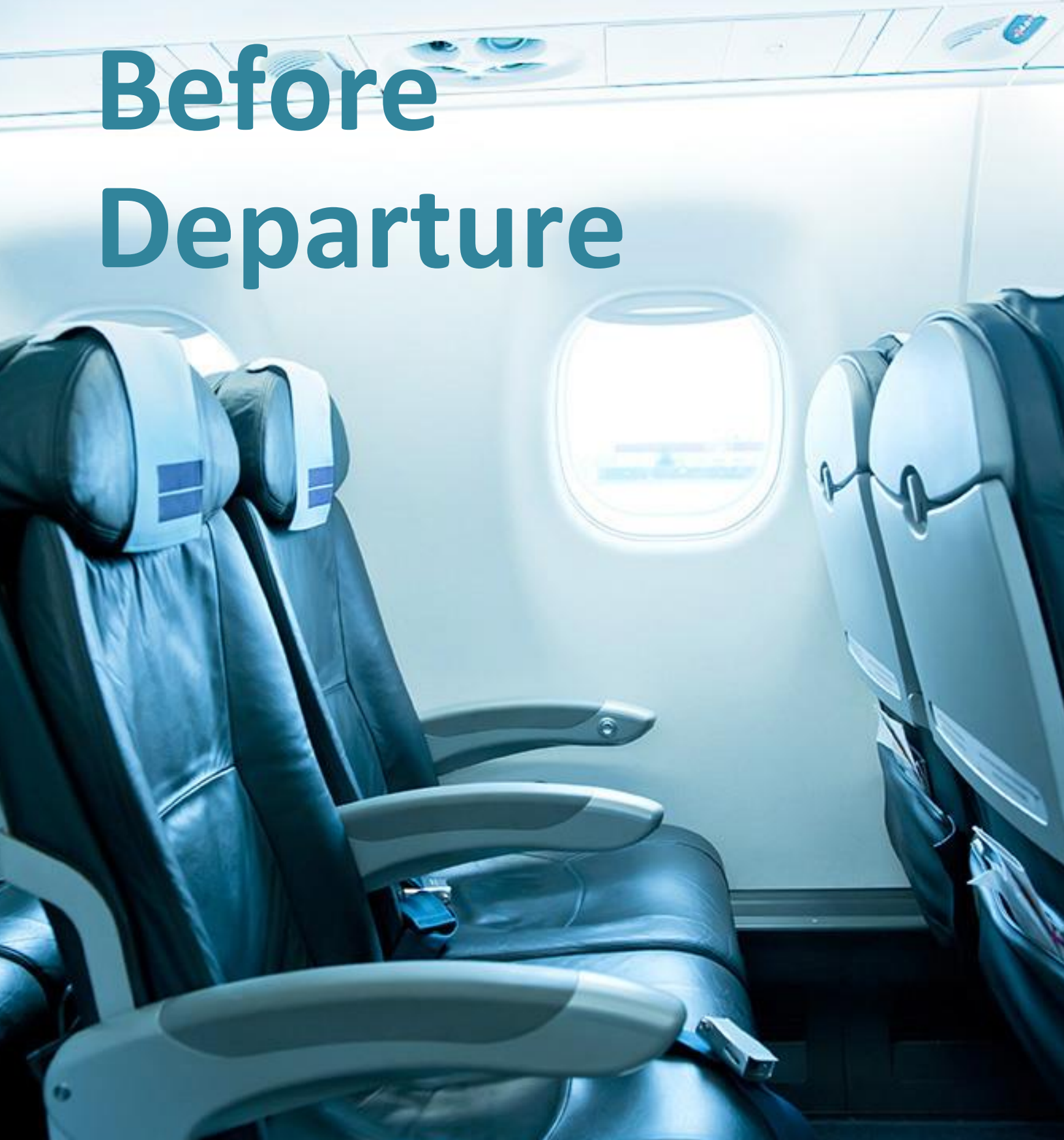
APPR

- (1) For the purposes of establishing obligations toward passengers under the APPR, Harbour Air Ltd. declares that it is a Small Carrier APPR.

Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities

- (2) For the purposes of establishing obligations toward passengers with disabilities under the ATPDR or otherwise, Harbour Air Ltd. declares that it is a Small Carrier Non-ATPDR operating aircraft with 29 or less passenger seats.

Part II – Before Departure



Part II – Before Departure

Rule 10: Application of Fares and Charges

(A) General

- (1) Applicable fares are those published by or on behalf of the carrier or, if not published, constructed in accordance with the carrier's tariff.
- (2) 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 their 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) The applicable fare is the fare in effect on the date of the ticket issuance.
 - (b) For terms and conditions regarding passengers voluntarily altering their reservation following the initial purchase date, see harbourair.com.

(C) Routing

- (1) Unless otherwise provided in the carrier's tariff, fares apply only to their associated routing.
- (2) 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)

(D) Taxes and Charges

- (1) Any tax or charge imposed by government or other authority, or by the operator of an airport, 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.
- (2) All fares and charges are stated in Canadian dollars for travel commencing in the United States.

Rule 15: Taxes

(A) General

- (1) Taxes imposed by governments are payable by the passenger and are in addition to the published or constructed 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, where facilities permit
- (2) Credit card
- (3) Bank debit card, where facilities permit
- (4) Travel credits
- (5) Vouchers
- (6) Redeemable travel points or travel miles
- (7) Harbour Air 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.
- (3) When travel commences in the United States, 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

- (1) There is no differentiation of classes of service. All seats are one class.
- (2) Subject to terms and conditions, some travellers may be eligible for Priority Boarding, where and when available. See Harbour Air website (harbourair.com) for detailed information.

Rule 40: Reservations

(A) General

- (1) A reservation for space on a specific flight is valid when the availability and allocation of the space is entered into the carrier's reservation system, a confirmation number/code is obtained from the carrier which authenticates the reservation, the passenger has paid the appropriate fare, and a ticket has been issued for that space.
- (2) The carrier will only issue a ticket against a valid reservation. Subject to payment or other satisfactory arrangements and passenger compliance with the check-in time limits set out in paragraph (E) 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) On any specific flight, the carrier may limit the number of passengers carried at any specific fare. All fares will not necessarily be available on all flights. The number of seats which the carrier shall make available on a specific flight will be determined by the carrier's best judgment as to the anticipated total number of passengers on each flight.
- (4) A passenger who is holding an unused open-date ticket or a portion of that ticket or is in possession of another electronic document issued to the passenger by the carrier which entitles the passenger to onward travel, or who wishes to change their reservation for another date, will not be entitled to any preferential right to secure a new reservation.
- (5) For provisions related to the assignment of seats on-board an aircraft for all passengers including children, see Rule 41, Seat Assignment for Passengers Including the Seating of Children Under the Age of 14 Years.
- (6) For more specific provisions related to the assignment of seats on-board an aircraft for persons with disabilities, see:
 - [Rule 71(C)(1)(c)-(e), Reservations – information about services and seating assignments.]
- (7) The carrier will not accept a reservation for a child under 5 years of age who will be travelling alone, irrespective of whether the child's parent or guardian wishes to use

the carrier's unaccompanied minors (UM) service for their child to travel alone. (see Rule 60, Acceptance of Children and Rule 65, Unaccompanied Minors)

- (8) Any new reservation requested by a passenger to be performed via the Customer Contact Centre or a Customer Service Agent at a base or service point shall pay a New Booking Fee of \$15/transaction (taxes included) for bookings that could be self-served by the passenger via the website. More information is included on the website at harbourair.com.

(B) Cancellation of Reservations

- (1) The carrier may cancel reservations of any passenger:
 - (a) If circumstances require due to situations within a carrier's control as defined in Rule 1, Definitions and applied in Rule 91, Delays or Cancellation – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes or Rule 96, Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes;
 - (b) If circumstances require due to situations outside a carrier's control as defined in Rule 1, Definitions and applied in Rule 90, Delays or Cancellation-Outside the Carrier's Control or Rule 95, Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier's Control;
 - (c) If circumstances require due to any situation identified in and applied in Rule 105, Refusal to Transport; or,
 - (d) When the passenger has failed to meet check-in or boarding gate requirements set out in paragraph (E) below.
- (2) If the carrier cancels a passenger's reservation due to (B)(1)(a) (above), the passenger may be eligible to take advantage of the provisions found in Rule 91, Delays or Cancellation – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes or Rule 96, Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes.
- (3) If the carrier cancels a passenger's reservation due to (B)(1)(b) (above), the passenger may be eligible to take advantage of the provisions found in Rule 90, Delays or Cancellation – Outside the Carrier's Control or Rule 95 Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier's Control.

- (4) If the carrier cancels a passenger's reservation due to (B)(1)(c) (above), the passengers will be treated in accordance with the provisions of Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.

(C) Passenger's Responsibility

- (1) The passenger must arrive at the airport with sufficient time to complete check-in, government formalities, security clearance and the departure process while meeting the time limits detailed in (E) below. Flights will not be delayed for passengers who have not completed any of these pre-boarding requirements.
- (2) The passenger must provide the carrier with their email address and telephone number when the carrier solicits point of contact information from the passenger in case the carrier must communicate with the passenger prior to their departure or at any point during the passenger's itinerary. The carrier has an obligation to communicate information to its passengers as per Rule 97, Communication of information – cancellation, delay, tarmac delay, or denial of boarding.

(D) Failure to Occupy Seat

- (1) If the passenger does not occupy space which has been reserved by/for them and the carrier is not notified of the cancellation of such reservation up to and until 45 minutes prior to the scheduled departure, of that particular flight, the carrier will retain all fares, fees and taxes paid for that ticket. The seat may be re-allocated. Carrier reserves the right to 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.

(E) Check-in Time Limits

Travel	Recommended check-in time*	Check-in/baggage drop-off deadline**	Boarding gate deadline***
To/From the U.S.	60 minutes	45 minutes	20 minutes

- (1) If passengers require additional time with the check-in, baggage drop and boarding process, passengers are encouraged to present earlier at the check-in counter for assistance.

***Recommended check-in time:** To ensure that the passenger has plenty of time to check in, drop off checked baggage and pass through security, the above table sets out how much in advance of the flight's departure time the passenger should check in. e.g., if the passenger's flight from Vancouver to Seattle leaves at 4:00 pm, the carrier recommends that the passenger check in by 3:00 pm (60 minutes before their flight).

****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. e.g., if the passenger's flight from Vancouver to Seattle leaves at 7:00 a.m., the passenger is required to have checked in and checked all baggage with carrier by 6:15 a.m. (45 minutes before their flight).

*****Boarding gate deadline:** The passenger must be available for boarding at the boarding gate by the boarding gate deadline, e.g., if the passenger's flight from Vancouver to Seattle leaves at 11:00 a.m., the passenger must be at the boarding gate no later than 10:40 a.m. (20 minutes before their flight).

If the passenger fails to meet either the check-in/baggage drop off deadline or the boarding gate deadline 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.

Rule 41: Seat Assignment for Passengers Including the Seating of Children Under the Age of 14 Years

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or have purchased.
- (2) Unaccompanied children will be carried pursuant to the provisions of Rule 65, Unaccompanied Minors.
- (3) The carrier will not accept a reservation for a child under 5 years of age who will be travelling alone, irrespective of whether the child's parent or guardian wishes to use the carrier's unaccompanied minors (UM) service for their child to travel alone.

(B) Seat Assignment

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

Advance Seat Selection

- (2) Priority Boarding may be available, either included in a fare class or as an option for purchase. See details on the website Harbourair.com.
- (3) **Exception:** A person with a disability who requires a specific seat to meet a disability-related need will not be charged any seat-related fee.

For additional obligations on seat assignment for persons with disabilities, including persons who need additional adjacent seating, see:

- [Rule 71(C)(1)(c)-(e), Reservations – information about services and seating assignments]

(C) Assignment of Seats to Accompanied Children Under the Age of 14 Years

- (1) In order to facilitate the assignment of a seat to a child who is under the age of 14 years that is in close proximity to an accompanying person (parent, guardian or tutor) in accordance with part (D) (below), the carrier will, at no additional charge:
 - (a) Advise passengers before and at check-in that the carrier will facilitate seat assignment of children in close proximity to an accompanying person at no additional charge during boarding;
 - (b) Assign seats on the aircraft to facilitate seating of children in close proximity to an accompanying person; and
 - (c) If necessary, the carrier will ask for volunteers on-board the aircraft to change seats prior to take-off.

(D) Proximity to Accompanying Person's Seat

- (1) The carrier will facilitate, pursuant to the steps outlined in (C) (above), the assignment of a seat to a child who is under the age of 14 years by offering, at no additional charge:
 - (a) in the case of a child who is 4 years of age or younger, a seat that is adjacent to their accompanying person's seat;
 - (b) in the case of a child who is 5 to 11 years of age, a seat that is in the same row as their accompanying person's seat, and that is separated from that accompanying person's seat by no more than one seat; and
 - (c) in the case of a child who is 12 or 13 years of age, a seat that is in a row that is separated from the row of their accompanying person's seat by no more than one row.

Rule 45: Stopovers

(A) General

- (1) 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 and between Canada and the U.S.A:** A deliberate interruption of a journey for more than 4 hours will constitute a stopover.

Rule 50: Routings

(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 carrier's 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 Harbour Air Ltd.
- (8) If more than one routing is applicable via the same fare, the passenger, and 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

Definitions

"Airline Designator Code" means an identification code comprised of two-characters which is used for commercial and traffic purposes such as reservations, schedules, timetables, ticketing, tariffs and airport 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" means 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 of and charges related to special items, e.g. surf boards, pets, bicycles;
- 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.

"Down Line Carrier" means any carrier, other than the selecting carrier, that is identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket.

"Interline Agreement" means 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" means all flights reflected on a single ticket involving multiple air carriers. Only travel on a single ticket is subject to the Agency's [Decision No. 144-A-2014](#) related to [Interline Baggage Rules for Canada](#) provided the origin or the ultimate ticketed destination is a point in Canada.

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

"Marketing Carrier" means the carrier that sells flights under its code.

"Most Significant Carrier (MSC)" is determined by a methodology, established by IATA (Resolution 302), 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" means that in this instance, the MSC is determined by applying IATA Resolution 302 methodology as conditioned by the Agency in its [Decision No. 144-A-2014](#). 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" means 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" means the carrier whose baggage rules apply to the entire interline itinerary.

"Selecting Carrier" means 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" is 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" is 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" means 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

- (1) This Rule is applicable to all interline itineraries issued on a single ticket whose origin or ultimate ticketed destination is in Canada.
- (2) It establishes how the carrier will determine which carrier's baggage rules apply to any passenger's entire interline itinerary.

(B) General

- (1) For the purposes of interline baggage acceptance:
 - (a) the carrier whose designator code is identified on the first segment of the passenger's interline ticket will be known as the selecting carrier.
 - (b) 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

- (1) 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 MSC, as determined by IATA Resolution 302 as conditioned by the Agency, in order for that carrier's baggage rules, as established in its tariff, to apply to the entire interline itinerary.

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

Carry-on Baggage

- (3) 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

- (1) 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

- (4) 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 of and charges related to special items, e.g. surf boards, pets, bicycles;
 - (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.

Rule 55: Baggage Acceptance

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule only applies to flights operated by Harbour Air Ltd. ("the carrier") for single carrier (i.e. 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) Subject to the provisions of this tariff related to mobility aids and musical instruments, checked baggage will be carried on the same aircraft as the passenger.

Note: For additional provisions related to the transportation of assistive devices for persons with disabilities, refer to:

- Rule 71(G), Acceptance of Aids.

Note: For additional provisions related to the transportation of musical instruments, refer to Rule 56(E)(2), Acceptance of Musical Instruments as Baggage.

(2) Unchecked Baggage (Carry-on Baggage)

- (a) Unchecked baggage must be within the carrier's size and weight limits to be taken **on-board the aircraft**.

(b) Note that depending on the type of aircraft, unchecked baggage may need to be placed in cargo area of the aircraft.

Note: This provision does not apply to assistive devices for persons with disabilities. For provisions related to the transportation of assistive devices for persons with disabilities, refer to:

- Rule 71(G), Acceptance of Aids.

(c) Objects which are not suitable for carriage as checked baggage (e.g. objects made of glass or ceramic) 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. Passengers are responsible for a duty of care when packing baggage. Any damage incurred due to improper packaging of baggage is the sole responsibility of the passenger. Ordinary wear and tear is not compensable damage. Passengers should contact the carrier or review its website for more information about which specific 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.

Note: This does not apply to the carriage of musical instruments (See Rule 56 (E)(3), Acceptance of musical instruments as baggage).

(C) Baggage Allowance

- (1) The passenger is entitled to carry free of charge checked and unchecked baggage as specified to a maximum weight based on fare types and routes.
- (2) For safety reasons, individual bags cannot weigh more than 50 lbs each.
- (3) Maximum luggage dimensions by aircraft type are found in the table below.

Maximum Luggage Dimensions by Aircraft Type

Aircraft	Dimensions (Width x Length x Height)
Twin Otter	25" x 36" x 36"
Single Otter	18" x 42" x 54"
Beaver	23" x 34" x 14"
Caravan	19" x 12" x 30"

- (4) The carrier will accept for transportation assistive devices for persons with disabilities in addition to the baggage allowances set out in the charts above at no additional charge to the person. For provisions related to the transportation of assistive devices for persons with disabilities, refer to:

- [Rule 71(G), Acceptance of aids.]

- (5) If a passenger exceeds the maximum weight of free baggage included in the fare, the passenger will be subject to the excess baggage charges set out in the chart in (E) below.

Note: Musical instruments will be considered as part of the passenger's baggage allowance and there may be associated fees dependent on the fare purchased. The carrier may also charge additional fees specific to the carriage of musical instruments (See Rule 56(F), Acceptance of musical instruments as baggage).

- (6) The passenger's name and contact information must appear on the baggage. It is recommended that the name and contact information also be included inside the baggage.

(D) Collection and Delivery of Baggage

- (1) The passenger has the right to retrieve their 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 their 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 120(C), Liability – domestic transportation or Rule 121(C), Liability – international transportation, 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

- (1) Baggage in excess of the free baggage allowance will be accepted by the carrier, subject to the aircraft's capacity, upon payment of the applicable charge. The charge for the excess baggage is payable prior to departure at the point of check-in.

Note: This provision does not apply to assistive devices for persons with disabilities. For provisions related to the transportation of assistive devices for persons with disabilities, refer to:

- [Rule 71(G), Acceptance of aids.]

Excess Baggage

Type of service	Charge per pound (lb), in excess of free baggage allowance
International	\$2/lb

Note: In addition to the baggage allowances established based on the type of fare purchased by the passenger and any applicable excess baggage charges, the carrier, may also charge additional fees for the transportation of musical instruments. See Rule 56(F), Acceptance of musical instruments as baggage.

(F) Excess Value Declaration Charge

- (1) The carrier does not provide any method for declaring or insuring for excess valuations.

(G) Items Unacceptable as Baggage

- (1) The following items are unacceptable as baggage and will not be transported by the carrier:
- Items which are forbidden to be carried by the applicable laws, regulations, or orders of any country to be flown from, to, or over.
 - 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.

- (c) Items, which in the carrier's opinion, are unsuitable for carriage because of their weight, size or character, for example, fragile or perishable items.

Note: Not applicable to assistive devices for persons with disabilities. For limitations on the carriage of mobility aids, refer to:

- Rule 71(G), Acceptance of aids.

Note: Not applicable to musical instruments. For limitations on the carriage of musical instruments, refer to Rule 56(B), (C) and (E), Acceptance of musical instruments as baggage.

- (d) Live animals except as provided in Rule 75, Acceptance of animals (pets and search and rescue dogs).

Note: Not applicable to service dogs. For limitations on the carriage of service dogs, other service animals and emotional support animals, refer to:

- Rule 71(H), Acceptance of service animals and (I), Acceptance of emotional support animals.

- (e) Firearms and ammunition other than for hunting or sporting purposes.

- (2) 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 (1)(b) above.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Fragile or perishable items, money, jewellery, precious metals, silverware, negotiable papers, securities or other valuables, business documents, samples, passports and other identification documents are unacceptable for transportation as checked baggage and will only be transported as carry-on baggage if retained in the passenger's possession.
- (5) See the Harbour Air website (harbourair.com) for more information regarding the carriage of other particular items as baggage.

(H) Right to Refuse Carriage of Baggage

Note: This provision does not apply to assistive devices for persons with disabilities. For limitations on the carriage of mobility aids, refer to:

- Rule 71(G), Acceptance of aids.

Note: This provision does not apply to musical instruments. For limitations on the carriage of musical instruments, refer to Rule 56(B), (C) and (E), Acceptance of musical instruments as 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 refuse to carry checked baggage if it determines that the baggage has not been properly and securely packed in suitable suitcases or containers.

(I) Right of Search

- (1) The carrier may request the passenger to permit a search to be conducted of their 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 their baggage.

Rule 56: Acceptance of Musical Instruments as Baggage

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers travelling with musical instruments irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or have purchased.
- (2) In case of damage, loss or delay of musical instruments, the limits of liability for baggage as found in Rule 120, Liability – Domestic Transportation and Rule 121, Liability – International Transportation in keeping with the applicable Convention will apply.

(B) Small Musical Instruments as Carry-on Baggage

- (1) The carrier will permit a passenger to bring on-board the aircraft cabin a small musical instrument, such as a violin or flute, as part of passenger's carry-on baggage allowance according to the number and size dimensions set out in Rule 55, Baggage Acceptance, if:
 - (a) the instrument can be stowed safely in a suitable baggage compartment in the aircraft cabin or under the passenger seat, in accordance with the carrier's requirements for carriage of carry-on baggage; and,
 - (b) there is space for such stowage at the time the passenger boards the aircraft.
 - (c) Note that depending on the type of aircraft, carry-on baggage, including musical instruments, may need to be placed in the cargo area of the aircraft.

(C) Musical Instruments as Carry-on Baggage (Cabin Seat Baggage)

- (1) The carrier will permit a passenger to bring on-board the aircraft cabin, and be transported as cabin seat baggage, a musical instrument if:
 - (a) the instrument is contained in a case or covered so as to avoid injury to other passengers;

- (b) the weight of the instrument, including the case or covering, does not exceed 23 kilograms (50 pounds) or the applicable weight restrictions for the aircraft;
 - (c) the instrument can be stowed safely and securely in accordance with the carrier's requirements;
 - (d) neither the instrument nor the case contains any object not otherwise permitted to be carried in an aircraft cabin; and,
 - (e) the passenger wishing to carry the instrument in the aircraft cabin has purchased an additional seat to accommodate the instrument.
- (2) Musical instruments too large for the cabin may be carried as checked baggage. (See (E) below)
- (3) Note that depending on the type of aircraft, carry-on baggage, including musical instruments, may need to be placed in cargo area of the aircraft.

(D) Carrier Unable to Carry Musical Instruments in Cabin Due to Substitution of Aircraft

- (1) If, due to substitution of aircraft, there is insufficient space to safely stow the musical instrument in the cabin, the carrier will offer, at no additional charge:
- (a) to carry the instrument as cabin seat baggage, if space on-board and the nature of the instrument allows it; or alternatively
 - (b) to accept the instrument as checked baggage
- (2) If neither (1)(a) nor (b) are satisfactory, the carrier will offer the passenger rerouting options, at no additional charge, and if no rerouting options are satisfactory, the carrier will involuntarily refund the passenger pursuant to Rule 125 (A) and (B).

(E) Musical Instruments as Checked Baggage

- (1) The carrier will permit a passenger to transport as checked baggage a musical instrument that cannot be carried in the aircraft cabin if:
- (a) The length, width and height dimensions of the instrument, including the case, does not exceed the maximum luggage dimensions for the aircraft.

- (b) the weight of the instrument (including the case) does not exceed 23 kilograms (50 pounds) or the applicable weight restrictions established for the aircraft;
 - (c) the instrument can be stowed safely and securely in accordance with the carrier's requirements; and
 - (d) the passenger has paid the applicable checked baggage fee.
- (2) A passenger has the option of checking suitable musical instruments if all applicable fees are paid.
 - (3) Musical instruments carried as checked baggage will be carried on the same aircraft as the passenger.
 - (4) Delicate musical instruments are not suitable for carriage as checked baggage. Passengers should contact the carrier or review its Web site for more information about which musical instruments are not suitable for carriage.

(F) Fees

- (1) Musical instruments will be considered as part of the passenger's baggage allowance, carriage of which may be dependent on the fare purchased.

Part III – At the Airport/ During Travel



Part III – At the Airport/During Travel

Rule 60: Acceptance of Children for Travel

(A) General

- (1) Infants and children under 5 years of age, accompanied in the same cabin by a passenger 16 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.

Infants

- (3) Infants under two years of age on the date of travel do not require a seat.
- (4) For travel within Canada or between Canada and the U.S.A., infants under two years of age do not require a ticket.
- (5) Only one infant under the age of two years may be held in the lap of an accompanying passenger 16 years of age or older.
- (6) 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).
- (7) An infant under two years of age at the time of departure but reaching their second birthday during the continuing/return flight(s) will require a seat and must pay the applicable fare for the continuing/return flight(s).
- (8) Infants under two years of age occupying a seat must be properly secured in a Transport Canada or United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approved child restraint device.

Children

- (9) All children, two years of age or older, must be ticketed and assigned a seat.
- (10) All children, 12 years of age or older, will be able to travel unaccompanied without supervision and will be considered to be an adult for fare purposes.

(11) Passengers 16 years of age or older may accompany children and infants under the age of 5 and will be considered as adults for the purposes of travel and will be charged the applicable adult fare.

(B) Acceptance of Infants and Children

For Travel Within Canada or Between Canada and the United States

Age	Accepted	Conditions
1 days to 23 months (infant)	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2 to 4 years (child)	Yes	<p>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 16 years of age or older for the entire trip.</p> <p>These passengers must be supervised by a passenger of 16 years or older. The use of an approved child restraint device is optional for children age two and up.</p>
5 to 11 years (child)	Yes	<p>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 16 years of age or older for the entire trip.</p> <p>These passengers must be either supervised by a passenger of 16 years or older or use the carrier's unaccompanied minor services, where applicable for children ages 5 and up who are travelling alone. (See Rule 65, Unaccompanied Minors)</p>

12 years and older	Yes	<p>These passengers are considered to be adults for the purpose of air travel and will pay the applicable adult fare.</p> <p>These passengers are eligible to travel unaccompanied and unsupervised.</p>
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(C) Documentation

All children who are passengers, whether traveling accompanied by a parent, guardian, or tutor or unaccompanied, must be in possession of the required documentation which is applicable to the points which they will be flying to, from and between.

- (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) For travel between Canada and the United States, passengers under 18 years of age require a valid passport.
- (3) For all international transportation, in addition to the above, the carrier may require presentation of the following documents when children are travelling by air:
 - (a) Passport;
 - (b) Documents establishing legal custody;
 - (c) Consent letter authorizing travel (e.g. when child is taking a trip alone or with only one parent);
 - (d) Supporting identification, such as a birth certificate or citizenship card;
 - (e) Other legal documents, such as divorce papers, custody court orders or a death certificate (if one parent is deceased);
 - (f) Any other documentation required for entry into or travel via the countries on their itinerary. Passengers should verify with the nearest embassy or consulate of each country to be visited about additional entry requirements and check for other laws and regulations affecting children.

(D) Unaccompanied Minors

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

Rule 65: Unaccompanied Minors

(A) General

- (1) For purposes of this Rule, “guardian” is any person 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 of 5 years. This service is either mandatory or optional, depending upon the age of the minor.

(B) Age Restrictions

- (1) Minors less than 5 years of age are not eligible to use the UM service, and must always be accompanied by their parent or a person who is at least 16 years old when travelling.
- (2) Minors aged between 5 and 11 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 15 years of age can also use the UM service at the request of their parent/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

- (1) 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);
- (2) A maximum of 2 UMs will be accepted on each flight.

(D) Fares and Charges

- (1) Unaccompanied minors travelling on the UM service provided by the carrier will be subject to the applicable adult fare.

(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 with the carrier.
- (2) The minor must be brought to the airport of departure by a parent/guardian who remains with the minor until the carrier starts providing supervision. The parent/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 person.
- (3) The parent/guardian or other responsible person who will be meeting the unaccompanied minor at the destination airport must have photo identification which will allow the carrier personnel to identify this person as the appropriate person designated to meet the minor.
- (4) The parent/guardian will be required to remain at the airport of departure until the aircraft has departed.
- (5) The parent/guardian must provide the carrier with the name and phone number of a person who can be contacted in case of emergency during the time the minor is in the carrier's care.
- (6) Unaccompanied minors aged 5 through 11 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.
- (7) Once the minor is under the carrier's care, the minor will be provided supervision by the carrier until they are met at destination by a parent/guardian or other responsible person who can confirm to carrier personnel by means of photo identification that they are the person(s) designated to meet the minor.
- (8) Confirmed reservations must be booked for unaccompanied minors. Standby travel is not permitted.
- (9) A minor with a medical condition or a minor with a disability may not be accepted for travel unaccompanied. Medical information and/or documents (for example, a medical certificate) 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 information and/or documents that are required by the carrier, refer to:

- Rule 71(F)(2), Services for Which Advance Notice is Required,

- Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.

(F) Carrier's Responsibility

- (1) 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 71: Carriage of Persons with Disabilities – Small Carrier Non-ATPDR Operating Aircraft with 29 or Less Passenger Seats

(A) Application

- (1) This rule applies to the transportation of persons with disabilities by Harbour Air Ltd., which is a Small Carrier Non-ATPDR that operates aircraft with 29 or less seats on its **domestic** and **international** transportation services.
- (2) Pursuant to Rule 5(A)(1), Application of Tariff, this rule applies to the transportation of all persons with disabilities on all flights marketed and operated by Harbour Air Ltd., and in respect to all flights marketed by Harbour Air Ltd.

(B) Acceptance for Carriage

- (1) The carrier will accept the determination made by or on behalf of a person with a disability as to self-reliance, unless doing so would impose undue hardship on the carrier, for example, if it would jeopardize security, public health or public safety.
- (2) The carrier will not refuse to transport a person with a disability solely based on their disability unless the transportation of the person would impose an undue hardship on the carrier, for example, if it would jeopardize security, public health or public safety.
- (3) In instances when refusing transportation to a person with a disability is necessary, the carrier will offer to provide to the person, within 10 days, a written explanation of the reason for the refusal, such as relevant rules, policies, procedures or regulations or evidence in respect of undue hardship.

See also: Rule 105(B), Refusal to transport, Removal of Passenger and Rule 105(B)(1)(f)(iv), Refusal to Transport, Passenger's Condition, Medical Clearance

(C) Reservations – Information About Services and Seating Assignments

- (1) If a person self-identifies as a person with a disability when making a reservation with a carrier, the carrier will:
 - (a) describe equipment and services available to accommodate persons with disabilities;
 - (b) discuss both:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) the person's needs in relation to their disability and the services offered by the carrier in relation to those needs;
 - (c) before assigning a passenger seat to a person with a disability, inform the person of the most accessible passenger seats that are available in the class of service that the person has requested;
 - (d) in assigning a passenger seat to a person with a disability, take into account the person's opinion with respect to which seats would best meet the accessibility needs of that person; and
 - (e) where a person is travelling with a support person, approved by the Harbour Air Travel companion program, ensure that the person and the support person are seated together.
- (2) The carrier will advise the person if information and/or documents are required to permit the carrier to assess their request.

(D) Written Confirmation of Services

- (1) The carrier will indicate in the record of a person's travel reservation the services that the carrier will provide to the person.
- (2) The carrier will offer to provide a written confirmation of the services that it will provide to the person as soon as possible after the reservation has been made and before the flight.

(E) Services for Which No Advance Notice is Required

- (1) The services identified in (3) below will be provided at no additional fare or charge.
- (2) The carrier will not require a person with a disability to file information and/or documents, including a medical certificate, to support any request for services identified in (3) below.
- (3) Upon request, the carrier will:
 - Assist the person in boarding and deplaning;
 - Assist the person in stowing and retrieving carry-on baggage and retrieving checked baggage.

Note: For carrier responsibilities related to disembarkation of persons with disabilities when a flight is delayed on the tarmac at an airport in Canada, see Rule 92(C)(4) Priority Disembarkation.

(F) Services for Which Advance Notice is Required

- (1) The services identified in (3) below will be provided at no additional fare or charge.

Every Reasonable Effort

- (2) In all instances, the carrier will make every reasonable effort to provide a service requested by a person with a disability even if the person does not comply with any requirement in this section, to provide advance notice or to provide information and/or documents to permit the carrier to assess the request.

Services – 48 Hours Advance Notice

- (3) Subject to the carrier's requirement for the person with a disability to provide information and/or documents, the carrier will provide the following services if requested by a person with a disability at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled time of departure of the person's flight:
 - (a) Carriage of approved support/service dog;
 - (b) Assist the person with registration at the check-in counter;
 - (c) Assist the person in proceeding to the boarding area;

- (d) Assist the person with boarding and deplaning using specialized equipment whenever possible and available.
- (e) Periodically inquire about the needs of the person who is in a wheelchair, is not independently mobile and is waiting to board an aircraft, and attend to those needs;
- (f) Allow the person, upon request, to board the aircraft in advance of other passengers, where time permits, where a person with a disability requests assistance in boarding or seating or in stowing carry-on baggage;

Note: The carrier can require a person with a disability, even in the absence of a person's request to do so, to board the aircraft in advance of other passengers in order that it has sufficient time to provide assistance, or the carrier can require a person to board after the other passengers, if the person arrives at the boarding area after the end of priority boarding.

- (g) Carriage of approved oxygen tanks and oxygen concentrators.

Information and/or Documents Required to be Filed with the Carrier

- (4) The carrier will require the person to file any information and/or documents, including a medical certificate, that are reasonably necessary to permit the carrier to assess the person's request for a service noted below:
 - (a) Carriage of approved support/service dog.

(G) Acceptance of Aids

- (1) Upon request from a person with a disability, the carrier will carry, free of charge and as priority baggage, a person's mobility aid, where possible, and any other assistive aid, subject to any safety or security restrictions that would prevent such an aid from being transported.
- (2) The carrier will permit the person to retain their mobility aid until it becomes necessary to store it for carriage.
- (3) The carrier will permit a person to bring on-board, where possible, any small aid, including:
 - (a) a walker, a cane, crutches or braces;
 - (b) any device that assists the person to communicate; and
 - (c) any prosthesis or small medical device.

- (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).
- (5) Where the aircraft can carry the mobility aid, the carrier will:
 - (a) disassemble and package, where necessary, the aid for transportation and unpackage and reassemble the aid upon arrival; and,
 - (b) return the aid promptly upon arrival.
- (6) The carrier can refuse to transport a mobility aid where aircraft design does not permit the carriage of the aid, for example, the weight or size of the mobility aid exceeds the capacity of lifts or ramps, or the doors to baggage compartments are too small for the mobility aid, or transportation of the mobility aid would jeopardize aircraft airworthiness.
- (7) Where a carrier refuses to carry a mobility aid, the carrier will:
 - (a) 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.
- (8) See the Harbour Air website (harbourair.com) for more information on the carriage of medical devices such as oxygen and respiratory devices.

Note: For provisions related to limitations of liability regarding loss of, damage to, or delay in delivering mobility aids, refer to Rule 120(B)(5), Liability – Domestic Transportation, Mobility Aids or Rule 121(B)(5), Liability – International Transportation, Mobility Aids.

(H) Acceptance of Service Animals

- (1) The carrier will accept for transportation, without charge, a service animal required for disability-related needs provided the animal is:
 - (a) properly harnessed; and,
 - (b) certified in writing, as being trained by a professional service animal institution in alignment with local regulations and legislation.

- (2) The carrier will permit the service animal to accompany the person with a disability on-board the aircraft and to remain on the floor at the person's passenger seat. 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.
- (3) The carrier will assign a seat to the person which provides sufficient space for the person and the service animal. 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.
- (4) The person is responsible for complying with all laws, regulations, orders, demands, and travel requirements of countries to be flown from, into or through, in respect to the service animal. In particular, the person is responsible for obtaining valid health and vaccination certificates, entry permits and other documents required by countries, states or territories for entry or transit of any service animal that is to accompany the person.
- (5) The carrier may refuse to transport a service animal if the person with a disability fails to have in their possession documentation at the time of check-in which demonstrates that the animal has all the necessary valid health and vaccination certificates, entry permits and other documents required by countries, states or territories for entry or transit. For more information see Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.
- (6) When travel involves more than one carrier, it is the responsibility of the person to verify the policy of each carrier involved in the itinerary and ensure that the requirements of each carrier have been met and that each carrier is aware of and has agreed to carry the service animal on its own aircraft.
- (7) Harbour Air Ltd. does not accept animals other than dogs as service animals.

Note: For provisions related to limitations of liability regarding service animals, refer to Rule 120(B)(7), Liability – domestic transportation, service animals or Rule 121(B)(10), Liability – international transportation, service animals.

(I) Acceptance of Emotional Support Animals

- (1) The carrier does not accept emotional support animals. Emotional support animals are transported in accordance with the Harbour Air Ltd. pet travel guidelines, as outlined on the Harbour Air website (harbourair.com) and within this tariff.

(J) Other Services for Persons with Disabilities

(1) The carrier supports passengers with cognitive challenges or those who are not self-reliant. The Travel Companion Program allows passengers who require the support of a travel companion to qualify for discounted companion fares. Refer to the Harbour Air website (harbourair.com) for qualification requirements.

(2) Qualified passengers in the Travel Companion Program pay the regular flight fare, and the companion pays a \$0 fare for a return trip. Please note, companion fares are subject to carbon offset taxes, fuel surcharges, applicable port/dock fees, and taxes. The return flight (\$0 fare, plus taxes and fees) is applicable for the next available Harbour Air flight (to the original departure location) or companions can request an alternative time of day depending on availability.

Rule 75: Acceptance of Animals (Pets and Search and Rescue Dogs)

With respect to terms and conditions related to the transport of any service dog, other service animal, or emotional support animal used to assist persons with disabilities please refer to:

- Rule 71(H), Acceptance of Service Animals and (I), Acceptance of Emotional Support Animals.

(A) Application

- (1) The carrier will agree to carry animals subject to the following provisions:

(B) General

- (1) Advance arrangements must be made with the carrier before any animal will be accepted for carriage. The animal must be registered within 24 hours of booking so as to avoid flight change or cancellation fees in the event that Harbour Air is unable to accommodate the animal on the booked flight.
- (2) Before the animal is accepted for carriage, the passenger must make all necessary arrangements to obtain valid health and vaccination certificates, entry permits and other documents required by countries, states or territories for entry or transit. In the absence of such documentation, the animal will not be accepted for carriage.
- (3) When travel involves more than one carrier, the passenger should verify the policy of each carrier involved in the itinerary and ensure that the requirements of each carrier have been met and that each carrier is aware of and has agreed to carry the animal on its own aircraft.

(C) Search and Rescue Dogs

- (1) 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, space permitting.
- (2) The carrier will accept a search and rescue dog for transportation without charge.

- (3) 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.

(D) Pets

- (1) The provisions in this section are not applicable to service dogs and search and rescue animals.
- (2) The carrier will accept for carriage animals as pets such as domestic dogs, cats, rabbits, and birds, as either checked or carry-on baggage, provided the animal(s) is/are accompanied by a passenger, in compliance with the IATA Live Animal Regulations.
- (3) Animals must be contained in a clean, leak/escape proof cage or container/kennel with adequate space for the comfort of the animal. The cage or container/kennel must be approved by the carrier.
- (4) Passengers travelling with animals must check in no later than 60 minutes, but no earlier than 120 minutes, before departure.
- (5) The animal must be harmless, inoffensive and odourless.
- (6) The carrier will not accept an animal if it is in the custody of an unaccompanied minor.
- (7) Animals as checked baggage:
 - (a) The number of animals carried is limited by aircraft type.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) The maximum size for the container/kennel (length x width x height) must not exceed 30"L (76cm) X 18"W (45cm) X 24"H (61cm).
 - (d) The maximum allowable weight for both the animal and container/kennel must not exceed 16 kg/35 lbs.
 - (e) If the container/kennel exceeds the maximum size and/or maximum weight mentioned in (c) and (d) above, the passenger must contact the carrier prior to travel to ascertain if the container/kennel can be accommodated on the flight. The carrier reserves the right to refuse carriage in this case.

- (f) For domestic and international transportation, pursuant to the provision of the applicable convention, once an animal is accepted for carriage as checked baggage, the carrier is liable in the event of damages arising from loss, damage and delay of an animal as specified in Rule 120, Liability – Domestic Transportation and Rule 121, Liability – International Transportation.
 - (g) The combined weight of the animal and container/kennel will count towards the passenger's luggage allowance. If the combined weight of all the passenger's luggage, including the animal and container/kennel, is over the allowance specified in the fare, the passenger will be charged a per lb fee for additional luggage weight.
 - (h) Containers/kennels must be hard-shelled.
 - (i) Harbour Air Ltd. has a limited supply of pet carriers available for rent for a fee specified on the Harbour Air website (harbourair.com).
- (8) Pets in the cabin:
- (a) Only service animals and search and rescue dogs may be accepted for carriage in the passenger cabin.

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.

(B) Travel Documents

- (1) Prior to travel, the passenger must be prepared to submit for inspection to the carrier all travel documents required by the countries concerned.
- (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 all exit, entry, health and other documents required by law, regulation, order, demand or other requirement of the countries where travel is intended or whose travel documents do not appear to be in order.
- (4) For international transportation including domestic segments on a passenger's itinerary, the carrier relies upon the information contained in Customs Border Patrol Database which may be accessed at www.cbp.gov, and the Canadian Border Services Agency, which may be accessed at www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca, in order to determine whether a passenger is in possession of the travel documentation required for themselves or any animal to enter a particular country or to travel via certain countries based on their confirmed itinerary.
- (5) Passengers are strongly encouraged to confirm any necessary legal requirements for entry into or travel via the countries on their itinerary prior to their flights and to

have proof of their compliance with such regulations, including being in possession of the relevant travel documents, in advance of check-in.

- (6) The carrier will not provide passengers with information on the travel document requirements, including visa, passport, and health requirements, for entry into, exit from, or travel via the countries on their itinerary.

(C) Customs and Security Matters

- (1) Customs and immigration officials of the various countries travelled to and via by the passenger and any animal being transported with the passenger, will have the final decision with respect to entry of passengers, or animals, and these decisions could be different than those of the carrier when it accepted the passenger or animal for transportation at the outset of their itinerary.

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: Delay or Cancellation – Outside the Carrier's Control

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or they have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is a delay or cancellation due to situations outside the carrier's control. See Rule 90(C) for situations that are outside a carrier's control.
- (3) Where Harbour Air Ltd., a Small Carrier APPR, carries a passenger on behalf of a Large Carrier APPR under a commercial agreement with that carrier, it has the same obligations as a Large Carrier APPR towards that passenger that it carries.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed. The carrier, at their own discretion, may elect to provide an alternative means of transport (such as a shuttle) to the final destination to complete the passenger's journey in the event of an irregular operation.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.
- (3) A delay or cancellation that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is due to situations outside the carrier's control, is considered to also be due to situations outside that carrier's control if that carrier took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.
- (4) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier's check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier's boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in time limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 90 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to transport.

- (5) For international itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that they may have received, a passenger may invoke the provisions of the Convention regarding liability in the case of passenger delay. (See Rule 121(B)(7), Liability – international transportation, passenger delay)
- (6) In the case of delay or cancellation at the airport, the carrier will give priority to assistance to any person with a disability and to unaccompanied minors.

(C) Situations Outside the Carrier's Control

- (1) Situations outside the carrier's control, include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) war or political instability;
 - (b) illegal acts or sabotage;
 - (c) meteorological conditions or natural disasters that make the safe operation of the aircraft impossible;
 - (d) instructions from air traffic control;
 - (e) a NOTAM, (Notice to Airmen), as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations*;
 - (f) a security threat;
 - (g) airport operation issues;
 - (h) a medical emergency;
 - (i) a collision with wildlife;
 - (j) a labour disruption within the carrier or within an essential service provider such as an airport or an air navigation service provider;
 - (k) a manufacturing defect in an aircraft that reduces the safety of passengers and that was identified by the manufacturer of the aircraft concerned, or by a competent authority; and
 - (l) an order or instruction from an official of a state or a law enforcement agency or from a person responsible for airport security.

(D) Communication with Passengers — Delay or Cancellation Outside the Carrier's Control

- (1) Carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of Information – Cancellation, Delay, Tarmac Delay or Denial of Boarding.

(E) Alternate Arrangements — Delay or Cancellation Outside the Carrier's Control

- (1) If a flight is cancelled, or once a flight delay has reached three hours, the carrier will provide to the passenger, free of charge, a confirmed reservation on the next available flight that is operated by the carrier, or a carrier with which they have a commercial agreement, travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger's original ticket and departs within 48 hours after the departure time that is indicated on that ticket.
- (2) If the carrier cannot provide a confirmed reservation in accordance with (1) above, the carrier will, at the passenger's choice:
 - (a) provide a refund for any unused portion of the ticket; or,
 - (b) make the following alternate travel arrangements, free of charge:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (i) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement, and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger's original ticket.

Return to Point of Origin

- (3) If the passenger's trip no longer serves its purpose because of the disruption, and the passenger is no longer at their point of origin, then the carrier will provide the passenger, free of charge, with a confirmed reservation for a flight back to the point of origin that accommodates the passenger's travel needs, and refund the entire ticket (as if no part of the trip had been made).

Refund

- (4) A passenger who is eligible to be refunded as per (2) above, may choose a refund, pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, at any time prior to being provided with a confirmed reservation.

Comparable Services

- (5) To the extent possible, the alternate travel arrangement must provide services that are comparable to those of the original ticket, including the carrier making every reasonable effort to maintain accessible seating assignments and any other accessibility-related accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Refund of Additional Services

- (6) The carrier will refund the cost of any additional services purchased in connection with the passenger's original ticket when the passenger is provided with alternate travel arrangements, if:
- (a) the passenger did not receive those services; or,
 - (b) the passenger paid for those services a second time.

Higher Class of Service

- (7) If a higher class of service is booked for the passenger than was originally provided for on the passenger's original ticket, the carrier will not request supplementary payment from the passenger.

Lower Class of Service

- (8) If the alternate travel arrangements provide for a lower class of service than the original ticket, the carrier will refund the difference in the cost of the applicable portion of the ticket.

Method Used for Refund

- (9) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary Refunds, will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
- (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;

- (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
- (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund Deadline

- (10) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.

Rule 91: Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or they have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is delay or cancellation due to a situation that is within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes. Rule 91(F) is applicable only if the delay or cancellation is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed. The carrier, at their own discretion, may elect to provide an alternative means of transport (such as a shuttle) to the final destination to complete the passenger's journey in the event of an irregular operation.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.
- (3) A delay or cancellation that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is within the carrier's control but is required for safety purposes, is considered to also be within that carrier's control but required for safety purposes, if that carrier took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.
- (4) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier's check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier's boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in Time Limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 91 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.

- (5) For international itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that they may have received, a passenger may invoke the provisions of the Convention regarding liability in the case of passenger delay. (See Rule 121(B)(7), Liability – international transportation, passenger delay)

(C) Communication with Passengers – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) The carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of Information – Cancellation, Delay, Tarmac Delay or Denial of Boarding.

(D) Alternate Arrangements – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) In case of a delay of three hours or more, if the passenger desires, or a flight cancellation, the carrier will provide the following alternate travel arrangements free of charge to ensure that each passenger completes their itinerary as soon as feasible:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (a) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement, and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger’s original ticket.

Refund

- (2) If the alternate travel arrangements offered, in accordance with (1) above, do not accommodate the passenger’s travel needs, the carrier will:
 - (a) in the case where the passenger is no longer at the point of origin that is indicated on the original ticket and the travel no longer serves a purpose because of the delay or cancellation, refund the ticket, pursuant Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, and provide the passenger, free of charge, with a confirmed reservation that is for a flight to that point of origin which accommodates the passenger’s travel needs; and

- (b) in any other case, refund the unused portion of the ticket. The amount of the refund will be calculated pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds.

Comparable Services

- (3) To the extent possible, the alternate travel arrangement must provide services that are comparable to those of the original ticket, including the carrier making every reasonable effort to maintain accessible seating assignments and any other accessibility-related accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Refund of Additional Services

- (4) The carrier will refund the cost of any additional services purchased in connection with the passenger's original ticket when the passenger is provided with alternate travel arrangements, if:
 - (a) the passenger did not receive those services; or
 - (b) the passenger paid for those services a second time.

Higher Class of Service

- (5) If the alternate travel arrangements referred to in (1) above provide for a higher class of service than the original ticket, the carrier will not request supplementary payment.

Lower Class of Service

- (6) If the alternate travel arrangements provide for a lower class of service than the original ticket, the carrier will refund the difference in the cost of the applicable portion of the ticket.

Method Used for Refund

- (7) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary Refunds and will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,

- (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund Deadline

- (8) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.

(E) Standards of Treatment – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) If the passenger has been informed of the delay or of the cancellation less than 12 hours before the departure time that is indicated on their original ticket and they have waited two hours after the departure time that is indicated on their original ticket, the carrier must provide the passenger with the following treatment free of charge:
- (a) food and drink in reasonable quantities, taking into account the length of the wait, the time of day and the location of the passenger; and
 - (b) access to a means of communication.

Accommodations

- (2) If the passenger has been informed of the delay or of the cancellation less than 12 hours before the departure time that is indicated on their original ticket and if the carrier expects that the passenger will be required to wait overnight for their original flight or for a flight reserved as part of alternate travel arrangements, the carrier must offer, free of charge, hotel or other comparable accommodation that is reasonable in relation to the location of the passenger, as well as transportation to the hotel or other accommodation and back to the airport.

Refusing or Limiting Treatment

- (3) The carrier may limit or refuse to provide a standard of treatment referred to in (1), and (2) above if providing that treatment would further delay the passenger.

(F) Compensation – Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Not Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) Compensation for inconvenience is only payable when the delay or cancellation is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.
- (2) If a passenger is informed 14 days or less before the departure time on their original ticket that the arrival of their flight at the destination that was indicated on their ticket will be delayed, the carrier will provide the minimum compensation for inconvenience as follows:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (a) \$125, if the arrival of the passenger’s flight at destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by three hours or more, but less than six hours,
- (b) \$250, if the arrival of the passenger’s flight at the destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by six hours or more, but less than nine hours, or
- (c) \$500, if the arrival of the passenger’s flight at the destination on the original ticket is delayed by nine hours or more.

Compensation in Case of Refund

- (3) If the passenger’s ticket is refunded in accordance with (D)(2), the carrier will provide a minimum compensation of:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (a) in the case of a Small Carrier APPR, \$125.

Deadline to File Request

- (4) To receive the minimum compensation referred to in (2) or (3) above, a passenger must file a request for compensation with the carrier before the first anniversary of the day on which the flight delay or flight cancellation occurred.

Deadline to Respond

- (5) The carrier will, within 30 days after the day on which it receives the request, provide the compensation or an explanation as to why compensation is not payable.

Compensation for Inconvenience

- (6) If the carrier is required by this tariff to provide compensation to a passenger, the carrier will offer it in form of money (i.e., cash, cheque, or bank transfer). However, the compensation may be offered in another form (e.g. a travel credit) if:
- (a) compensation in the other form has a greater monetary value than the minimum monetary value of the compensation that is required under the APPR;
 - (b) the passenger has been informed in writing of the monetary value of the other form of compensation;
 - (c) the other form of compensation does not expire; and
 - (d) the passenger confirms in writing that they have been informed of their right to receive monetary compensation and have chosen the other form of compensation.

Rule 92: Tarmac Delay

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers experiencing a tarmac delay irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or they have purchased.
- (2) For international itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that they may have received, a passenger may invoke the provisions of the Convention regarding liability in the case of passenger delay. (See Rule 121(B)(7), Liability – international transportation, passenger delay)

(B) General

- (1) Passengers who experienced or are experiencing a tarmac delay may, depending on the circumstances, also find relief pursuant to:
 - (a) Rule 90, Delay or Cancellation - Outside the Carrier's Control, or
 - (b) Rule 91, Delay or Cancellation - Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes.

Urgent Medical Assistance

- (2) If a passenger requires urgent medical assistance while the flight is delayed on the tarmac after the doors of the aircraft are closed for take-off or after the flight has landed, the carrier will facilitate access to the medical assistance.

Tarmac Delay Obligations – Standards of Treatment

- (3) If a flight is delayed on the tarmac after the doors of the aircraft are closed for take-off or after the flight has landed, the carrier will provide passengers with the following treatment, free of charge:
 - (a) if the aircraft is equipped with lavatories, access to those lavatories in working order;
 - (b) proper ventilation and cooling or heating of the aircraft;
 - (c) if it is feasible to communicate with people outside of the aircraft, the means to do so; and

- (d) food and drink, in reasonable quantities, taking into account the length of the delay, the time of day and the location of the airport.

Communications and Information

- (4) Once it becomes clear that the aircraft will experience a tarmac delay the carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of Information – Cancellation, Delay, Tarmac Delay or Denial of Boarding.

(C) Tarmac Delay (Over 3 Hours) Carrier Obligations at an Airport in Canada

Passenger Disembarkation

- (1) If a flight is delayed on the tarmac at an airport in Canada, the carrier will provide an opportunity for passengers to disembark:
- (a) three hours after the aircraft doors have been closed for take-off; and
 - (b) three hours after the flight has landed, or at any earlier time if it is feasible.
- (2) **Exception:** Carrier is not required to provide an opportunity for passengers to disembark in accordance with (1) (above) if:
- (a) it is likely that take-off will occur less than three hours and 45 minutes after the doors of the aircraft are closed for take-off or after the flight has landed, and,
 - (b) the carrier is able to continue to provide the standards of treatment referred to in (B)(3) (above).
- (3) If a passenger opts to disembark pursuant to Rule 92(C)(1) and the passenger fails to make themselves readily available for an immediate departure should that occur, the carrier:
- (a) cannot guarantee that the passenger can be re-accommodated on to the aircraft,
 - (b) will treat the passenger, as appropriate, under the provisions of Rule 90, Delay or cancellation - outside the carrier's control or Rule 91, Delay or cancellation - within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes.

Priority Disembarkation

- (4) If the carrier allows disembarkation, it will, if it is feasible, give passengers with disabilities and their support person, service animal or emotional support animal, if any, the opportunity to leave the aircraft first.

Exceptions

- (5) Rule 92(C)(1) does not apply if providing an opportunity for passengers to disembark is not possible, including if it is not possible for reasons related to safety and security or to air traffic or customs control.

Rule 95: Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier's Control

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or they have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is denial of boarding due to situations outside the carrier's control. See Rule 95(C) for situations that are outside a carrier's control.
- (3) This Rule does not apply in the situation of a refusal to transport a passenger due to, for instance, health, safety or security reasons, or where the passenger has failed to follow carrier rules or instructions, has inappropriate travel documents or has failed to respect check-in time limits. To see the carrier's policies in this respect, refer to Rule 105, Refusal to transport.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.
- (3) The passenger holding a confirmed ticketed reservation must present themselves 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 as set out in Rule 40.
- (4) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier's check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier's boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in Time Limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 95 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.

- (5) A denial of boarding that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is due to situations outside the carrier's control, is considered to also be due to situations outside that carrier's control if that carrier took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.
- (6) For international itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that they may have received, a passenger may invoke the provisions of the Convention regarding liability in the case of passenger delay. (See Rule 121(B)(7), Liability – international transportation, passenger delay)

(C) Situations Outside the Carrier's Control

- (1) Situations outside the carrier's control, include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) war or political instability;
 - (b) illegal acts or sabotage;
 - (c) meteorological conditions or natural disasters that make the safe operation of the aircraft impossible;
 - (d) instructions from air traffic control;
 - (e) a NOTAM, (Notice to Airmen) as defined in subsection 101.01(1) of the *Canadian Aviation Regulations*;
 - (f) a security threat;
 - (g) airport operation issues;
 - (h) a medical emergency;
 - (i) a collision with wildlife;
 - (j) a labour disruption within the carrier or within at an essential service provider such as an airport or an air navigation service provider;
 - (k) a manufacturing defect in an aircraft that reduces the safety of passengers and that was identified by the manufacturer of the aircraft concerned, or by a competent authority; and
 - (l) an order or instruction from an official of a state or a law enforcement agency or from a person responsible for airport security.

(D) Communication with Passengers – Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier’s Control

- (1) Carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of Information – Cancellation, Delay, Tarmac Delay or Denial of Boarding.

(E) Alternate Arrangements – Denial of Boarding Outside the Carrier’s Control

- (1) If there is denial of boarding due to situations outside the carrier’s control, the carrier will provide alternate travel arrangements, free of charge, to ensure that passengers complete their itinerary as soon as feasible:

Small Carrier APPR:

- (a) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement, and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the same airport to the destination that is indicated on the passenger’s original ticket.

Comparable Services

- (2) To the extent possible, the alternate travel arrangement must provide services that are comparable to those of the original ticket, including the carrier making every reasonable effort to maintain accessible seating assignments and any other accessibility-related accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Refund of Additional Services

- (3) The carrier will refund the cost of any additional services purchased in connection with the passenger's original ticket when the passenger is provided with alternate travel arrangements, if:
 - (a) the passenger did not receive those services; or,
 - (b) the passenger paid for those services a second time.

Higher Class of Service

- (4) If a higher class of service is booked for the passenger than was originally provided for on the passenger's original ticket, the carrier will not request supplementary payment from the passenger.

Lower Class of Service

- (5) If the alternate travel arrangements provide for a lower class of service than the original ticket, the carrier will refund the difference in the cost of the applicable portion of the ticket.

Method Used for Refund

- (6) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds, will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
- (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
 - (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund Deadline

- (7) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.

Refunds

- (8) In the event carrier is unable to re-accommodate passengers following denied boarding outside carrier's control, carrier is not obligated to refund unused portion of ticket.

Rule 96: Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier's Control and Within The Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

(A) Applicability

- (1) This Rule applies to all passengers irrespective of the type of fare on which they are travelling or have purchased.
- (2) This Rule applies in respect of a carrier when there is a denial of boarding due to a situation that is within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety. (G) is only applicable if the denial of boarding is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.
- (3) This Rule does not apply in the situation of a refusal to transport a passenger due to, for instance, health, safety or security reasons, or where the passenger has failed to follow carrier rules or instructions, has inappropriate travel documents or has failed to respect check-in time limits or gate cut-off times. See Rule 105, Refusal to Transport for the carrier's policies in this respect.

(B) General

- (1) The carrier will make all reasonable efforts to transport the passenger and their baggage at the times indicated in its timetable and according to schedule; however, flight times are not guaranteed.
- (2) Personalized documents, such as a ticket/itinerary issued by the carrier for the passenger, which are consistent with the reservation held by the passenger form part of the contract of carriage between the carrier and the passenger.
- (3) The passenger holding a confirmed ticketed reservation must present themselves 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 set out in Rule 40.
- (4) A denial of boarding that is directly attributable to an earlier delay or cancellation that is within that carrier's control but is required for safety purposes, is considered to also be within that carrier's control but required for safety purposes if that carrier

took all reasonable measures to mitigate the impact of the earlier flight delay or cancellation.

- (5) The passenger who attempts to check-in after the carrier's check-in deadline or presents themselves at the boarding area after the carrier's boarding time deadline as specified under Rule 40(E), Check-in Time Limits, will not receive consideration per Rule 96 and will have their reservations cancelled as specified under Rule 105, Refusal to Transport.
- (6) For international itineraries, irrespective of the treatment that they may have received, a passenger may invoke the provisions of the Convention regarding liability in the case of passenger delay. (See Rule 121(B)(7), Liability – international transportation, passenger delay)

(C) Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes – Request for Volunteers

- (1) In cases of denial of boarding within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes, the carrier will not deny boarding to a passenger unless it has asked all passengers if they are willing to give up their seat. As such, the carrier will make an announcement and 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 they voluntarily relinquish their seat. The carrier will advise any passenger who expresses an interest in relinquishing their seat of the amount of compensation a passenger could receive pursuant to (G)(1) if there is a denial of boarding.
- (2) Attempts to find volunteers may take place at the check-in or boarding areas. The carrier may also seek volunteers before the passenger arrives at the airport. The carrier will continue to make this request of passengers until it obtains enough volunteers to prevent a denial of boarding or until it determines that it does not, despite its best efforts, have enough volunteers.
- (3) If the carrier offers a benefit in exchange for a passenger willingly relinquishing their seat in accordance with (1) (above) and a passenger accepts the offer, or if they negotiate a benefit acceptable to both parties, the carrier will provide the passenger with a written confirmation of that benefit before the flight departs. A passenger who willingly relinquishes their seat is not considered to be a passenger who has

been subject to a denial of boarding by the carrier and as such, is not entitled to compensation pursuant to (G).

Passenger on Aircraft

- (4) The carrier will not deny boarding to a passenger who is already on-board the aircraft unless the denial of boarding is required for reasons of safety. However, passengers may still elect to volunteer to relinquish their seat if already on-board the aircraft in exchange for benefits agreed upon with the carrier.

Priority for Boarding

- (5) If denial of boarding is necessary, the carrier will give priority for boarding to passengers in the following order:
- (a) an unaccompanied minor;
 - (b) a person with a disability and their support person or service dog, if any;
 - (c) a passenger who is travelling with family members;
 - (d) a passenger who was previously denied boarding on the same ticket.

(D) Communication with Passengers – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) Carrier will communicate with passengers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 97, Communication of Information – Cancellation, Delay, Tarmac Delay or Denial of Boarding.

(E) Alternate Arrangements – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) In the case where there is a denial of boarding for situations within the carrier’s control or within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes, the carrier will provide to each passenger, free of charge, the following alternate travel arrangements to ensure that the passenger completes their itinerary as soon as feasible:

Small Carrier APPR

- (a) a confirmed reservation for the next available flight that is operated by the original carrier, or a carrier with which the original carrier has a commercial agreement, and is travelling on any reasonable air route from the airport at which the passenger is located to the destination that is indicated on the passenger's original ticket.

Refund

- (2) If the alternate travel arrangements offered in accordance with (F)(1) do not accommodate the passenger's travel needs, the carrier will:
 - (a) in the case where the passenger is no longer at the point of origin that is indicated on the original ticket and the travel no longer serves a purpose because of denied boarding, refund the ticket, pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary Refunds, and provide the passenger, free of charge, with a confirmed reservation that is for a flight to that point of origin which accommodates the passenger's travel needs; and
 - (b) in any other case, refund the unused portion of the ticket. The amount of the refund will be calculated pursuant to Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary Refunds.

Comparable Services

- (3) To the extent possible, the alternate travel arrangement must provide services comparable to those of the original ticket, including the carrier making every reasonable effort to maintain accessible seating assignments and any other accessibility-related accommodation for persons with disabilities.

Refund of Additional Services

- (4) The carrier will refund the cost of any additional services purchased in connection with the passenger's original ticket when the passenger is provided with alternate travel arrangements, if:
 - (a) the passenger did not receive those services on the alternate flight; or
 - (b) the passenger paid for those services a second time.

Higher Class of Service

- (5) If the alternate travel arrangements referred to in (1) above provide for a higher class of service than the original ticket, the carrier will not request supplementary payment.

Lower Class of Service

- (6) If the alternate travel arrangements provide for a lower class of service than the original ticket, the carrier will refund the difference in the cost of the applicable portion of the ticket.

Method Used for Refund

- (7) Refunds under this section will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary Refunds and will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
- (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,
 - (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund Deadline

- (8) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the flight disruption.

(F) Standards of Treatment – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) Before a passenger boards the flight reserved as an alternate travel arrangement per (E)(1), the carrier will provide them with the following treatment free of charge:
- (a) food and drink in reasonable quantities, taking into account the length of the wait, the time of day and the location of the passenger; and
 - (b) access to a means of communication.

Accommodations

- (2) If the carrier expects that the passenger will be required to wait overnight for a flight reserved as part of alternate travel arrangements, the air carrier must offer,

free of charge, hotel or other comparable accommodation that is reasonable in relation to the location of the passenger as well as transportation to the hotel or other accommodation and back to the airport.

Refusing or Limiting Treatment

- (3) The carrier may limit or refuse to provide a standard of treatment referred to (1) and (2) above, if providing that treatment would further delay the passenger.

(G) Compensation – Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Not Required for Safety Purposes

- (1) Compensation is only payable when the denial of boarding is within the carrier's control and is not required for safety purposes.

Compensation for Denial of Boarding

- (2) If a denial of boarding that is within the carrier’s control occurs, the carrier will provide the following compensation for inconvenience to the affected passenger:
 - (a) \$900, if the arrival time of the passenger's flight at the destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by less than six hours;
 - (b) \$1,800, if the arrival of the passenger's flight at the destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by six hours or more, but less than nine hours; and
 - (c) \$2,400, if the arrival of the passenger's flight at the destination that is indicated on the original ticket is delayed by nine hours or more.

Payment

- (3) The carrier will provide the compensation to the passenger as soon as it is operationally feasible, but not later than 48 hours after the denial of boarding.

Estimated Arrival Time

- (4) If the compensation is paid before the arrival of the flight reserved as part of alternate travel arrangements made pursuant to (E)(1) above, at the destination that is indicated on their ticket, that compensation will be based on the flight's expected arrival time.

Written Confirmation

- (5) If it is not possible to provide the compensation before the boarding time of the flight reserved as part of alternate travel arrangements made pursuant to (E)(1) above, the carrier will provide the passenger with a written confirmation of the amount of the compensation that is owed.

Adjustment

- (6) If the arrival of the passenger's flight at the destination that is indicated on their original ticket is after the time it was expected to arrive when the compensation was paid or confirmed in writing and the amount that was paid or confirmed no longer reflects the amount due in accordance with (2), the carrier will adjust the amount of the compensation.

Compensation for Inconvenience

- (7) If the carrier is required by (2) above to provide compensation for a denial of boarding to a passenger, the carrier will offer it in form of money (i.e. cash, cheque, or bank transfer). However, the compensation may be offered in another form (e.g. a travel credit) if:
- (a) compensation in the other form has a greater monetary value than the minimum monetary value of the compensation that is required under the APPR.
 - (b) the passenger has been informed in writing of the monetary value of the other form of compensation;
 - (c) the other form compensation does not expire; and
 - (d) the passenger confirms in writing that they have been informed of their right to receive monetary compensation and have chosen the other form of compensation.

Rule 97 – Communication of Information – Cancellation, Delay, Tarmac Delay, or Denial of Boarding

(A) General

(1) In cases where one of the following applies:

- (a) Rule 90, Delay or Cancellation – Outside the Carrier’s Control,
- (b) Rule 91, Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes,
- (c) Rule 92, Tarmac Delay,
- (d) Rule 95, Denial of Boarding – Outside the Carrier’s Control, or
- (e) Rule 96, Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes,

pursuant to the provisions of the APPR, the carrier will provide the following information to the affected passengers:

- (i) the reason for the delay, cancellation, or denial of boarding;
 - (ii) the compensation to which the passenger may be entitled for the inconvenience;
 - (iii) the standard of treatment for passengers, if any; and
 - (iv) the recourse available against the carrier, including their recourse to the Agency.
- (2) In the case of a delay, the carrier will communicate status updates every 30 minutes until a new departure time for the flight is set or alternate travel arrangements have been made for the affected passenger.
- (3) The carrier will communicate new information to passengers as soon as feasible.
- (4) The information of paragraph (1) above will be provided by means of audible announcements. Visible announcements will be provided upon request.

- (5) The information of paragraph (1) above will also be provided to the passenger using contact information the passenger has provided. The methods of communication include a method that is compatible with adaptive technologies intended to assist persons with disabilities.

Rule 105: Refusal to Transport

Definitions

- (1) For the purposes of Rule 105:

“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, pandemics, strikes, riots, civil commotions, embargoes, wars, hostilities, disturbances, unsettled international conditions, shortage of fuel or facilities, or labour disputes, either actual, threatened or reported.

(A) Applicability

- (1) A refusal to transport a passenger only occurs in situations when the carrier operates a flight on which the passenger had a confirmed reservation but that specific passenger is not permitted to continue their journey on that flight due to any reasons specified in the paragraphs below. Refusal to transport can occur at the start of any journey or while the passenger is en route to their destination.
- (2) Flight delay, flight cancellation and denial of boarding do not constitute a situation of refusal to transport.

(B) Refusal to Transport – Removal of Passenger

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

(a) Government Requests and Regulations and Force Majeure

Whenever it is necessary or advisable to:

- (v) comply with any government regulation;
- (vi) comply with any government request for emergency transportation; or,
- (vii) address force majeure.

(b) Search of Passenger and Property

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

(c) Proof of Identity/Age

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

(i) **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.

(ii) **Applicable Only to Travel from Canada:**

Note: The carrier is required 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.

(d) Immigration or Other Similar Considerations

When the passenger is to travel across any international boundary, if:

- (iii) The travel documents of the passenger are not in order; or,
- (iv) For any reason the passenger's embarkation from, transit through, or entry into any country from, through, or to which the passenger desires transportation would be unlawful or would otherwise not be permitted.

(e) 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.

(f) Passenger's Condition

(i) When the passenger's actions or inactions prove to the carrier that their mental, intellectual or physical condition is such as to render them incapable of caring for themselves without assistance or medical treatment en route unless:

- (A) the passenger is accompanied by a support person who will be responsible for assisting with the passenger's needs en route 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; and,
- (B) the passenger complies with requirements of Rule 69(B), Acceptance for Carriage; Rule 70(B), Acceptance for Carriage; or Rule 71(B), Acceptance for Carriage.

Exception: The carrier will accept the determination made by or on behalf of a person with a disability as to self-reliance, except where accepting the person could jeopardize security, public health or public safety as per Rule 69(B), Acceptance for Carriage; Rule 70(B), Acceptance for Carriage; or Rule 71(B), Acceptance for Carriage.

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

- (ii) When the passenger has a contagious disease.
- (iii) When the passenger has an offensive odour.

Medical Clearance

(iv) 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:

- (A) An expectant mother with a complication-free pregnancy can travel on the carrier's flights up to the 36th week of pregnancy or up to four weeks before the expected due date without a medical certificate.
- (B) An expectant mother who is in or beyond the 36th week of 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 them to be physically fit for travel by air and the certificate must state the estimated date of birth.

(g) Failure to Provide a Suitable Escort

When the passenger requires an escort due to a mental health condition and is 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 the custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority:

- (i) Medical authority furnishes assurance, in writing, that an escorted person with a mental health condition can be transported safely.
- (ii) Only 1 escorted passenger will be permitted on a flight.
- (iii) Request for carriage is made at least 48 hours before scheduled departure.
- (iv) Acceptance is applicable to transportation on flights marketed and operated by Harbour Air Ltd. only.
- (v) The escort must accompany the escorted passenger at all times.
- (vi) Passenger in custody of law enforcement personnel or other responsible authority must be manacled.

(C) 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, and the carrier's employees; the safety of the aircraft; the unhindered performance of the crew members in their duty on-board 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 their 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 their 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 on-board 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 on-board the aircraft; or safe and adequate flight operations.
- (d) The following conduct will automatically result in a refusal to transport:
 - (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 (b) 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.

(D) Recourse of the Passenger/Limitation of Liability

- (1) In case of refusal to transport a passenger on a specific flight or removal of a passenger en route for any reason specified in the foregoing paragraphs, the carrier's liability 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.
- (2) Notwithstanding (1) above, passengers will be entitled to all other additional rights they may have under this tariff or elsewhere or any legal rights that international passengers may have pursuant to international conventions (e.g., the [Warsaw Convention](#) or the [Montreal Convention](#)) and related treaties.
- (3) A person who is refused carriage for a period of time or to whom a probation notice is served may provide to the carrier, in writing, the reasons why they believe they no longer pose 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.
- (4) 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 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 they have 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 ultimate 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 airport of departure to the airport of ultimate destination via the route shown on the ticket, for the applicable class of service 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 Ticket"** basis (see (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 their ticket because the carrier:

- (a) cancels the flight upon which the passenger holds confirmed space;
- (b) omits a scheduled stop, provided this is the passenger's place of departure, place of ultimate destination, or place of stopover;
- (c) fails to operate a flight reasonably according to schedule;
- (d) causes the passenger to miss a connection;
- (e) substitutes a different class of service; or
- (f) 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 continue their travel on the first flight where space is available. Validity can only be extended up to 30 days.

- (2) **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 their journey before their original ticket expires.

(D) Waiver Minimum/Maximum Stay Provision

Carrier does not have minimum/maximum stay provisions.

(E) Flights in Sequence

- (1) 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 in the class of service on the date and flight for which space has been reserved.

(F) Open Tickets

- (1) 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.

(G) Transferability/Non-Transferability

- (1) Tickets are not transferable.

(H) Lost Tickets

- (1) Harbour Air Ltd. does not issue paper tickets.

Part IV – After Travel



Part IV – After Travel

Rule 121: Liability of the Carrier for Loss, Damage to or Delay of Baggage, Passenger Delay or Death or Bodily Injury – International Transportation

Applicable to international transportation to and from Canada and includes domestic segments of an international journey.

(A) Successive Carriers

- (1) 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 destruction or loss of, damage to, or delay of checked and unchecked baggage.

- (1) The carrier is liable for damages sustained in the case of destruction or loss of, damage to, or delay of checked and unchecked baggage, as provided in the following paragraphs:
 - (a) Except as provided below, the liability of the carrier is limited to 1,288 Special Drawing Rights (approximately \$2,350 CAD) for each passenger in the case of destruction, loss, damage, or delay of baggage, whether checked or unchecked, under the Warsaw Convention or the Montreal Convention, whichever may apply.
 - (b) Unless the passenger proves otherwise, unchecked baggage, including personal items, shall be considered to be the property of the passenger in possession of the baggage at the time of embarkation.

- (c) In the case of unchecked baggage, the carrier is liable only to the extent the damage resulted from its fault, or that of its servants or agents.
- (d) The carrier is liable for the damage sustained in case of destruction or loss of, or 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. Further, the carrier's liability for the destruction, loss, damage or delay of baggage is subject to the terms, limitations and defences set forth in the Warsaw Convention and the Montreal Convention, whichever may apply, in addition to any limitation or defence recognized by a Court with proper jurisdiction over claim.
- (e) The carrier reserves all defences and limitations under the Warsaw Convention and the Montreal Convention, whichever may apply to such claims including, but not limited to, the defence of Article 20 of the Warsaw Convention and Article 19 of the Montreal Convention, and the exoneration defence of Article 21 of the Warsaw Convention and Article 20 of the Montreal Convention, except that the carrier shall not invoke Article 22(2) and 22(3) of the Warsaw Convention in a manner inconsistent with paragraph (1) above. The limits of liability shall not apply in cases described in Article 25 of the Warsaw Convention or Article 22(5) of the Montreal Convention, whichever may apply.

Refund of Baggage Fees

- (2) Carrier will refund to the passenger any fees paid for the transportation of the baggage that was delayed, damaged or lost.

Method Used for Refund

- (3) Refunds per (2) above will be made in conformity with Rule 125 (A), General, and (B), Involuntary refunds and will be paid to the person who paid for the baggage fees, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the baggage fees, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,

- (c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Refund Deadline

- (4) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule, it will be provided within 30 days of the baggage being delayed, damaged or lost.

Mobility aids

Small Carrier Non-ATPDR

- (5) In the event that a mobility aid of a person with a disability 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:
 - (i) replace it with an equivalent aid satisfactory to the passenger, or
 - (ii) reimburse the passenger for the replacement cost of the aid, subject to the application of the Warsaw or Montreal Convention, whichever is applicable.

Service dogs, Other Service Animals and Emotional Support Animals

- (6) Except as may otherwise be provided for in this tariff, the carrier will not be responsible in the event of injury, sickness or death of a service dog (Exception: Should an injury to or death of a service dog result from the negligence of the carrier's representatives, the carrier's liability will be limited to expeditiously providing, at its own expense, for the medical care and, if necessary, replacement of the service dog).

Liability in the Case of Passenger Delay

- (7) The carrier shall be liable for damage occasioned by delay in the carriage of passengers by air, as provided in the following paragraphs:

- (a) The carrier shall not be liable if it proves that it and its servants and agents took all measures that could reasonably be required to avoid the damage, or that it was impossible for it or them to take such measures.
- (b) Damages occasioned by delay are subject to the terms, limitations and defences set forth in the Warsaw Convention and the Montreal Convention, whichever may apply, in addition to any limitation or defence recognized by a Court with proper jurisdiction over a claim.
- (c) The carrier reserves all defences and limitations available under the Warsaw Convention or the Montreal Convention, whichever may apply to claims for damage occasioned by delay, including, but not limited to, the exoneration defence of Article 21 of the Warsaw Convention and Article 20 of the Montreal Convention. Under the Montreal Convention, the liability of the carrier for damage caused by delay is limited to 5,346 Special Drawing Rights per passenger. The limits of liability shall not apply in cases described in Article 25 of the Warsaw Convention or Article 22(5) of the Montreal Convention, whichever may apply.

Liability in the Case of Death or Bodily Injury of a Passenger

- (8) The carrier shall be liable under [Article 17 of the Warsaw Convention](#) or the [Montreal Convention](#), whichever may apply, for recoverable compensatory damages sustained in the case of death or bodily injury of a passenger, as provided in the following paragraphs:
 - (a) The carrier shall not be able to exclude or limit its liability for damages not exceeding 128,821 Special Drawing Rights for each passenger.
 - (b) The carrier shall not be liable for damages to the extent that they exceed 128,821 Special Drawing Rights for each passenger if the carrier proves that:
 - (i) Such damage was not due to the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of the carrier or its servants or agents; or
 - (ii) Such damage was solely due to the negligence or other wrongful act or omission of a third party.
 - (c) The carrier reserves all other defences and limitations available under the [Warsaw Convention](#) or the [Montreal Convention](#), whichever may apply, to such claims including, but not limited to, the exoneration defence of [Article 21 of the Warsaw Convention](#) and [Article 20 of the Montreal Convention](#), except that the carrier shall not invoke [Articles 20 and 22\(1\) of the Warsaw Convention](#) in a manner inconsistent with paragraphs (1) and (2) above.

(d) With respect to third parties, the carrier reserves all rights of recourse against any other person, including, without limitation, rights of contribution and indemnity.

The carrier agrees that, subject to applicable law, recoverable compensatory damages for such claims may be determined by reference to the laws of the country of the domicile or country of permanent residence of the passenger.

(9) In cases of bodily injury or death, the carrier shall make an advance payment where the carrier determines it is necessary to meet the immediate economic needs of, and hardship suffered by, a passenger as provided in the following paragraphs:

- (a) Unless a dispute arises over the identity of the person to whom an advance payment shall be made, the carrier shall, without delay, make the advance payment to the passenger in an amount or amounts determined by the carrier in its sole discretion. In the event of death of a passenger, the amount of the advance payment shall not be less than 16,000 Special Drawing Rights, which shall be paid to a representative of the passenger's next of kin eligible to receive such advance payment as determined by the carrier in its sole discretion.
- (b) The carrier shall make the advance payment as an advance against the carrier's liability under the [Warsaw Convention](#), or the [Montreal Convention](#), whichever may apply. An advance payment shall not constitute recognition of liability. An advance payment shall be offset against, or deducted from the payment of, any settlement or judgment with respect to any claim for compensation on behalf of the passenger.
- (c) The carrier, in making an advance payment, does not waive any rights, defences, or limitations available under the [Warsaw Convention](#), or the [Montreal Convention](#), whichever may apply, to any claim, nor shall acceptance of an advance payment constitute a release of any claim, whatsoever, by any person.
- (d) The carrier, in making an advance payment, preserves its right to seek contribution or indemnity from any other person for such payment, which shall not be deemed to be a voluntary contribution or contractual payment on the part of the carrier.
- (e) The carrier may recover an advance payment from any person where it is proven that the carrier is not liable for any damage sustained by the passenger, or where it is proven that the person was not entitled to receive

the payment, or where and to the extent that it is proven that the person who received the advance payment caused, or contributed to, the damage.

(C) Time Limitations on Claims and Actions

- (1) Under the [Warsaw Convention](#) and the [Montreal Convention](#), whichever may apply, an action for damages must be brought within two years 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.
- (2) A complaint to the carrier must be made in writing to the carrier within 7 days from the date of receipt in the case of damage to baggage, and 21 days in the case of delay from which the baggage has been placed at the passenger's disposal.
- (3) Claims may be subject to proof of amount of loss and passengers may be asked to substantiate their claims.

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, or the passenger is entitled to a refund for the difference in cost for a lower class of service, or has a receipt demonstrating payment of additional services purchased but not used.
- (2) The carrier will make a refund to the person who purchased the ticket or the additional services.
- (3) If, at the time of the purchase of the ticket or the additional services, 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 purchaser must contact the carrier directly.

Refund deadline

- (4) Where a refund is required to be provided under this Rule pursuant to the APPR, it will be provided within 30 days after the day on which the carrier becomes obligated to provide the refund.
- (5) In all other situations where a refund is provided under the Rule, carrier will process refunds within 30 business days.

Method Used for Refund

- (6) Pursuant to the APPR, refunds will be paid to the person who purchased the ticket or the additional service, and will be paid using the method used for the original payment, unless:
 - (a) the carrier has informed the person in writing of the monetary value of the original ticket or additional service, and the availability of a refund by the method used for the original payment;
 - (b) the refund is offered in another form that does not expire; and,

(c) the person confirms, in writing, that the carrier has informed them of their right to receive the refund by the method used for the original payment and that the person has chosen to receive the refund in another form (e.g. a travel credit).

Note to Carrier: The above provision is specific to the APPR. However, carriers may wish to use provision (6) more generally for other situations where refunds must be provided.

(B) Involuntary Refunds

- (1) Involuntary refunds for additional services purchased are not subject to any restrictions and the carrier will refund the entire value of the additional service paid.
- (2) Involuntary refunds are not subject to any restrictions contained in the applicable fare rule.
- (3) If no portion of the ticket has been used, the refund will be the full amount of the fare and charges paid, in case of a:
 - (a) delay or cancellation – outside the carrier’s control, within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes (as governed by Rule 90: Delay or cancellation – outside the carrier’s control, Rule 91, Delay or cancellation – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes); or,
 - (b) denial of boarding – within the carrier’s control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes (as governed by Rule 96, Denial of boarding – within the carrier's control and within the carrier's control but required for safety purposes); or
- (4) If a portion of the ticket has been used, the carrier will refund the unused portion of the ticket, prorated based on mileage in the case of a:
 - (a) Delay or Cancellation – Outside the Carrier’s Control, Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes (as governed by Rule 90: Delay or Cancellation – Outside the Carrier’s Control, Rule 91, Delay or Cancellation – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes); or,
 - (b) Denial of Boarding – Within the Carrier’s Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes (as governed by Rule 96, Denial of

Boarding – Within the Carrier's Control and Within the Carrier's Control but Required for Safety Purposes).

- (5) The involuntary refund of tickets shall be made in the currency used to issue the ticket. However, Canadian dollar refunds or refunds in another currency, if possible, may be made at the request of the passenger, provided a refund in such currency is not prohibited by local government foreign exchange control regulations.

(C) Voluntary Refunds

- (1) Voluntary refunds for additional services purchased are subject to any restrictions the carrier has stipulated in this tariff and a refund will be made in accordance with those associated restrictions.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Voluntary refunds will be made only by the carrier which originally issued the ticket or its authorized agent.
- (4) 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 based on the fare purchased by the passenger.
- (5) 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 based on the fare purchased by the passenger.
- (6) Voluntary refund of tickets shall be made in the currency used to issue the ticket. However, Canadian dollar refunds or refunds in another currency, if possible, may be made at the request of the passenger, provided a refund in such currency is not prohibited by local government foreign exchange control regulations.
- (7) Depending on the fare booked, voluntary refunds of tickets may be made to HA Credits in accordance with the fare terms and conditions.
- (8) Some fares may be non-refundable and non-changeable.

(D) Time Limit for Requesting a Refund

- (1) The passenger has one month after the expiration of ticket validity to request a refund for goods and services purchased but not used.

(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

- (1) 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) When a voluntary refund of the ticket is requested, the carrier may refuse to refund the passenger's ticket if that ticket is presented for refund after its validity has expired.

- (2) For tickets involving international transportation, certain countries limit the amount of time the passenger may stay in a particular country without a visa or other official government documentation granting permission to stay for an extended period of time. As long as the passenger is able to prove that they have received government permission to remain in the country or are departing the country on another carrier or by other means of transport, they shall be provided with a refund for any unused coupon(s).