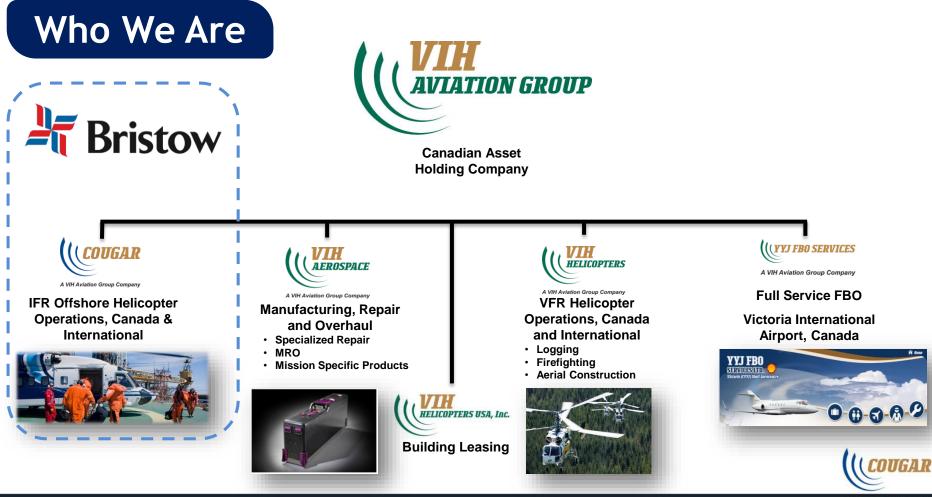
COUGAR

Long Range Offshore Helicopter Passenger and SAR Operations

J.J. Gerber Operations Services Manager



- Operational Profile Where & Who we are
- Operational Area specific challenges
- Challenges from observation of the last decade
- Risk Assessment & Further discussion points
- SAR



Our History

- 1984 Incorporated 1990 - First Offshore Work 1995 - Awarded Offshore Support Contract - NL 1998/2002 - Additional Offshore NL Contracts 2003 - Purchased by VIH 2005 - Introduced S-92 to Fleet 2010 - Halifax heliport at CYHZ 2011 - Bristow Helicopters Invests in Cougar
- 2014 Awarded Multi-Year Consortium Contract For NL Offshore
- 2016 New Base Facilities CYYT

0-650

Where We Are



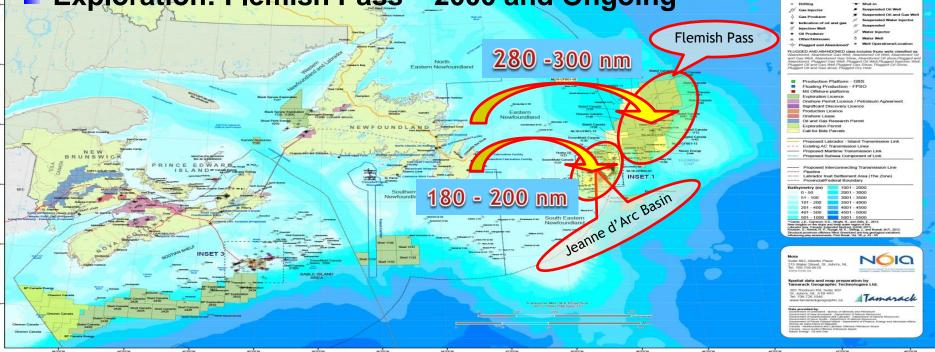
Who We Are

- 250 Employees
- Oil & Gas Pax Transport
- 2016 42,000 pax movements
- 3 Major Oil Companies as Customers
- 2 Bases
- 24/7 SAR capability with
- 20 Min Wheels Up Response



Where We Are

East Coast Canada
 Production: Jeanne d'Arc Basin 1995 – Present
 Exploration: Flemish Pass – 2000 and Ongoing



NÓIQ

Greenland

Production Web

and bern Labrado

The Aircraft

Challenge 1

How a helicopter gets and stays airborne



s = the wing (blade) area of an aircraft in square feet

CL = Coefficient of lift , which is determined by the type of airfoil and angle of attack





Fuel, Fuel, Fuel

14 Pax Config

Challenge 2

First Response from Installation

- Accommodation and technical support
- On site Medical Support
- Evacuation compassionate & medical
- Rescue offshore, supply vessels & local

Distance Logic

Medium / Heavy helicopter

- About 7,000 lbs fuel = roughly 900 lbs available = roughly 4 pax (NL average)
- 7,000 lbs fuel = 5:10 fuel time

- Minus time on deck, reserves & approach

- 4:20 min fuel @ 135 kts = 584 nm one way (no wind & ideal ATC)
- 292 nm round trip = 4 pax
- Expand the MGTOM roughly 10 pax

> IAS to 150 kts = 640 nm

> IAS to 180 kts = 770 nm

or 584 nm in 3:54 (> pax)

or 584 nm in 3:14 (>> pax)



The Future

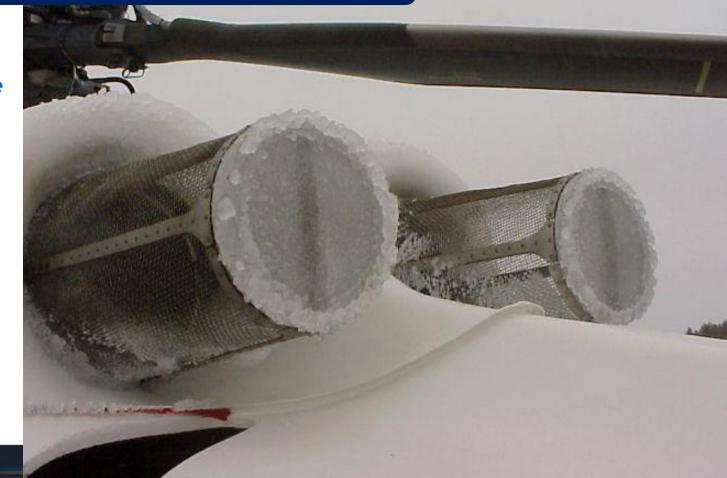
PAIDE



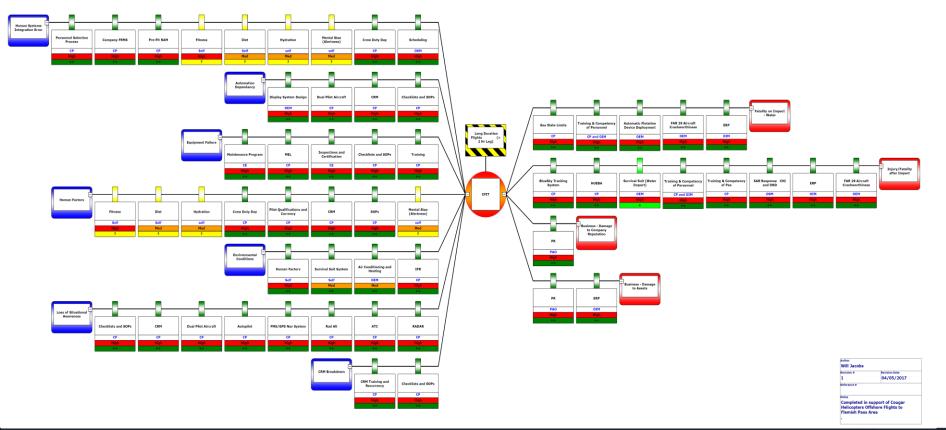


Operational Area Challenges

- Icing
- Low visibility frequency (onshore & offshore)
- Deck conditions
- Time of Day (into the sun both ways)
- Strong wind (into wind both ways)
- Power restriction
- Crew Fatigue



Risk Assessment





Flight Gear

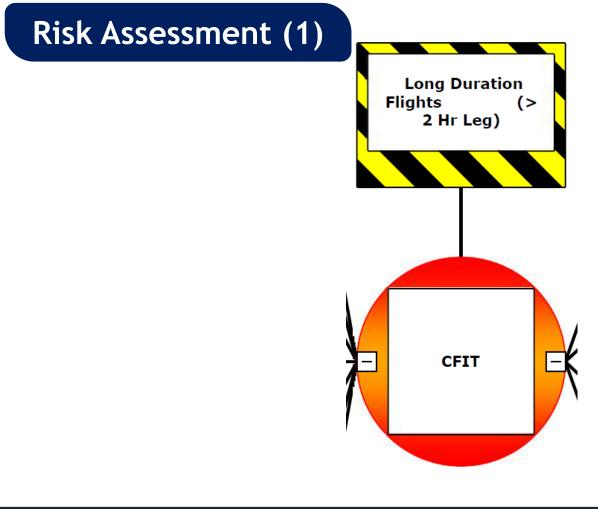
Nutrition / Hydration

Survival Equipment

Comfort

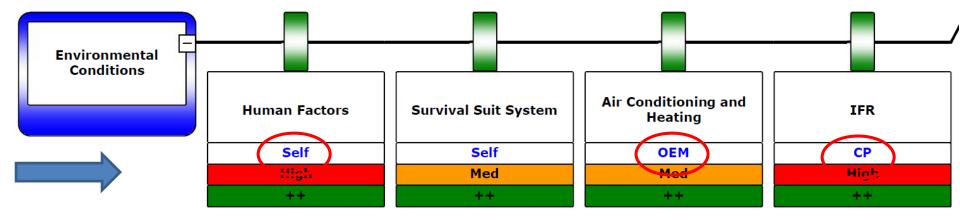
Equipment / Automation





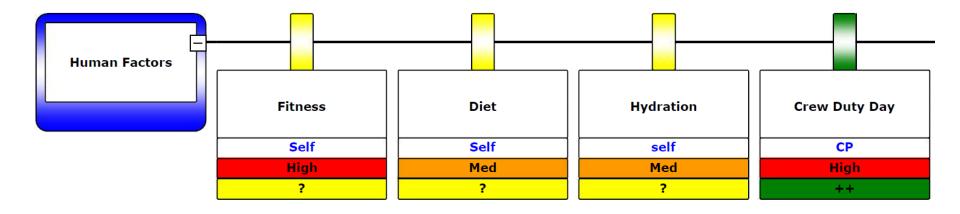


Risk Assessment (2)

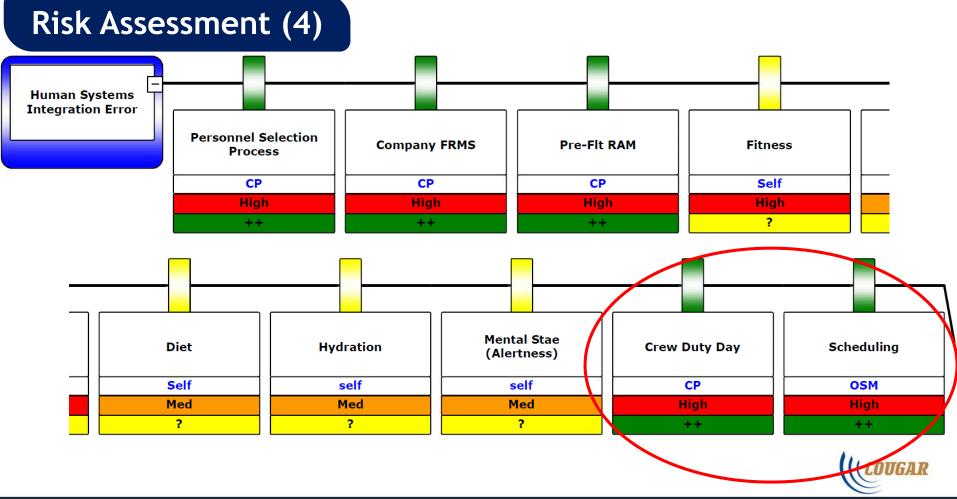




Risk Assessment (3)

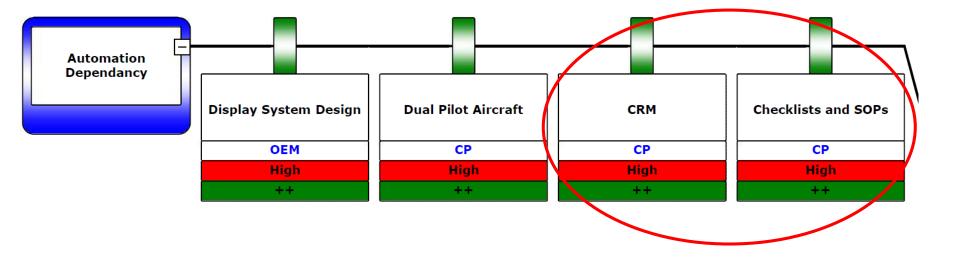






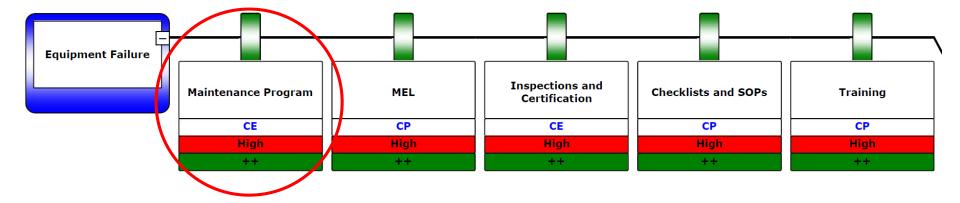
A VIH Aviation Group Company

Risk Assessment (5)





Risk Assessment (6)



ETOPS?



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Operational Considerations

A VIH Aviation Group Company

Proper Risk Management Operational controls Knowledge of icing operations SAR Service - response to 300 nm >2 hours Fatigue Management (Relief) - safe exit and entry Missed Approach on Long Haul Elight - as much as 5 hours on the flight deck Long Distance Communications Offshore Alternates & Refueling

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Maintenance Considerations

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348 Understanding the de-icing system **HUMS** monitoring Long Distance Communications **Aircraft Preparation** Adapted Maintenance Program (similar ETOPS)

SAR Aircraft Capability

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- On scene time:
 - Descend and establish hover – 10 min
 - Deployment 4 min
 - Recovery 4 min
 - Cruise to site & departure = 18 min +
 - 4 min per person

7000 lbs of fuel
6 pax = 30 min / xx nm
8 pax = 38 min / xx nm
10 pax = 46 min / xx nm



SAR Operational Capability

DARK

9

A VIH Aviation Group Company

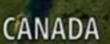
- Passenger Aircraft PLUS
 - Range / time on scene
- Response Time

Backup Systems Dual Hoist Dual FMS Enhanced Medical Training Communication medical Human Factors

Where We Are

The Weather Network Iceberg Alley

GREENLAND



Hurricanes

Labrador ALLEY

Newfoundland

Montreal

Nova Scotia St.John's

Halifax

Helps Define Who We Are

Questions / Discussion

Spring 2017, Ferryland NL