

Mera Peak Climbing With Heli Return - 10 Days

URL: <https://nepalalternativetreks.com/trip/mera-peak-climbing-with-heli-return/>

Weather

-20°C to 15°C

Duration

10 Days

Difficulty

Moderate

Accommodation

Lodge/Camping

Meals Included

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Transportation

Flight

Daily Activity

Approx. 5 - 6 hours

Religion

Buddhism

Ethnic People

Sherpa, Rai

Region of Nepal

Khumbu Region, Hinku Valley

Max Altitude

6,476 m / 21,247 ft (Mera Peak)

Best Season

Sept, Oct, Nov, March, April, May

Geographic Terrain

Mountain, Forest, Village, Glacier

Group Discounts Available

No. of Persons	Price per Person
Group Of 2 - 4	USD \$2,650.00
Group Of 5 - 8	USD \$2,600.00
Group Of 9 - 12	USD \$2,550.00
Group Of 13 - 18	USD \$2,500.00

Note: Our fixed group departure dates, services and price is guaranteed even if the group numbers are 1 person to maximum 18 persons. We will provide a guide cum porter if there is only 1 person to operate the trek and one more assistant guide if group size is above 10 persons. And of course, guide cum porter will carry 10 kg luggage.

Overview of Mera Peak Climbing With Heli Return

The Mera Peak climb with helicopter return is a trekking and mountaineering package that combines the Mera Peak climbing experience with a return by helicopter option. The journey begins with a flight to Lukla in Nepal's Khumbu region, followed by a trek through Sherpa settlements to reach the summit of Mera Peak. The main objective is to summit Mera Peak and then descend carefully, ultimately escaping by helicopter to avoid the hassle of walking on foot. A helicopter flight allows you to fly from Khare to Kathmandu, with the total journey spanning 10 days.

Unlike the standard Mera Peak Climbing Package, the helicopter return options are flexible for a wide range of groups who wish to return in style, comfort, and luxury. The 10-day journey is short, which makes it more accessible to travelers who wish to take on the challenge but have limited time. That said, the experience does not compromise on the peak climbing expedition, where trekkers will need to start from Lukla and begin the multi-day walk with a gradual ascent. The itinerary also includes proper acclimatization days, pre-climbing training, and camping at the high camp, allowing you to immerse yourself in the complete peak-climbing experience without compromise.

On summit day, climbers start early and climb on snow using equipment such as crampons, an ice axe, a harness, and ropes. Reaching the 6,476 m summit also requires good fitness and stamina. Although Mera Peak is known as a "trekking peak" in Nepal, it is still a high-altitude climb where there is much less oxygen in the air. There is a chance of altitude sickness during the climb. However, with proper acclimatization, guidance from experienced Sherpas, basic climbing training, good fitness, and mental preparation, Mera Peak can be completed safely. The summit day is challenging, but it is also one of the most exciting and rewarding experiences in the Nepal Himalayas.

The Mera Peak heli return is different from the standard Mera Peak climbing. The main difference is the helicopter exit option, which the standard route lacks. With the return option, trekkers can save time; realistically, the return trek would take 3-4 days on foot. One thing to note here is that helicopter flights depend on weather, visibility, and aircraft availability. In bad weather conditions, helicopter flights may not be available promptly. So, in such cases, it is recommended to undertake the Mera Peak climb during the best seasons: Spring (March to May) and Autumn (September to November). During these seasons, the weather is stable, and the skies are clear, making helicopter scheduling a perfect option with minimal complications.

Mera Peak Climbing With Heli Return Highlights

- Reach the summit of Mera Peak at 6,476 m / 21,247 ft.
- Experience the exciting mountain flight to Tenzing-Hillary Airport in Lukla.
- Enjoy wide mountain views of the Mahalangur range, including Everest, Lhotse, Makalu, Cho Oyu, and, on clear days, distant Kanchenjunga.
- Explore the remote landscapes of the Makalu-Barun region, with high peaks, hanging glaciers, alpine valleys, and mountain trails.
- Trek through Makalu-Barun National Park, home to wildlife such as red pandas, snow leopards, Himalayan tahr, and many bird species. Wildlife sightings are not guaranteed.
- Experience Sherpa hospitality, visit monasteries, pass through traditional settlements, and learn about local mountain life.

- Walk through rhododendron forests, river valleys, rocky trails, glacier areas, and high-altitude landscapes during one journey.
- Learn the basics of peak climbing in Nepal, including glacier walking, using crampons, handling an ice axe, and moving safely on fixed-rope sections.
- Watch the sunrise from the summit of Mera Peak, with views of Everest and other snow-covered Himalayan peaks, weather permitting.
- Save several days of return trekking with a scenic helicopter transfer from Khare, subject to weather conditions and helicopter availability.

Weather

Mera Peak Climbing Monthly Temperature Chart

Mera Peak remains cold throughout the year, especially at higher elevations. Temperatures are lowest from December to February, when they can fall between -20°C and -10°C. These winter months bring very cold conditions, heavy snow in some areas, and stronger winds near the summit. From March to May, temperatures slowly become warmer. March is still cold, but April and May offer more comfortable daytime trekking conditions. This is one reason why spring is a popular season for Mera Peak climbing.

June to August are the warmest months, with temperatures ranging from 0°C to 15°C. However, this is also the monsoon season in Nepal. Rain, clouds, wet trails, and poor mountain visibility can make trekking and helicopter flights more difficult. September to November is another good time for climbing. September can still have some rain, but October usually brings clear skies, stable weather, and pleasant daytime temperatures. November becomes colder again, especially at night and in the higher camps.

January
-20°C to -10°C

February
-20°C to -10°C

March
-15°C to -5°C

April
-10°C to 0°C

May
-5°C to 5°C

June
0°C to 10°C

July
5°C to 15°C

August
5°C to 15°C

September
0°C to 10°C

October
-5°C to 5°C

November
-10°C to -1°C

December
-15°C to -5°C

Difficulty

Mera Peak Difficulty:

The Mera Peak climb is graded as **Alpine Grade PD** in difficulty level. This means “peu difficile” or “a bit difficult”. Although Mera Peak is labeled as a “trekking peak,” the climb is moderately difficult. To reach the summit at 6,476 m / 21,247 ft, Mera Peak demands absolute training, fitness, and proper use of

mountaineering equipment. With gradual acclimatization, proper hydration, nutritious meals, a slow ascent, and guidance from the Sherpas, the climb is doable.

Here are some factors that contribute to the difficulty of Mera Peak climbing:

Altitude: Altitude is the biggest challenge during the climb. Climbers may experience shortness of breath, fatigue, headaches, loss of appetite, nausea, disturbed sleep, or reduced energy levels as they gain elevation. The final summit push is especially challenging because climbers must continue uphill in very thin air after several days of trekking.

Physical fitness and endurance: Before the climb, trekkers must complete a multi-day trek lasting 5-6 hours per day. The walk involves steep ascents and descents over uneven terrain. Also on the summit day, the climb becomes more demanding. The climb takes place on snow-covered slopes and in glacial terrain. Walking in such conditions requires strong legs and a core. So trekkers need to be physically fit for the trek.

Snow, glacier, and terrain conditions: Higher up the mountain, the route goes over snow and glacier areas. Walking on snow is harder than walking on a normal trail because your feet can sink and the surface may be slippery. Climbers need to be familiar with the use of an ice axe, crampons, a hammer, and other equipment. Beginners may find it difficult to do so in the early days. However, since Mera Peak climbing includes a pre-climbing training day in the itinerary, the Sherpa will guide you through the process in practice.

Cold weather: It gets very cold as you go higher, especially above 6,000 m. On summit day, the temperature can drop below freezing, and strong winds can make it feel even colder. If your hands or feet get too cold, it can make the climb uncomfortable and difficult. Further, mountain weather can change quickly. Strong wind, snow, clouds, or poor visibility can slow down the climb or delay the summit plan.

Long summit day: The summit day is long and tiring. Most climbers start around midnight or early morning so they can reach the summit and return before the weather changes later in the day. The climb to the top can take several hours, and you still need to come down safely after the summit. Many people feel very tired by the time they reach the top because of the altitude, cold, and long walking hours. Reaching the summit is important, but getting back safely is equally important.

Mera Peak Climbing with heli return Itinerary - 10 Days

Day 1: Fly to Lukla and Trek to Chutanga (3,450 m)

Depending on the flight schedule, you will be transferred to the domestic airport for the flight to Lukla. After boarding the aircraft in about 35 minutes, you will land at the Tenzing Hillary Airport of Lukla. There, you will have breakfast and meet your crew members, including your guide and porter. Your guide will then organize the duffel bags and distribute them to the porter.

After that, you will officially begin your trekking journey towards Chutanga. Beginning the walk, you will pass through the diminishing forests of rhododendron and pine situated on the hillside above Lukla.

Then, you will make steady progress on a good trail that leads you to Kharka. Kharka is a summer pasture that is used for grazing yaks. Walking further, you will reach your accommodation point in Chutanga. Overnight stay in Chutanga.

Destination:

Flight (35 minutes)
12 km uphill hike (4 hours)

Accommodation

Hotel Mera Lodge

Altitude:

3,450 m / 11,319 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 2: Acclimatization day in Chutanga

After breakfast at Hotel Mera Lodge, you will start your acclimatization day to help your body adapt to the low oxygen levels at high elevation. For the acclimatization hike, you will walk on the ridges below the **Zatra La Pass** during the day. First, you will gradually follow the trail as it climbs above Chutanga. As you hike, you can see the mountains up close. Besides, you will also walk inside pine, juniper, and rhododendron forests with a view of the valley below.

As you approach the destination, you will have gained significant elevation. So allow your body to rest and observe the surroundings. Spend plenty of time there and hydrate. As the hike concludes, now retrace your steps back to the hotel. You will spend the night at Chutanga to follow the “**climb high, sleep low**” principle. Overnight stay in Chutanga.

Destination:

Varies

Accommodation

Hotel Mera Lodge

Altitude:

3,450 m / 11,319 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 3: Trek from Chutanga to Tuli Kharka (4,250 m) Via Zatra La Pass (4,600 m)

Your third day begins early. After a light breakfast at the accommodation, you will start the journey. It is one of the genuinely demanding days in your Mera Peak Expedition with Helicopter Return. On this day, you will cross the Zatra La Pass situated at 4,600 m / 15,093 ft. The trail initially climbs through the forest and rocky terrain. With the previous rest day, your body adapts better to the elevation gain.

Then, you will climb higher, where vegetation becomes sparse, and landscapes are more exposed. Walking ahead on the trail will eventually lead you to the top of Zatra La Pass. At the pass summit, you can take some rest and enjoy the view. You can see the Lukla and Dudh Kosi sides of the mountains towards the Hinku Valley. Depending on the weather conditions, you can see mountains like **Numbur Himal, Kusum Kanguru, Cho Oyu, Kongde Ri, and Mera Peak**.

Afterward, you will continue on the long descent towards Tuli Kharka. On your descent, you will feel the landscape change from the exposed Himalayas to more sheltered terrain. Careful navigation is required during the descent, as you will walk over loose rocks and uneven terrain. Once you reach your accommodation point, hot drinks and dinner are served. Overnight stay in Tuli Kharka.

Destination:	Accommodation	Altitude:
14 km Uphill and Downhill Hike (6 hours)	Ed Friendship Lodge	4,250 m / 13, 944 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 4: Trek from Tuli Kharka to Gothey (3,600 m)

Concluding breakfast in Tuli Kharka, you will continue on the Mera Peak Climbing Itinerary, which will allow you to descend deeper into the Hinku Valley. Your destination for today is Gothey, which is less demanding than the previous climb over Zatra La Pass. However, the section does include several ups and downs.

On the walk, you will follow through the dense Himalayan forest and follow the hillsides above the Hinku River. The walk is notably peaceful, with the occasional sound of the flowing river and chirping birds. As you continue further, the landscape gradually changes from the exposed area of Tuli Kharka to greener surroundings. You will cross several small streams and take on a short uphill section to eventually reach Gothey. Reaching the small settlement of Gothey in the Hinku Valley, you will walk towards Sherpa Lodge for accommodation and dinner. Overnight stay in Gothey.

Destination:	Accommodation	Altitude:
13 km Downhill hike (5 hours)	Sherpa Lodge	3,600 m / 11,811 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 5: Trek to Thagnag (4,350 m)

Today, you will continue deeper into the Hinku Valley to reach Thagnag. At the start of the walk, you will leave the green vegetation, gain altitude, and transition to alpine vegetation. You will follow the route along the Hinku River and arrive at open valleys. You will pass rocky sections on the climb, which will give you a sense of what lies ahead in the high-altitude sections.

Along the way, you will also pass some small Sherpa settlements and pasturelands. The trail here is comparatively quieter than the classic Everest Base Camp route. With fewer people at the trailhead, you can enjoy a peaceful walk. Continue to Thagnag. Thagnag is an important stopover where you can rest before tackling a serious high-altitude section. On reaching Thagnag, settle into your accommodation and have dinner. Overnight stay in Thagnag.

Destination:	Accommodation	Altitude:
12 km Uphill hike (5 hours)	Hotel Oxygen	4,350 m / 14,272 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 6: Acclimatization day in Thagnag

It's your second acclimatization day in the Mera Peak Climbing Package, where you will head north of Thagnag toward **Sabal Tsho**. After breakfast, you will leave the accommodation with your guide and begin your acclimatization hike. You will enter rugged territory where trees become scarce, and rocky slopes, glacial basins, and snow-capped peaks dominate the landscape.

On your final approach to Sabal Tsho, you will rarely see signs of human settlement. The vegetation is completely absent, and the landscape is remote. The mountains appear larger, with views of Mera Peak and Kusum Kanguru. You can also see the **Sabal Glacier**, *which marks the lake's perimeter*. Once you reach the lake, take time to rest and click photographs. Enjoy the mountain views and allow your body to adjust to high altitude.

After spending some time at the lake, begin your descent back towards Thagnag. The descent walk is easier but still requires careful footing on the uneven rocky section. Once you reach your accommodation, rest, drink hot drinks, and eat dinner. Overnight stay in Thagnag.

Destination:	Accommodation	Altitude:
Varies	Hotel Oxygen	4,350 m / 14,272 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 7: Trek from Thagnag to Khare (5,025 m)

You will leave Thagnag and move towards Khare following the trekking route. Khare is the final major settlement before the Mera Peak Base Camp and summit. Today, you will transition from the Hinku Valley to the high-altitude region of the Mera Peak climbing zone. The trail will gradually ascend along the **Dig Glacier** and **Hinku Nup Glacier** area. Vegetation becomes sparse, and the landscape is filled with rocky slopes and glacial valleys.

The route will be physically demanding, so maintaining a steady and slow pace is important. Then, as you approach Khare, the scenery becomes impressive. The north face of Mera Peak is dominant on the horizon. Overnight stay in Khare.

Destination:	Accommodation	Altitude:
8 km Uphill Hike (3 hours)	Mera Refugee Lodge	5,025 m / 16,486 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 8: Pre-climbing Training / Acclimatization Day

After leaving your accommodation, you will take a short acclimatization hike around Khare. Here, you will experience the alpine environment where thin oxygen comes into effect. So the hike will help you adjust to such an environment and prepare for the climb over the following days.

Visually, you can see snow slopes, glaciers, and majestic peaks. Once reaching the altitude, you will take part in pre-climbing training and equipment preparation. Your guide will lead you through the training,

and by following their instructions, you will practice using crampons, harnesses, climbing ropes, and an ice axe. The training will allow you to safely navigate the ice and snow and help you maintain balance on the Mera Peak climbing route. As the training concludes, you can rest for a while and click photographs. Later, return to your accommodation option in Khare. Overnight stay in Khare.

Accommodation

Mera Refugee Lodge

Altitude:

5,025 m / 16,486 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 9: Climb from Khare to Mera High Camp (5,750 m) - Tented camp

Your summit preparation phase begins on day 9, when you will leave Khare and trek to Mera High Camp situated at 5,750 m. The trek is shorter, but the altitude makes the walk physically demanding. Initially, the climb takes you over rocky and glacial terrain, and the landscape is filled with snow, ice, and rocks. The horizon is filled with mountains, offering a spectacular panoramic view. As you progress in the climb, the Hinku Valley below begins to look smaller. Still, Mera Peak, which lies ahead, becomes dominant.

On the final ascent to the high camp, you will be physically tired, which is completely natural due to the low oxygen level. So, prioritize moving slowly, conserving energy, and staying well hydrated. Then, as you reach Mera High Camp, you can see the climbing route that you are going to undertake the following day. The area is quiet but beautiful. Your guide will give you a briefing about the summit attempt, including the early departure time, route conditions, rope procedure, and weather considerations.

After the briefing, you will stay at the company-set-up tented camp. Food will be served inside the tent. An extra layer of clothes and a sleeping bag will help you sleep through the night. Overnight at Mera High Camp.

Destination:

9 km Uphill climb (6 hours)

Accommodation

Tented Camping

Altitude:

5,750 m / 18,865 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 10: Summit Mera Peak (6,476 m). Return to Khare (5,025 m) and fly back to Kathmandu (1,400 m) by Helicopter

It is the climax day of your Mera Peak Climbing Nepal, where you will summit the world's highest trekking peak. So, according to the weather forecast, you will wake up. The mountain will still be dark for an early start, as morning conditions are often stable. Then, with a quick breakfast and final equipment check, you will begin the summit push.

Beginning the ascent to Mera Peak, you will walk on an approximate 30-40 degree snow slope onto the main glacier. Be sure to put on headlamps for better navigation. Then, you will rope up and walk above to cross the Mera Glacier. The terrain is not difficult, but the low air can make the climb challenging. On the last 40-50 meters stretch, you will use the fixed rope and jumars to climb to the snowy dome of the Mera Peak summit.

By sunrise, you will reach the summit. From the top, you are welcomed with the grand panorama of **Mount Everest, Lhotse, Makalu, Kanchenjunga, Cho Oyu, Baruntse, Chamlang**, and other

numerous peaks. The view is surreal, and clicking photographs there showers you with overwhelming joy. Although your presence on the summit is short, every second is worthwhile. Afterward, it's time to descend.

On the descent journey, you will retrace your steps back to Mera Peak High Camp, where you can take a short break. From there, you will continue downward to Khare for breakfast. Reaching Khare marks your completion of the expedition. Thank your guides and porter for the successful summit and celebrate your victory. Then, you will board a chartered helicopter from Khare and fly back to Kathmandu. Overnight stay in Kathmandu.

Destination:

12 km Climb (8 hours)

Altitude:

1,400 m / 4,600 ft

Meals

Breakfast, Lunch

What's Included

- Tribhuvan International Airport pick-up and transfer to the hotel in Kathmandu.
- All meals during the trekking (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner)
- Twin-sharing accommodation (Lodge/Tent) during the Trek and climbing.
- All camping gear & kitchen utensils for the climbing period.
- One experienced, educated, well-trained, fluent English-speaking, friendly, specialized in the Everest region and government-authorized trekking guide.
- 1 Porter per 2 trekkers, and keep luggage weight under 10 kg per person.
- All staff expenses include food, salary, Insurance, equipment, accommodation, etc.
- Kathmandu/Lukla by flight - Helicopter return from Khare to Kathmandu.
- Makalu Barun National Park fee.
- Mera Peak climbing permit.
- A route map, first aid medical kit box, water purification, daily oxygen saturation check, company t-shirt, and complementary climbing/trekking certificate.
- Garbage deposit.
- Government tax and service charge, etc.
- Public Liability Insurance.

Climbing Includes:

- A professional climbing guide and all his expenses. (1-4 pax = 1 climbing guide, 6-10 pax = 2 climbing guides, 10-14 pax = 3 climbing guides).
- **Assistant Cook & Transportation:** Trekking assistant cook & necessary kitchen helper based on the number of members; they carry camping equipment and the tent from Khare.
- **Camping Equipment Utensils:** EPI Gas, gas stove or fuel stove for Cooking, Fuel or Kerosene oil, Cooking pot, Mattress, walkie-talkie (Talk Back), etc.
- **Staff salary and Allowance:** All our staff & porters' daily wages/equipment/food/clothing, etc.
- **High Altitude Tents:** North Face Dome Tent Space for Two Pax, Wall/Cabin Tent for Dining and Kitchen, etc.
- **High Camp Lodging & Fooding Service:** Chocolate and Three Meals (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner) are served daily for members and staff.
- **Drinks & Beverage:** Tea with Biscuits, hot drinking water during climbing Periods, and hot washing

water if required.

- **Group equipment:** Fixing Gear, Fix rope, main rope, snow bar, ice crew, rock pitons, etc.

What's Not Included

- Hotel accommodation and meals in Kathmandu.
- Hard and soft table drinks include tea/coffee, Coke, Fanta, mineral water, beer, boiled water, battery charge, laundry, dessert, bar bill, phone bill, etc.
- Personal Travel insurance.
- International Flight Tickets.
- Nepal Tourist Visa
- Personal climbing gear such as climbing boots, Crampons, Ice axe / Ice hammer, Harness, Jammers, Karabiners, Finger eight / ATC guide, Tap sling, etc. (**Possible to hire at Khare**)
- Tips for guide and staff. (Highly suggested)

Trekking Gear List

Climbing Equipment Hiring at Khare

You can hire the equipment below at Khare for climbing purposes:

Price approximately: USD 100 to USD 150 per pax

- Climbing boots
- Crampons
- Ice axe / Ice hammer
- Harness, Jumars
- Karabiners
- Finger eight / ATC guide
- Tap sling
- Fix / Main Rope
- Snow Bar
- Ice Crew / Rock Piktung etc.

Other equipment you can get on hire:

- Oxygen cylinder & Max regulator, Gloves, Sunglasses, Sticks, Helmet, High thermos, Hot Bag, Water bottle, Ski Boards, Sleeping bag, Clothing (Waterproof trousers & jacket, Down jacket, Socks, etc.), Walkie talkie (talk back), Thurya Set light phone and other.

Mera Peak Climbing With Heli Return Equipment and Packing List

Climbing Equipment

Items	Notes
High altitude Climbing Boots	Waterproof, grip, and crampon compatible
Climbing Helmet	Head protection
Expedition Mittens	Thick, insulated, and waterproof to keep hands warm
Crampons	Traction against snow and ice
Ice screw	To create an anchor point for protection
Ice axe	To chop ice and provide an anchor
Ice hammer	To secure or remove an ice screw
Tape Slings	For creating anchors and connecting other equipment
Harness	Secures the climber to the rope system
Screw gate Karabiners	Used to safely connect ropes
Descenders	Used to control and manage rope during descent
Ascenders	Used to efficiently climb fixed ropes
Ropes	Used for belaying, fixed-line climbing
Belay Device	Controls rope movement

Clothing (Layering System)

Item	Notes
Base layer tops (2-3)	Merino wool or synthetic, moisture-wicking
Base layer bottoms (2-3)	Same materials as above
Fleece or softshell jacket	Mid-layer insulation
Down jacket	Essential for Khare cold
Waterproof/windproof shell jacket	Gore-Tex or similar
Waterproof/windproof shell pants	Over trekking pants
Trekking pants (2-3 pairs)	Quick-dry
Hiking shorts	Optional for lower altitude
Thermal underwear (2 sets)	For sleeping and extreme cold
Fleece or wool hat	Covers ears
Sun hat/cap	For UV protection
Buff/neck gaiter	Dust and wind protection
Liner gloves	Lightweight
Insulated waterproof gloves/mittens	Heavyweight
Hiking socks (4-5 pairs)	Wool or synthetic blend
Liner socks (2-3 pairs)	Reduces blisters

Underwear (5-7)	Quick-dry synthetic
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Footwear

Item	Notes
Waterproof trekking boots	Broken in beforehand, ankle support
Camp shoes/sandals	Light, for the teahouse evening
Gaiters	Snow and debris protection

Gear and Equipment

Item	Notes
Backpack (40-50 L)	Daypack for trekking
Duffel bag	For porter-carried items
Sleeping bag (-15°C to -20°C rated)	Mummy-shaped
Sleeping bag liner	Adds warmth
Trekking poles	Adjustable
Headlamp + spare battery	Essential for Mera Peak summit
Water bottles (2x 1L)	Wide-mouth
Water purification tablets/filter	For safe drinking water
Dry bags/stuff sacks	Organize gear and keep it dry

Accessories

Item	Notes
Sunglasses (UV400, category 4)	Glacier-rated
Sunscreen (SPF 50+)	High altitude UV is strong
Lip balm with SPF	Prevents chapping
Power bank / solar charger	Charging services cost more
Universal charging cable	For Cameras/Phone
Basic first-aid kit	Personal medications, blister care, pain relief, bandages
Diamox (acetazolamide)	Consult doctor
Toiletries (biodegradable)	Soap, toothbrush, wet wipes
Quick-dry towel	Compact travel size

Documents

Item	Notes
Passport (6+ months validity)	Original + photocopies

Passport photos (4-6)	For permits
Nepal visa	On arrival or pre-arranged
Trek permits	Arranged via agency or in Kathmandu
Travel insurance (with high-altitude/helicopter evacuation)	Highly recommended
Flight tickets (Lukla)	Printed and digital copies
Cash (Nepali Rupees)	ATMs unreliable beyond Namche

Personal Items

Item	Notes
Camera/phone	Carry a power bank
Journal and pen	Optional
Snacks (energy bars, nuts, electrolytes)	Supplement the teahouse food
Reusable cutlery/cup	Optional, eco-friendly

Additional Trip Information

What Is Mera Peak Really Like to Climb?

Mera Peak is a climbing peak, not a trek; however, calling it simply an “easy trekking peak” can give the wrong impression. The journey commences with a long approach trek that passes through remote valleys, forests, rocky trails, and mountain settlements before reaching the high elevation. The trek requires good physical fitness and an acclimatization procedure just to undertake the summit push. By the time climbers reach the climbing section, they will have spent multiple days trekking while gaining significant elevation. So, there is an important difference between trekking to Mera Peak and actually climbing to its summit.

*But the real challenge comes after multiple trekking days: **the walk to the summit**.* The top of Mera Peak is at an altitude of 6,476 m / 21,247 ft. At this altitude, the air is thin, which physically exhausts climbers. The upper mountain section involves glacier travel, as well as snow and ice conditions that vary with the weather. For a safer summit, climbers need to use equipment including crampons, harnesses, ropes, and carabiners. These items are not carried for show off; they are crucial tools for maintaining balance, traction, and protection for the final technical section.

Summit day is the toughest out of all the other days. Climbers leave the High Camp before dawn and spend several hours ascending in darkness, cold temperatures, and thin air. The pace naturally slows, and frequent short breaks help manage fatigue and altitude. Strong winds, snowfall, poor visibility, and rapidly changing mountain weather can make the ascent significantly challenging. Sometimes, if these factors are strong, then the summit attempt may need to be delayed or postponed.

For this reason, Mera Peak is best understood as a mountaineering experience that begins with multiple days of trekking rather than reaching a high-altitude viewpoint. Although the peak doesn’t require the same level of technical climbing skills as other more technical climbing peaks of Nepal, it still demands

proper preparation, acclimatization, and experienced guidance. Trekkers who understand the demands of the peak and prepare accordingly are sure to be rewarded with high-altitude mountaineering experience and panoramic mountain views.

Is Mera Peak Climbing Difficult for First-Time Climbers?

Mera Peak can be climbed by first-time climbers, but it should not be considered easy. It is a high-altitude climb to 6,476 m / 21,247 ft, and the main challenge is not advanced climbing skill but the altitude, cold, long summit day, and snow-covered terrain. The trekking route is generally manageable for fit beginners, but summit day is demanding. Climbers need good stamina and should be able to walk for around 6-8 hours a day on uphill, downhill, and uneven trails. Previous high-altitude trekking experience is helpful, but it is not necessary if you prepare well.

The biggest concern for first-time climbers is the altitude. Above 5,000 m, there is much less oxygen in the air, so even strong and fit people can feel tired, breathless, or develop symptoms of Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS). A slow ascent, planned acclimatization days, enough water, proper rest, and following the guide's advice are very important. Furthermore, Mera Peak does not require advanced climbing experience, but climbers need to learn how to use basic equipment such as crampons, an ice axe, a harness, and fixed ropes. Guides usually provide pre-climb training and explain how to use the equipment safely before the summit push.

It is best to start training at least two months before the trip. Focus on cardio fitness, leg and core strength, and long walking days. Hiking, stair climbing, running, swimming, squats, and walking with a loaded backpack are useful for preparation. Mental preparation also matters. The route is remote, facilities are limited, and weather conditions can change quickly. Thus, Mera Peak is a good choice for fit beginners who are ready to train, adjust to the altitude, follow their guides, and stay patient throughout the climb.

The Mera Peak Summit Push

The most demanding day on the entire Mera Peak Climbing with Helicopter Return itinerary is the summit day. After several days of walking, acclimatization, and preparation, the primary goal is to reach the top. The day usually starts early, and success depends upon various factors like physical fitness, pacing, weather, teamwork, and guidance.

Here is what the summit push looks like:

Early-morning start:

The Mera Peak Summit Push typically begins around 2-3 A.M. from the High Camp. The early start is essential to take advantage of the stable weather. An early start aims to reach the summit before clouds and strong winds develop later in the day. After waking up, climbers do a quick equipment check and set off toward the summit in the dark with headlamps.

Snow and glacier conditions:

As the walk begins, climbers immediately enter snow and glacier conditions. The terrain is filled with snow and ice, and the amount of snow and ice can affect the difficulty. Conditions may vary by season and weather, but snow and ice prevail year-round. Climbers need to be attentive to their footing and

follow the route selected by the climbing guide.

Crampons and rope:

One of the most important pieces of climbing equipment is crampons. Crampons are placed in your climbing boots, which allows traction on ice and snowy sections. An ice axe may be used for additional stability. Depending on the route and glacier conditions, climbers also need to be connected with a fixed rope, especially when crossing the glacier. The exact use of equipment depends upon the condition and assessment of the climbing team.

Summit ascent:

On the summit ascent, the pace reduces naturally. The combination of steep landscape, altitude, and cold temperatures makes the final section challenging. Climbers are advised to use a rhythmic, slow pace and take short breaks rather than push too hard. Summit ascent takes several hours from the High Camp, depending on the route, pace, and acclimatization. When the weather is clear, the summit is welcomed with a panoramic view of the mountains.

Weather considerations:

The weather is the biggest factor on summit day. Strong winds, snowfall, poor visibility, and constantly changing weather are some of the red flags during the summit. So, the climbing team needs to monitor the weather and understand the mountain conditions before and during the ascent. A summit ascent can be delayed or postponed if the weather conditions are bad, so it is better to include some buffer days in the itinerary.

Time spent at the summit:

Climbers only spend a limited time at the summit. After reaching the top, you will have time to take photographs and appreciate the views. You can celebrate the achievement during the period; however, prolonged stay at the top is strictly discouraged. At that altitude, cold, wind, and oxygen level play a vital role. It is necessary to understand that the primary goal is not only to reach the summit but also to safely come back. The priority is to begin the descent while the weather conditions remain favorable.

Safe descent:

Reaching the summit is only half the summit day, and the remaining half is safe descent. Descent is equally important as it can be tiring. There are risks of slips and mistakes, so careful navigation is essential. Climbers descend while using the crampons and other equipment properly. Following your guide's instructions is also very important, especially at steep and glacier sections. Once at the base camp, focus on warming up, hydrating, eating, and resting.

Recovery after the summit:

Reaching the summit and returning drains a lot of energy from the climbers. So after the summit, climbers should focus on recovery. A warm meal, plenty of fluids, rest, and warming the body are important for recovery.

How Does the Mera Peak Helicopter Return Work?

The Mera Peak Helicopter Return takes place after the summit, once you reach Khare. Khare is the

common helicopter pickup point where helicopters arrive at Khare from Kathmandu or Lukla and take you directly to Kathmandu. Helicopter flights generally start in the morning, when visibility, wind, and weather conditions are more favorable. Then, with roughly one hour of flight time, you will arrive in Kathmandu, though helicopters can sometimes land at Lukla for refueling, which can add time.

As mentioned, helicopter flights are highly susceptible to weather conditions. Strong winds, snowfall, clouds, and poor visibility can often delay the helicopter flight. In extreme weather conditions, helicopter flight will not commence, which can even cause cancellations for the day. In such cases, it is better to add some buffer days in the itinerary. This will allow you to prepare for unforeseen delays or flight cancellations. If the helicopter doesn't arrive on time, you may need to wait at the pickup point until conditions improve.

Generally, a baggage allowance of around 10 kg per person applies to high-altitude transfers; however, it is not absolute. The baggage and passenger numbers can depend on the aircraft, weather, altitude, and total passenger weight. The Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) directly licenses the helicopters operating in the region. Nepal Alternative Treks coordinates with top helicopter operators to ensure a safe and enjoyable experience. Popular choices include Air Dynasty, Altitude Air, Simrik Air, Prabhu Helicopter, Fishtail Air, Mountain Helicopters, and Manang Air.

Best Time for Mera Peak Climbing with Helicopter Return

Spring (March to May) and autumn (September to November) are the best seasons for Mera Peak climbing with a helicopter return. During these months, the weather is usually more stable, the skies are clearer, and there is less chance of heavy rain or snowfall than during the monsoon and winter seasons. Clear weather improves mountain views, makes trekking and climbing conditions safer, and gives a better chance of completing the summit plan. It also provides more flexibility for helicopter flights, as good visibility and calmer weather make it easier for helicopters to operate from the mountain areas.

Spring (March to May)

Spring falls from March to May, and it is one of the best times for Mera Peak climbing with Heli Return Nepal. The spring season begins with the end of winter, when snow and ice melt, and green vegetation starts to grow. Daytime temperatures range from 10°C to 20°C (50°F to 68°F) at lower elevations and can drop to around -10°C (14°F) at higher altitudes during the night.

A typical spring day on Mera Peak begins with a chilly morning and warms into a warm afternoon. The vegetation in the lower region begins to flourish. Rhododendrons come alive in full bloom, painting the forests in shades of pink and red. Wildlife activity is often high during Spring. At higher elevations around Mera Base Camp, the temperature is comfortable enough; however, layered clothing is recommended. A safe summit is possible as the weather is often stable. Clear skies provide stunning views of Everest, Lhotse, and Makalu.

Also, helicopter operations are more frequent in the spring. The weather is stable, with clear visibility and mild winds, which allow for better helicopter flight. Practically, the flights are safer and easier. So, with moderate temperatures, beautiful landscapes, and clear visibility, spring is one of the peak climbing seasons.

Autumn (September to November)

Autumn in Nepal starts in September and ends in November. It is another optimal time for the Mera Peak Climbing Helicopter Return. The autumn season begins with the end of the monsoon, when the heavy showers stop, and the trails begin to dry. Temperatures are moderate, with daytime highs of 10°C to 15°C (50°F to 59°F) in lower regions, dropping below -5°C (23°F) at higher altitudes at night.

A typical autumn day starts with a cool morning and a clear sky that portrays beautiful mountain views. The afternoons are warmer, and there is very little chance of rainfall. However, it is one of the busiest seasons for peak climbing and trekking in Nepal. Accommodation options fill up quickly, and trekking trails can be crowded. Despite the crowds, the well-maintained routes and facilities make for a smooth trekking experience.

On the summit, mornings can be cold, especially in November, but stable weather provides an excellent climbing window. In October, you can experience the best weather, making it the best month overall. Autumn provides the best summit probability and helicopter reliability.

Summer (June to August)

June to August is the monsoon (summer) season in Nepal. The summer season brings heavy rainfall and cloudy weather conditions. Daytime temperatures range from 15°C to 25°C (59°F to 77°F) at lower elevations. Even without rain, the weather is hot, and trekking in such conditions is unpleasant. In the lower regions, there is a high risk of landslides and floods, which make the walk potentially dangerous. On the other hand, forested areas become muddy, with slippery trails and leech infestations degrading the experience.

At high altitude, the foggy weather obstructs visibility. Summit push becomes difficult and dangerous with the risk of avalanches. Helicopter returns in such weather conditions can be delayed or even canceled. Although the landscapes may look appealing, the risks and challenges of the monsoon season outweigh the benefits. So, Summer is the off-season period for Mera Peak Climbing with Helicopter Return. But if you intend to trek during this season, ensure you have waterproof gear and are prepared for wet, challenging conditions.

Winter (December to February)

Winter, lasting from December to February, is another off-season period for Mera Peak Climbing with Heli Return due to extreme cold and heavy snowfall. Daytime temperatures can range from -5°C to 5°C (23°F to 41°F) at lower elevations, with nighttime temperatures dropping below -15°C (5°F) at higher altitudes.

Cold weather can make breathing difficult at high altitudes. Mountains are blanketed in thick layers of snow and ice, making walking require extra energy. Navigation under such conditions is difficult, and the risk of avalanches is higher in winter. Also, to cope with the cold, you will need an additional layer of cold-weather gear, which makes preparation and planning difficult. The risk of altitude sickness, hypothermia, and frostbite is also higher during winter.

So, the season is suitable for experienced climbers seeking solitude and a more challenging adventure. Due to the increased risks, opting for a guided climb with skilled professionals is highly recommended.

Travel Insurance for Mera Peak and Helicopter Return

Purchasing travel insurance for climbing Mera Peak and a helicopter return is mandatory. International travelers must have a travel insurance policy that specifically covers high-altitude trekking and peak climbing up to 6,476 m. But a standard travel insurance policy may not cover such activities above certain elevations, so verifying the policy is a must.

The insurance should also cover emergency medical treatment and helicopter evacuation. At high elevations, there is always a risk of altitude sickness. Besides altitude sickness, many other unforeseen possibilities may require immediate medical attention. In such cases, helicopter evacuation is necessary to transport you to the nearest medical facility. So, your travel insurance policy must assure helicopter pickup in such conditions.

You should also check that the policy includes coverage for trip cancellations or interruptions, travel delays, and additional expenses. Lost, damaged, and delayed luggage and climbing equipment restitution is also a must-include in the policy. Similarly, Nepal Alternative Treks does not provide travel insurance, and it must be purchased from an insurance company. So before traveling to Nepal, be sure to carry written confirmation of your travel insurance that covers high-altitude trekking, helicopter evacuation, and the full duration of the trip. Pay attention to the altitude limits and conditions attached to helicopter evacuation.

Mera Peak Climbing with Heli Return vs Standard Mera Peak Climbing

Both the helicopter return and [standard Mera Peak Climb](#) follow the same journey towards the summit of Mera Peak. The only difference is that you will have the opportunity to fly back to Kathmandu after the summit with Heli Return, while in a standard package, you will need to walk to Lukla. The helicopter option saves time and reduces physical effort, but the standard trek lets you experience the remote mountain landscapes on foot.

Factor	Mera Peak Climbing with Heli Return	Standard Mera Peak Climbing
Duration	Shorter overall, as the return journey is completed by helicopter	Longer, as you trek back through the mountain trails
Return journey	Helicopter flight from the designated pickup area back toward Lukla or Kathmandu, depending on the itinerary and flight conditions	Return is completed on foot, following the trekking route back toward Lukla
Cost	Higher due to the additional helicopter flight	More budget-friendly, with no helicopter cost
Physical effort	Less demanding overall because you avoid several days of downhill trekking	More physically demanding, especially after summit day when fatigue is already high
Convenience	Faster and more comfortable, particularly for trekkers with limited time	Requires more time, walking, and energy but offers a fuller trekking experience

Scenic experience	Includes an aerial perspective of the Himalayan landscape, while reducing the time spent on the return trail	Offers more time to enjoy villages, forests, mountain views, and changing landscapes at trekking pace
Weather dependency	More dependent on suitable flying conditions. Poor visibility, strong winds, or unfavorable weather can delay the helicopter	Less dependent on flight conditions, although weather can still affect trekking and Lukla flights
Best suited traveler	Trekkers who want to save time, reduce post-summit fatigue, and prioritize convenience	Trekkers with more time who want the complete trekking experience and prefer a lower-cost option

Choose Heli Return If...

The Mera Peak Climbing with Heli Return option is best for those who have limited time in Nepal. The duration is shorter than that of the standard trek, ensuring a timely return to Kathmandu. Also, if you do not want the physical strain of walking back to Lukla after the summit, then simply choose the Helicopter return option. This will allow you to finish the adventure more quickly and comfortably. While a helicopter is expensive, it does buy you time and offers conveniences and a memorable flight over the Himalayas.

Who Is Mera Peak Climbing with Heli Return Best For?

Mera Peak climbing with a helicopter return suits travelers who want to summit the 6,476 m / 21,247 ft peak while keeping the journey time-efficient with a helicopter return. Although the helicopter return definitely saves a lot of time by skipping the descent from the base camp, it doesn't make the peak climb easier on its own. Climbers will still be required to complete the approach trek, acclimatize to the high-altitude environment, reach the high camp, and summit.

Here's a breakdown of the specific personas for whom this package is best suited:

- **Experienced trekkers:** This trip is a good choice for trekkers who have completed long, challenging hikes at high altitude. Their experience with steep trails, long walking days, changing weather, and basic altitude challenges can help them prepare for Mera Peak. The climb also gives them a chance to move from trekking into basic peak climbing.
- **First-time peak climbers:** Mera Peak is suitable for fit beginners who want to try peak climbing for the first time. Previous climbing experience is not required, but you should be ready for long walking days, cold temperatures, high altitude, and basic snow climbing. Guides provide training on using crampons, an ice axe, a harness, and fixed ropes before the summit climb.
- **Couples and small groups:** Couples, friends, and small groups looking for a challenging Himalayan experience can choose this Mera Peak helicopter return trip. The helicopter return makes the journey shorter and more comfortable after the summit, especially for those who do not want to spend several extra days trekking back.
- **Busy professionals with limited annual leave:** This package is ideal for busy professionals and international travelers with a limited holiday schedule. Instead of taking 3-4 days to trek down after the summit, climbers can take a helicopter flight from the mountain area, subject to weather and flight availability. This saves time.
- **Climbers wanting an easier return:** The summit day can be long and tiring, and the standard route

includes several days of trekking after the climb. A helicopter return is a good option for climbers who want to reduce the long downhill walk and return more comfortably. However, helicopter flights depend on weather, visibility, and availability, so extra buffer days are still recommended.

Extra: *We cannot claim that Mera Peak climbing is suitable for every traveler. Travelers who lack good physical fitness and have no prior experience with basic technical climbing should not attempt Mera Peak. Several other low-altitude trekking options can be a suitable replacement for the trek. Also, if you have limited time to train and prefer to walk without glacial travel or climbing equipment, go for other low-altitude options like Ghorepani Poon Hill, Annapurna Base Camp, and Langtang Valley Trek.*

Frequently Asked Questions

How technical is Mera Peak compared to Lobuche Peak?

Mera Peak is less technical than Lobuche Peak. Mera Peak is relatively considered less challenging and technical than Lobuche Peak, which has steeper sections and requires more technical climbing. However, both of the peak climbs still require preparation, basic mountaineering skills, and proper acclimatization.

Is Mera Peak safer than Island or Lobuche Peak?

Mera Peak is a relatively easier option in terms of technical climbing as compared to Island Peak climbing or Lobuche Peak climbing. However, it cannot be considered a “safer” option, as the summit of Mera Peak reaches 6,476 m (21,247 ft). At such high altitude, low oxygen levels, harsh weather, cold, and fatigue still pose risks. With proper preparation, acclimatization, and following the guidelines and suggestions from guides, one can definitely help mitigate these risks.

Where is Mera Peak located?

Mera Peak is located in the Mahalangur mountain range of the Himalayas in Nepal’s Solukhumbu District, within the Everest region. The mountain lies on the edge of the Hinku and Hongu valleys and within the Makalu-Barun National Park, at an elevation of 6,476 m (21,247 ft).

What is the altitude of Mera Peak Base Camp?

Mera Peak Base Camp lies at an altitude of approximately 5,300 to 5,350 m (17,388 to 17,552 ft).

Are there chances of altitude sickness during the Mera Peak climb?

During the Mera Peak climb, you will reach an altitude of 6,476 m. At this elevation, the oxygen level is quite low, so altitude sickness can be a concern. However, with proper hydration, acclimatization, and physical fitness, you can reduce the chances of altitude sickness.

Can people with medical conditions climb Mera Peak?

The climb reaches a significantly high altitude and poses challenges. So, people with medical conditions need to consult a qualified doctor before planning the climb and beginning their preparations.

Can I climb Mera Peak during summer or winter?

Mera Peak can be technically climbed during summer and winter. However, these seasons are less favorable than the peak seasons of spring and autumn. Summer (June to August) coincides with the monsoon season, with risks of frequent rainfall in the lower sections, flight disruptions, and muddy, slippery trails. Winter (December to February) brings extreme cold temperatures, heavy snowfall, and harsh conditions.

Can I climb Mera Peak without a guide?

No, it is neither legally permitted nor practically recommended to climb Mera Peak without a guide. As per the latest regulations from the relevant authorities, including the government of Nepal and Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA), climbers must be backed by a registered company to secure climbing permits and accompanied by a licensed guide.

What happens if I get sick while climbing Mera Peak?

If you get sick while climbing Mera Peak, the lead guide will first assess your condition. Depending on the severity of the symptoms, the lead guide will make the final call on whether you're cleared to continue ascending or must descend immediately. In case of worsening symptoms, emergency evacuation might be required.

Cancellation Policy

We understand that plans can change willy-nilly. However it is our responsibility to ensure fairness and transparency among our customers regarding our cancellation policy. So we kindly request all travelers to carefully review the cancellation and refund policy before confirming their trip.

After your trip starts, we cannot provide a refund for any voluntary withdrawal, cancellation, or early departure by the traveler. This means ***the full amount paid to us will not be refunded after the trip has begun***. Likewise, if during the trip, any services such as accommodation, sightseeing, meals, transportation, etc. included in the itinerary/trip are not used by the customer, no refunds or reuse will be provided to whatever portion remains unused on the trip.

Also, please note that ***last-minute cancellations are non-refundable***. You have to understand that many trip arrangements such as accommodation, transportation, permits, guides, and operational logistics are confirmed and pre-booked. Thus, cancellations made at the last minute create non-recoverable costs for the company and so do for our clients. In addition, cancellations made shortly before the departure date or after the trip has started will be considered as last-minute cancellations and will not be eligible for any refund.

Still, the company will use their discretion in setting the conditions for the refunds, therefore, few of the conditions mentioned are subject to change. The company holds every right to cancel the trips booked by the customers before it is guaranteed to run or an official agreement is signed. A trip is guaranteed to run once it has two fully paid travelers unless minimum numbers state otherwise.

Unfortunate circumstances such as unforeseen natural disaster, canceled flights, strike, industrial action,

wars, riots, quarantine, government intervention, weather, the deteriorating health condition of a group member, etc. could lead to cancellation of trips. In such cases, the customer can either ask to get back the 90% of the total trip cost paid to the company (13% Government Tax will be deducted) or reuse the cost in an alternative trip with the same price, immediately, in the following season of the same year.

The company will require a written notice in case of any cancellation. Please ensure the date of the trip cancellation is the date on which the written cancellation is received by the company. If you cancel the trip anytime prior to the departure date of the actual trip, 90% of the total cost is reusable for a year or refund.

Trip Amendment

First and foremost, please note that all the amendment conditions are applied to the trips listed on this site only. Below are a few notes to take about the amendment fees in case of any changes during, while, or after the booking:

If the company receives a request on the booking amendments at least 60 days prior to the trip, a total of USD 50/person is charged to the customer. However, if the customer's request for a booking amendment in less than 60 days before the trip departure, then the charges will be as per the cancellation policy mentioned above. In case of any changes in the price of the trip during the procedure of booking and the amendments, the new cost will be applied to the trips. Please note that these changes might not be applied by the company, but can be levied upon the company by the third parties i.e. the hotels or the service providers working with the company.

Any changes, amendments, or additions in aggregation to the trips you have booked, for example, hotels, transfers, additional days, etc. will account for no additional fee.

Health Conditions

Nepal Alternative Treks places the highest priority on the safety and well-being of all travelers. We need to ensure the traveler's well-being and health condition at the time of booking. While travelers can participate without medical documentation, those with chronic illnesses or long-term medical conditions must obtain a doctor's consent before joining the trip. This is to ensure their health is not badly affected during the adventure and that they can safely enjoy the journey.

The company will not be responsible for any type of mishaps and will not bear the medical and evacuation expenses on behalf of the participant. Therefore, we request our clients to consult their doctors for a thorough checkup and vaccination before booking a trip with us. In addition, clients with specific health needs or concerns should inform the Company in advance. This allows us to provide guidance and, if required, arrange additional services to make the trip safer and more comfortable. If needed, clients may also request additional services related to the length of the trip or stay in the country of travel.

Weather and other unfavorable conditions

Clients should be well aware of the unpredictability of the weather conditions in the mountainous regions. The unfortunate weather conditions, especially in the Everest, Jomsom, and Kanchenjunga regions, can sometimes lead to unfavorable circumstances that include delay or cancellation of flights. The Company will cover the expenses of accommodations and food in the departing location until the

arrangement of flights is done. However, the Company holds every right to reroute the original trip or transports which will be in favor of the situation without any addition in the cost. Please note that the company will not be responsible for any missed international flights, losses caused by Altitude Sickness, or any other unpredictable circumstances, and the participants will have to pay all the charges incurred. Nonetheless, the Company will connect and assist you to make the necessary alternative arrangements, but, the additional charge will be covered by the customers themselves.

Regardless of stating every condition and information about the trips on the website and brochures of the Company, we will not be responsible for the unforeseeable situations that may arise before or during the trips. The Company will, however, try its level best to give prior notice about it and take alternate strategies to deal with it. These booking conditions may only be waived in special circumstances, and in writing, by a letter from the Chief of the Company. Note that all the legal agreements set up and signed between the client and the Company shall be subjected to and governed by the Nepalese law.

Note: All the Terms and Conditions mentioned are prepared as per the laws of the Government of Nepal and is governed by them. Therefore, only the head of the Company gets to intervene and holds the authority to make any amendments.

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