

In addition, as we have already pointed to earlier in this analysis, Michael Doran of the Legal Services Regulatory Authority received the parcel on 25th August 2023 at 09:18³⁷³ and, as the composing part, LSRA file containing **appendix fourteen** (in this file – appendix 55) clearly confirming.....

- (highlighted in yellow) **TWO** times that the accident at work took place on 2nd August 2012 and NOT **on 12th April 2012 as Leo Fay of Michael J. Kennedy Solicitors insolently lies**

The

incident arose on the 12th April 2012

(see second paragraph of appendix 24)

...and clearly confirming (highlighted in green) that the victim suffers from psychological illness.

It is notable that Michael Doran received the parcel (this is the crucial moment) **THIRTY FIVE DAYS BEFORE** Legal Services Regulatory Authority received (29th September 2023)³⁷⁴ Leo Fay's correspondence of 26th September 2023³⁷⁵

That, further, means Paul X. Comerford on 29th September 2023 **WAS AWARE** that Leo Fay heavily lies in his document of 26th September 2023.³⁷⁶

That, further, means Paul X. Comerford on 29th September 2023 **WAS AWARE** that Leo Fay in his document of 26th September 2023³⁷⁷ perpetrated terrific criminal offences.....

....as for instance on page 9³⁷⁸ of this analysis we wrote...

Even if Leo Fay proved this period of **2.5 years after the incident (WHICH HE DID NOT)** it would be absolutely **IRRELEVANT** in these circumstances and he was and is aware of it. Namely, McMahon Goldrick Solicitors write that the “two year less one day” time limit DOES NOT apply in cases in which “...the injured party is mentally impaired as a result of sustaining their injury”³⁷⁹

Apart from it, as we pointed to earlier...

Colleman Legal LLP³⁸⁰ Law Office claim that the exception applies “...where the injured party has suffered a mental impairment as a result of their injury.” **Augustus Cullen Law** Law Office asserting the same write that the exception applies “if the injured person was incapacitated in some way, such as being in a coma **or** lacking the mental capacity to manage their affairs.”³⁸¹ **McMahon Goldrick Solicitors** once more confirm what the two foregoing law offices wrote

³⁷³ See appendix 54

³⁷⁴ See the stamp – bottom of the front page – appendix 24

³⁷⁵ See top of the front page – appendix 24

³⁷⁶ See top of the front page – appendix 24

³⁷⁷ See top of the front page – appendix 24

³⁷⁸ See pages 8 and 9 for a more detailed look into all this

³⁷⁹ See appendix 34

³⁸⁰ See appendix 25

³⁸¹ See appendix 40

about. They say that one of the exceptions to the time limit is “...when the injured party is mentally impaired as a result of sustaining their injury.”³⁸²

As evidenced on the previous page, Paul X. Comerford **WAS AWARE** of the victim’s psychological injury and he also was aware of **WHAT** is written in the Statute of Limitations and WHAT law offices Colleman Legal LLP,³⁸³ Augustus Cullen Law³⁸⁴ and McMahon Goldrick Solicitors³⁸⁵ speak about because he³⁸⁶ acknowledges his familiarity with this Statute (see the figure hereunder which is taken from the bottom of third page of appendix 28)

Having reviewed the documentation provided by Mr [REDACTED] it is clear that the Legal Practitioner made efforts to progress this case but was constrained by the requirements of **the Statute of Limitations** in such matters. Delays caused in progressing the case occurred prior to the involvement of the Legal Practitioner.

MONSTROUS!!!!!!! Why?

...because Leo Fay, himself, seven years earlier writes in appendix 43 he and Michael J. Kennedy³⁸⁷ concealed...

“...I note nature of the injury. In the Statute of Limitations time limit does not apply to your psychological-mental injury.”

³⁸² See appendix 34

³⁸³ See appendix 25

³⁸⁴ See appendix 40

³⁸⁵ See appendix 34

³⁸⁶ Paul X. Comerford is an officer of the Authority who **REGULATE LEGAL SERVICES IN IRELAND**. That, further means Paul X. Comerford **REGULATES** and **CONTROLS** services of Leo Fay and Michael J. Kennedy Solicitors. Leo Fay in appendix 43 confirmed that time limit in the Statute of Limitations does not apply to the psychological-mental injury. Having that in mind it is very clear that Paul X. Comerford, as an officer superior to Leo Fay and as an officer of the Regulatory Authority that controls the services of Leo Fay and his firm, also was aware that time limit in the Statute of Limitations does not apply to a psychological-mental injury. Irrespective of that fact Paul X. Comerford NOWHERE in appendix 28 refers to these circumstances. On the contrary he (Paul X. Comerford) on third page of appendix 28 writes....

Having reviewed the documentation provided by Mr [REDACTED] it is clear that the Legal Practitioner made efforts to progress this case but was constrained by the requirements of **the Statute of Limitations** in such matters.

This is sickening and disgusting...

³⁸⁷ It is managing partner Michael J. Kennedy who received the victim’s extremely clear Personal data request (see appendix 74) and who as a law expert did know that concealing any document is a criminal offence. Irrespective of that **the remainder of the documents** (see appendix 35) never reached the victim.

APPENDIX 25

What are the time limits for different areas of law?

- **Personal Injury Claim – 2 years**
- **Medical Negligence Claim – 2 years**
- **Sexual Abuse – 6 years**
- **Assault including sexual assault – 6 years**
- **Professional Negligence – 6 years**
- **Breach of Contract – 6 years.**

Statute of Limitations for personal injury

The period in which a person can bring a claim for personal injury is **two years less than one day**. The clock starts running from the date of knowledge. The date of knowledge is the date on which the injured person became aware they were injured; it was a significant injury, and it was caused by the negligence of the party at fault. Often this date will be the day of the actual accident, however, in some cases, an injury does not manifest itself immediately after the relevant incident.

1.1 Exceptions

There are some circumstances in which the applicable time limit may be altered, such as:

- Where the injured party has suffered a mental impairment as a result of their injury

Statute of Limitations time limit:

Other than the extra 6 months afforded to you from the date of the release of your PIAB assessment (if applicable), The Statute of Limitations Act 1957 requires that your court proceedings are issued **2 years less 1 day** from the date of injury.

If the injured party is a child, a parent or guardian can issue proceedings on the child's behalf at **any point in time up until the child's 18th birthday**. After which, the young adult can issue their court proceedings in their own right 2 years less 1 day from the date of their 18th birthday.

Exceptions to the time limit:

- Date of knowledge

Sometimes, an injury or illness may not become noticeable until a while after the incident occurred. This is when the date of knowledge can become the start date for the timeline for issuing proceedings. The date of knowledge is the date on which you were aware of the following:

1. You had been injured
2. The injury was significant
3. The injury was caused by the negligence of another person or party
4. You were able to identify who that person or party was

- When the injured party is mentally impaired as a result of sustaining their injury

- When the injury sustained is of such a serious nature, that the injured party was rendered incapable of making a claim. The 2 year less 1 day time limit commences on the date that the person is deemed well enough to make a claim.
- Misdiagnosis of an illness. The 2 year less 1 day time limit commences on the date of the correct diagnosis.

How long do you have to file a personal injury claim?

The general rule is that you have a two-year period from the date of the accident or injury to initiate legal proceedings. However, there are specific situations that might affect this starting point:

- Minor at the time of the injury: If the injured party was under 18 at the time of the accident, the two-year period begins on their 18th birthday.
- Delayed knowledge of the injury: Sometimes, the full extent or nature of the injury might not be immediately apparent.
- Incapacity: If the injured person was incapacitated in some way, such as being in a coma or lacking the mental capacity to manage their affairs.

APPENDIX 40