

Exhibit 388



Specific Causation Expert Supplemental Report

Joseph J. Del Pizzo, MD

Vice Chairman of Clinical Operations, Department of Urology
E. Darracott Vaughan Distinguished Professor of Urology and Surgery
Director, Advanced Minimally Invasive Kidney Donation Program
James Buchanan Brady Urologic Foundation

Signed by:

Joseph J. Del Pizzo, MD

9D4155FF4A3E413

Joseph J. Del Pizzo, MD

Specific Causation Expert Supplemental Report

Joseph J. Del Pizzo, MD

Vice Chairman of Clinical Operations, Department of Urology
E. Darracott Vaughan Distinguished Professor of Urology and Surgery
Director, Advanced Minimally Invasive Kidney Donation Program
James Buchanan Brady Urologic Foundation

May 14, 2025

I am writing this letter after review of the specific causation expert reports of Walter Stadler, M.D regarding David Fancher (DOB: [REDACTED]/1958) and Frank W. Mousser (DOB: [REDACTED]/1963). In summary, Dr Stadler's opinion are that (1) Mr. Fancher's renal cancer is most likely idiopathic in origin and unlikely related to any Camp Lejeune exposures and (2) Mr. Mousser's upper tract urothelial cancer (UTUC) was most likely caused by a combination of smoking history and chronic inflammation and that it was unlikely caused by exposure to water at Camp Lejeune.

His discussion emphasizes that the development of cancer in any one individual (oncogenesis) is a random event that can occur in anyone, and that toxin exposure can increase the risk of developing cancer by increasing the odds of developing the disease, but not all exposed individuals will develop cancer and most individuals with cancer will not have a known exposure history. In addition, he states "within even an exposed population most of the patients with a specific cancer would have gotten that cancer even in the absence of exposure." Therefore, he concludes that the cause of most cancers is idiopathic.

While I agree with Dr. Stadler that many patients diagnosed with renal cancer do not have any identifiable risks factors and the cause is deemed to be idiopathic, this term generally refers to a clinical situation where, despite extensive investigation, no identifiable risk factors or causes can be determined. This does not mean there is no cause or that one should assume that the cancer occurred spontaneously as a random event. In reaching his opinion, his report under-emphasizes the significant and sustained exposures to known carcinogens that Mr. Fancher and Mr. Mousser had during their respective times at Camp Lejeune.

For example, with respect to Mr. Fancher, Dr Stadler states that while Mr. Fancher had no other risk factors for renal cancer and developed it at a younger age than is typical, he "would not assign causality to those exposures because the vast majority of studies suggest that high levels of sustained exposure to such toxins in occupational settings is necessary, which is not the case for Mr. Fancher." As discussed in my report, Mr. Fancher's exposure levels to the individual



toxins as well as total volatile organic compounds are hazardous to humans generally and are known to cause kidney cancer. Given this risk factor, it would not be accurate to classify his renal cancer as idiopathic. It would similarly not be accurate to exclude the known exposure to the toxins in the water at Camp Lejeune simply because many renal cancers occur in patients without identifiable risk factors.

Sincerely,

Signed by:

Joseph J. Del Pizzo, MD

Joseph J. Del Pizzo, MD