Enclosure 1 Presentation Slides for the June 5, 2024 Kairos Power Meeting to Discuss Hermes Foundation Design (Non-Proprietary)

(Note that the enclosed information is preliminary and pre-decisional and is subject to change during detailed planning and project execution. It is provided for planning and familiarization purposes in support of pre-application discussions with the NRC Staff.)



Hermes Foundation Design

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Agenda

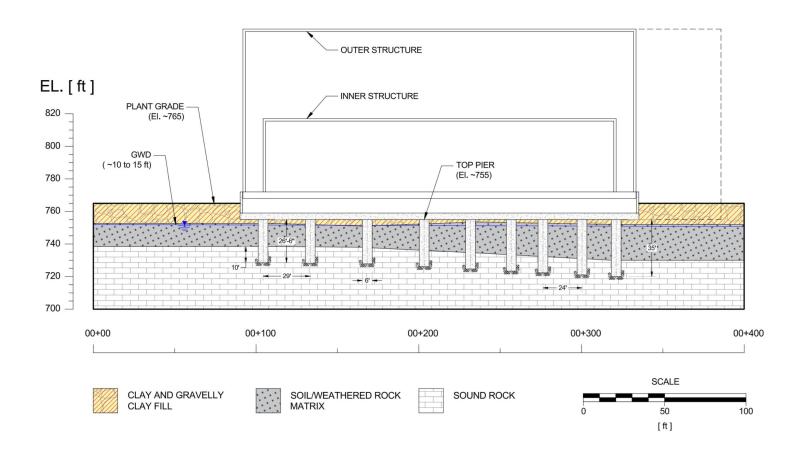
- Foundation concept (focus of this presentation)
- Hermes Foundation Concept
- Foundation Design and Analysis
- Inspection and Testing
- Discussion

Hermes Foundation Concept

- The load bearing stratum for the Hermes foundation will be the sound Murfreesboro limestone
- Foundation Concept Described in the Hermes PSAR
 - Open excavation with active dewatering, and use of concrete fill between the top of the sound rock and the bottom of the foundation basemat
 - The implementation of dewatering barriers through the overburden soil and weathered rock was shown to be a time-consuming construction constraint
 - Large amounts of excavated soil and rock
- In-Progress Construction Design Drilled Piers
 - Still meets the principal design criteria identified in the PSAR
 - Drilled piers (or shafts) socketed into the sound rock and connected to the foundation basemat
 - Proven foundation system commonly used for critical infrastructure
 - Design and analysis to the same standards as the nuclear safety-related portions of the Reactor Building structure

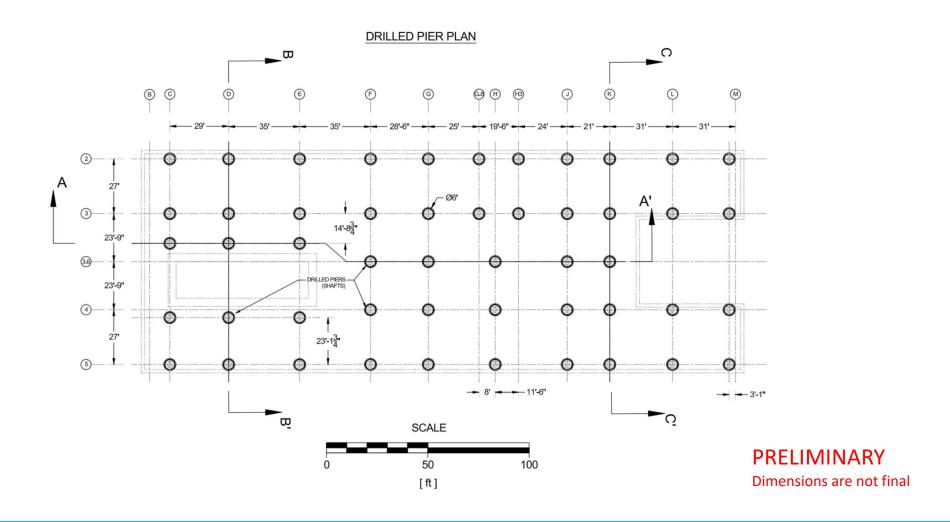
Hermes Foundation (Conceptual Layout – Section A-A')

FOUNDATION INTERFACE SECTION A-A' (EAST - WEST)



PRELIMINARY
Dimensions are not final

Hermes Foundation (Drilled Pier- Plan View)



Foundation Design and Analysis

- Design Philosophy
 - Drilled piers and contacts with rock and foundation considered as safety-related
 - End bearing, socketed into sound rock
 - Side friction along weathered rock or overburden soil is neglected
 - Transfer gravity loads into drilled piers without reliance on near-surface subsurface materials

Analysis

- Drilled pier vertical end bearing capacity
- Dynamic Soil Structure Interaction (SSI) model includes the drilled piers
- Springs along the height of each pier accounting for near-field lateral interaction effects between pier and subsurface materials
- Two-step seismic analysis for Reactor Building (RB): SSI of soil-foundation-structure system; then detailed analysis of superstructure

Inspection and Testing

- Kairos Power will implement an inspection plan to enforce a geologic mapping condition; the
 rock sockets of the piers will be inspected to verify the condition of the foundation rock and
 adjust design parameters such as Rock Quality Designation and Geologic Strength Index to
 confirm acceptable levels for Factors of Safety
- Comprehensive pre-shaft installation drilling for bedrock mapping and aid to shaft builder for location of sound bedrock and position of rock socket
- Inspection of rock sockets can be performed with a combination of available technologies
 - Shaft Inspection Device (SID) (downhole camera)
 - Shaft Profile Area Evaluator (SHAPE)
- Shaft Integrity will be verified with technologies such as non-destructive Pile Integrity Testing (PIT)

