1. **What made you choose this topic?**

As a firm believer in sustainability and the “waste to wealth” approach, and as an individual facing the harsh difficulties of water scarcity first-hand, I began exploring avenues through which I could apply these principles to address the key global issue of heavy-metal water pollution through copper ions after the idea of the EE was introduced to me.

1. **What problems did you face during your EE?**

The execution of the preliminary experimentation, aimed at identifying a range of values for the variables to be studied, revealed flaws in the experimental methodology I had employed. Namely, due to an excess of ligands being extracted from the pomegranate peels at the high masses I initially chose, the final complexed solutions possessed a high turbidity, which hindered the spectrophotometric approach of determining the rate of complexation. This prompted me to reflect upon and review the research I had conducted, leading me to change my approach by limiting the pomegranate peel powder masses to a lower range of masses. Next, the demanding yet essential phase of the investigation was conducted - the data collection phase. Subsequently, I mentally prepared myself for the byzantium task of documenting and analyzing my experimental process and collected data.

1. **What are the implications of your study?**

Through my investigation, I’ve found that the phenols extracted from the pomegranate peel powder interact extensively with copper ions in water. Moreover, through the exploration of a wide array of variables, I have also determined the optimal conditions for maximal interaction between the phenols and copper ions. Hence, I was able to reach my end goal of being able to establish pomegranate peels as a rich source of phenols and thus identify a viable “green chemistry” method for the remediation of copper-polluted water.