realm of fantasy", but are understandable given the poor environmental record of past state-sponsored construction projects. Govind disagrees with activists who say that INO scientists have ignored the project's impact on the poor, but he says that scientists' efforts have been hampered by class and linguistic barriers.

India's government allocated 15 billion rupees (US$225 million) to construction when it gave the INO the green light last year, but the Madras High Court in Chennai brought the project to a standstill in March following a petition from local activists and politicians. The court said that the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board must give consent before construction can start. This is normally a routine, 45-day step, but the process has so far taken 9 months, says Mondal.

The politically contentious nature of the project means that the local board may well delay until after state elections in May. "I am confident that it will eventually be approved, but the question is when," says Mondal. The delay is damaging the morale of students and researchers on the project, he adds.

Meanwhile, China expects to complete the Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory in 2019. To remain competitive, the INO must start construction in the next few months, says Mondal. "Science is something you have to do in time. If you are not in time, your results may not be that important."

But neutrino physicists say that even if the INO loses the race, its findings would help to corroborate discoveries at other detectors. The INO takes a unique approach — using 50,000 tonnes of magnetized iron to separate atmospheric neutrino observations from their antineutrino counterparts. That will make its results interesting whenever they come out, says Mark Messier, a physicist at Indiana University Bloomington and co-spokesperson for the NOvA Neutrino Experiment at Fermilab in Batavia, Illinois, which also has a chance of solving the neutrino-mass mystery.

Researchers point to other benefits, too. Putting a physics laboratory deep underground gives India the opportunity to host research into areas such as dark matter, they say — and it is empowering for Indian scientists to bring a major physics facility to fruition. "Already I've seen the tremendous difference it's made to students having an experiment on which they call the shots," says Indumathi. "So I really don't care whether we get a Nobel prize or not." ■

CORRECTIONS

The Editorial 'Fishy limits' (*Nature* **528,** 435; 2015) wrongly implied that the European Commission had set the fishing quotas. They were set by the Council of Ministers. The News story 'Feuding physicists turn to philosophy' (*Nature* **528,** 446–447; 2015) gave the wrong affiliation for Sabine Hossenfelder; she is now at the Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies. The News Feature 'How to make the most of carbon dioxide' (*Nature* **526,** 628–630; 2015) said that Carbon Recycling International produces 1.5% of global methanol; in fact, it makes 0.005%. The News Feature 'Space. Time. Entanglement.' (*Nature* **527,** 290–293; 2015) wrongly said that Leonard Susskind began to think about computational complexity ten years ago — his work in the area began around three years ago. The News Feature 'The truth about fetal tissue research' (*Nature* **528,** 178–181; 2015) incorrectly stated that around 5.8 billion people have received vaccines made with the WI-38 and MRC-5 cell lines. In fact, companies have shipped some 5.8 billion vaccines made with these two cell lines. And a printing error meant that an earlier version of the News article 'What to look out for in 2016' (*Nature* **529,** 14–15; 2016) appeared that did not account for the fact that NASA has cancelled the 2016 launch of the Mars InSight probe.