The Niedow dam was built on the Witka River in southwest Poland in 1962. The primary purpose of the dam is to provide cooling water for the upstream Turow coal power station in the town of Bogatynia. The impoundment also provides the town’s drinking water. The dam, as originally configured, consisted of a concrete tainter gate spillway, an integrated powerhouse intake structure, and two flanking earth embankments. The embankments were homogenous sand and gravel, with a concrete and asphalt facing as the impermeable barrier. On August 7, 2010, the Niedow Dam failed due to overtopping of the earth embankments by a rainfall event with an estimated annual exceedance probability of approximately 2%. Overtopping began on the right embankment, but both embankments were summarily overtopped and breached. The dam breach inundated downstream villages and the city of Zgorzelec. Flood rescues were reported in the media, and one fatality was reported. Other temporary consequences of the failure included the loss of power in the region, due to loss of cooling water at Turow, and the loss of drinking water. The root cause of the failure was an operational restriction on the gates that only allowed them to open to a height of 250 cm (8.2 feet). The dam was rebuilt in 2017 with much of the right embankment replaced by a concrete labyrinth weir and a concrete fish ladder. The left embankment was replaced with a buttressed concrete gravity structure. Topics of interest in this dam failure case history include the contribution of operational restrictions to the failure and the breach progression of a concrete faced embankment.