(1)   Incidental damages resulting from the seller's breach   include   expenses   reasonably   incurred   in inspection, receipt, transportation and care and   custody of goods rightfully rejected, any commercially reasonable charges,   expenses   or   commissions   in   connection   with effecting cover and any other reasonable expense incident to the delay or other breach.

(2)   Consequential   damages   resulting   from   the seller's breach include

(a)   Any   loss   resulting   from   general   or particular requirements and needs of which the seller   at the   time   of   contracting   had   reason to know and which could not reasonably be prevented by cover or   otherwise; and

(b)   Injury to person or property proximately resulting from any breach of warranty.

2—716.   Buyer's   right   to   specific   performance   or replevin.

(1)   Specific   performance may be decreed where the goods are unique or in other proper circumstances.

(2)   The decree for specific performance may include such terms and conditions as to   payment   of   the   price, damages, or other relief as the court may deem just.

(3)   The   buyer   has   a right of replevin for goods identified to the contract if after reasonable effort   he is   unable   to   effect   cover   for   such   goods   or   the circumstances reasonably indicate that such   effort   will be   unavailing,   or   if the goods have been shipped under reservation and satisfaction of the security interest   in them has been made or tendered.

2—717.   Deduction of damages from the price.

The   buyer   on notifying the seller of his intention to do so may deduct   all   or   any   part   of   the   damages resulting   from   any breach of the contract from any part of the price still due under the same contract.

2—718.   Liquidation or limitation of damages; deposits.

(1)   Damages for breach   by   either   party   may   be liquidated   in   the agreement but only at an amount which is reasonable in the light of the anticipated   or   actual harm   caused   by the breach, the difficulties of proof of loss,   and   the   inconvenience   or   non—feasibility   of otherwise   obtaining   an adequate remedy.   A term fixing unreasonably   large   liquidated   damages   is   void   as   a