**Uniform Commercial Code**

§ **2**-**205**. Firm Offers.

An offer by a [merchant](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#Merchant#Merchant) to buy or sell [goods](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#Goods#Goods) in a signed writing which by its terms gives assurance that it will be held open is not revocable, for lack of consideration, during the time stated or if no time is stated for a reasonable time, but in no event may such period of irrevocability exceed three months;  but any such term of assurance on a form supplied by the offeree must be separately signed by the offeror.

§ **2**-**316**. Exclusion or Modification of Warranties.

(1) Words or conduct relevant to the creation of an express warranty and words or conduct tending to negate or limit warranty shall be construed wherever reasonable as consistent with each other;  but subject to the provisions of this Article on parol or extrinsic evidence (Section [2-202](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#s2-202#s2-202)) negation or limitation is inoperative to the extent that such construction is unreasonable.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), to exclude or modify the implied warranty of merchantability or any part of it the language must mention merchantability and in case of a writing must be conspicuous, and to exclude or modify any implied warranty of fitness the exclusion must be by a writing and conspicuous.  Language to exclude all implied warranties of fitness is sufficient if it states, for example, that "There are no warranties which extend beyond the description on the face hereof."

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2)

(a) unless the circumstances indicate otherwise, all implied warranties are excluded by expressions like "as is", "with all faults" or other language which in common understanding calls the [buyer's](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#Buyer#Buyer) attention to the exclusion of warranties and makes plain that there is no implied warranty;  and

(b) when the [buyer](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#Buyer#Buyer) before entering into the [contract](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#contract#contract) has examined the [goods](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#Goods#Goods) or the sample or model as fully as he desired or has refused to examine the goods there is no implied warranty with regard to defects which an examination ought in the circumstances to have revealed to him;  and

(c) an implied warranty can also be excluded or modified by course of dealing or course of performance or usage of trade.

(4) Remedies for breach of warranty can be limited in accordance with the provisions of this Article on liquidation or limitation of damages and on contractual modification of remedy (Sections [2-718](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#s2-718#s2-718) and [2-719](http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/2/article2.htm#s2-719#s2-719)).