

TORONTO DOMINION BANK
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Registration Statement No. 333-197364

Pricing Supplement dated February 25, 2016 to the
Product Prospectus Supplement MLN-EI-1 dated August 31, 2015 and
Prospectus dated July 28, 2014

The
Toronto-Dominion
Bank

\$1,000,000

Capped Barrier
Accelerator S&P
500[®] Index-Linked
Notes

Due August 29,
2019

The Toronto-Dominion Bank (“TD” or “we”) has offered the Capped Barrier Accelerator Notes (the “Notes”) linked to the performance of the S&P 500[®] Index (the “Reference Asset”) described below.

The Notes provide a 150% leveraged participation in the positive return of the Reference Asset if the level of the Reference Asset increases from the Initial Level to the Final Level, subject to the Maximum Redemption Amount. Investors will receive their Principal Amount at maturity if the Final Level is below the Initial Level by up to 30%. If the Final Level is below the Initial Level by more than 30%, investors will lose 1% of the principal amount of the Notes for each 1% decrease from the Initial Level to the Final Level, subject to the minimum payment at maturity of \$1 per Note, and may lose substantially all of the principal amount of the Notes. Any payments on the Notes are subject to our credit risk.

The Notes are unsecured and are not savings accounts or insured deposits of a bank. The Notes are not insured or guaranteed by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency or instrumentality of Canada or the United States.

The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.

The Payment at Maturity will be greater than the Principal Amount only if the Percentage Change is greater than zero. The Notes are not principal protected and investors may lose substantially all of their investment in the Notes.

The Notes have complex features and investing in the Notes involves a number of risks. See “Additional Risk Factors” on page P-5 of this pricing supplement, “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” beginning on page PS-4 of the product prospectus supplement MLN-EI-1 dated August 31, 2015 (the “product prospectus supplement”) and “Risk Factors” on page 1 of the prospectus dated July 28, 2014 (the “prospectus”).

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined that this pricing supplement, the product prospectus supplement or the prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We will deliver the Notes in book-entry only form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on or about February 29, 2016, against payment in immediately available funds.

Our estimated value of the Notes as of the Pricing Date, based on our internal pricing models, is \$967.60 per Note, which is less than the public offering price. See “Additional Information Regarding Our Estimated Value of the Notes” on page 14 of this pricing supplement.

	Public Offering Price ¹	Underwriting Discount ²	Proceeds to TD
Per Note	\$1,000.00	\$23.50	\$976.50
Total	\$1,000,000.00	\$23,500.00	\$976,500.00

¹ Certain dealers who purchase the Notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forego some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the Notes in these accounts may be as low as \$976.50 (97.65%) per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes.

² TD Securities (USA) LLC (“TDS”) will purchase the Notes from TD at the public offering price less an underwriting discount of up to \$23.50 (2.35%) per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes for distribution to other registered broker-dealers, or will offer the securities directly to investors. The underwriting discount represents the selling concessions for other dealers in connection with the distribution of the Notes. The other dealers may forgo, in their sole discretion, some or all of their selling concessions. TD will reimburse TDS for certain expenses in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes, and TD will pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” on page P-13 of this pricing supplement.

Capped Barrier Accelerator S&P 500® Index-Linked Notes

Due August 29, 2019

Summary

The information in this “Summary” section is qualified by the more detailed information set forth in this pricing supplement, the product prospectus supplement and the prospectus.

Issuer: The Toronto-Dominion Bank
Issue: Senior Debt Securities
Type of Note: Capped Barrier Accelerator Notes
Term: 3.5 years
Reference Asset: S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg Ticker: SPX)
CUSIP / ISIN: 89114QUU0 / US89114QUU02
Agent: TD Securities (USA) LLC (“TDS”)
Currency: U.S. Dollars
Minimum Investment: \$1,000 and minimum denominations of \$1,000 in excess thereof
Principal Amount: \$1,000 per Note
Pricing Date: February 25, 2016
Issue Date: February 29, 2016
Valuation Date: August 26, 2019, subject to postponement for market and other disruptions, as described in the product prospectus supplement. If the Valuation Date falls on a day that is not a trading day, the Valuation Date will be postponed to the next trading day. In such an event, the Maturity Date will be the third trading day following the postponed Valuation Date.
Maturity Date: August 29, 2019 (scheduled to be 3 Business Days following the Valuation Date), subject to postponement for market and other disruptions, as described in the product prospectus supplement
Payment at Maturity: If, on the Valuation Date, the Percentage Change is **positive**, then the investor will receive an amount per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes equal to the lesser of:

- (i) Principal Amount + (Principal Amount x Percentage Change x Leverage Factor); and
- (ii) The Maximum Redemption Amount.

If, on the Valuation Date, the Percentage Change is **less than or equal to 0%, but not by more than the Barrier Percentage** (that is, the Percentage Change is between 0% and -30%), then the investor will receive only \$1,000 per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes.

If, on the Valuation Date, the Percentage Change is **negative by more than the Barrier Percentage** (that is, the Percentage Change is between -30% and -100%), then the investor will receive less than \$1,000 per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes, calculated using the following formula:

Principal Amount + (Principal Amount x Percentage Change)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Payment at Maturity will be subject to a minimum payment of \$1 per Note.

If the Final Level is less than Barrier Level, the investor will receive less than the principal amount of the Notes at maturity and may lose substantially all of their investment.

Percentage Change:	The Percentage Change, expressed as a percentage, is calculated using the following formula:
Initial Level:	1,951.70, which was the closing level of the Reference Asset on the Pricing Date
Final Level:	The closing level of the Reference Asset on the Valuation Date
Closing Level of the Reference Asset:	The closing level of the Reference Asset will be the official closing level of the Reference Asset or any successor index (as defined in the accompanying product prospectus supplement) published by the Index Sponsor (as defined in the accompanying product prospectus supplement) on any Trading Day for the Reference Asset
Leverage Factor:	150%
Barrier Event:	Applicable
Barrier Percentage:	30%, which is equal to the amount, expressed in percentage terms, by which the Barrier Level is below the Initial Level
Barrier Level:	1,366.19, which is 70% of the Initial Level
Monitoring Period:	Final Valuation Date Monitoring
Maximum Redemption Amount:	\$1,375.00 per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes (137.50% of the principal amount of the Notes). As a result of the Maximum Redemption Amount, the maximum return at maturity of the Notes in excess of the principal amount will be 37.50% of the principal amount of the Notes (assuming a public offering price of \$1,000).
Business Day:	Any day that is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law to close in New York City or Toronto.
U.S. Tax Treatment:	By purchasing a Note, each holder agrees (in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat the Note as a pre-paid cash-settled derivative contract in respect of the Reference Asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Based on certain factual representations received from us, in the opinion of our special U.S. tax counsel, Morrison & Foerster LLP, it is reasonable to treat the Notes as pre-paid cash-settled derivative contracts in respect of the Reference Asset for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes are uncertain and the Internal Revenue Service could assert that the Notes should be taxed in a manner that is different from that described in the preceding sentence. Please see the discussion below under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” and the discussion in the product prospectus supplement under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences.”
Canadian Tax Treatment:	Please see the discussion in the product prospectus supplement under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Tax Consequences,” which applies to the Notes.
Calculation Agent:	TD
Listing:	The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange
Clearance and Settlement:	DTC global (including through its indirect participants Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as described under “Forms of the Debt Securities” and “Book-Entry Procedures and Settlement” in the prospectus).

Additional Terms of Your Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus, as supplemented by the product prospectus supplement, relating to our Senior Debt Securities, of which these Notes are a part. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement will have the meanings given to them in the product prospectus supplement. In the event of any conflict, this pricing supplement will control. ***The Notes vary from the terms described in the product prospectus supplement in several important ways. You should read this pricing supplement carefully.***

This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the Notes and supersedes all prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, brochures or other educational materials of ours. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Additional Risk Factors” on page P-5 of this pricing supplement, “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” beginning on page PS-4 of the product prospectus supplement and “Risk Factors” on page 1 of the prospectus, as the Notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors before you invest in the Notes. You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if that address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

§ Prospectus dated July 28, 2014:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000121465915005375/s723150424b5.htm>

§ Product Prospectus Supplement MLN-EI-1 dated August 31, 2015:

http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000089109215007723/e65846_424b2.htm

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 0000947263. As used in this pricing supplement, the “Bank,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refers to The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its subsidiaries. Alternatively, The Toronto-Dominion Bank, any agent or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you the product prospectus supplement and the prospectus if you so request by calling 1-855-303-3234.

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Additional Risk Factors

The Notes involve risks not associated with an investment in ordinary fixed rate notes. This section describes the most significant risks relating to the terms of the Notes. For additional information as to these risks, please see the product prospectus supplement and the prospectus.

You should carefully consider whether the Notes are suited to your particular circumstances before you decide to purchase them. Accordingly, prospective investors should consult their investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors as to the risks entailed by an investment in the Notes and the suitability of the Notes in light of their particular circumstances.

Principal at Risk.

Investors in the Notes could lose substantially all of their principal amount if there is a decline in the level of the Reference Asset. If the Final Level is less than the Initial Level by more than 30%, you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your Notes for each 1% that the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, subject to a minimum payment at maturity of \$1 per Note.

The Notes Do Not Pay Interest and Your Return May Be Lower than the Return on a Conventional Debt Security of Comparable Maturity.

There will be no periodic interest payments on the Notes as there would be on a conventional fixed-rate or floating-rate debt security having the same maturity. The return that you will receive on the Notes, which could be negative, may be less than the return you could earn on other investments. Even if your return is positive, your return may be less than the return you would earn if you bought a conventional senior interest bearing debt security of TD.

Your Return Will Be Limited By The Maximum Redemption Amount And May Be Lower Than The Return On A Direct Investment In The Reference Asset.

The opportunity to participate in the possible increases in the level of the Reference Asset through an investment in the Notes will be limited because the Payment at Maturity will not exceed the Maximum Redemption Amount. Furthermore, the effect of the Leverage Factor will not be taken into account for any Final Level of the Reference Asset exceeding the level at which the Maximum Redemption Amount is reached.

Investors Are Subject to Our Credit Risk, and Our Credit Ratings and Credit Spreads May Adversely Affect the Market Value of the Notes.

Investors are dependent on TD's ability to pay all amounts due on the Notes on the Maturity Date, and, therefore, investors are subject to the credit risk of TD and to changes in the market's view of TD's creditworthiness. Any decrease in TD's credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking TD's credit risk is likely to adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

The Agent Discount, Offering Expenses and Certain Hedging Costs Are Likely to Adversely Affect Secondary Market Prices.

Assuming no changes in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which you may be able to sell the Notes will likely be lower than the public offering price. The public offering price includes, and any price quoted to you is likely to exclude, the underwriting discount paid in connection with the initial distribution, offering expenses as well as the cost of hedging our obligations under the Notes. In addition, any such price is also likely to reflect dealer discounts, mark-ups and other transaction costs, such as a discount to account for costs associated with

establishing or unwinding any related hedge transaction.

There May Not Be an Active Trading Market for the Notes — Sales in the Secondary Market May Result in Significant Losses.

There may be little or no secondary market for the Notes. The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. TDS and other affiliates of TD may make a market for the Notes; however, they are not required to do so. TDS or any other affiliate of TD may stop any market-making activities at any time. Even if a secondary market for the Notes develops, it may not provide significant liquidity or trade at prices advantageous to you. We expect that transaction costs in any secondary market would be high. As a result, the difference between bid and ask prices for your Notes in any secondary market could be substantial.

If you sell your Notes before the Maturity Date, you may have to do so at a substantial discount from the issue price, and as a result, you may suffer substantial losses.

You Will Not Have Any Rights to the Securities Included in the Reference Asset.

As a holder of the Notes, you will not have voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights as would holders of securities included in the Reference Asset. The Final Level will not reflect any dividends paid on the securities included in the Reference Asset.

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The Estimated Value of Your Notes is Lower Than the Public Offering Price of Your Notes.

The estimated value of your Notes on the Pricing Date is lower than the public offering price of your Notes. The difference between the public offering price of your Notes and the estimated value of the Notes is a result of certain factors, such as any sales commissions paid to the Agent or their affiliates, any selling concessions, discounts, commissions or fees allowed or paid to non-affiliated intermediaries, the estimated profit that we or any of our affiliates expect to earn in connection with structuring the Notes, the estimated cost which we may incur in hedging our obligations under the Notes, and estimated development and other costs which we may incur in connection with the Notes.

The Estimated Value of Your Notes Might Have Been Lower if Such Estimated Value Had Been Based on the Levels at Which Our Debt Securities Trade in the Secondary Market.

The estimated value of your Notes on the Pricing Date is based on a number of variables, including our internal funding rates. Our internal funding rates may vary from the levels at which our benchmark debt securities trade in the secondary market. As a result of this difference, the estimated value referenced above might have been lower if such estimated value had been based on the levels at which our benchmark debt securities trade in the secondary market.

The Estimated Value of the Notes is Based on Our Internal Pricing Models (or Pricing Models of Third Parties), Which May Prove to be Inaccurate and May be Different from the Pricing Models of Other Financial Institutions.

The estimated value of your Notes on the Pricing Date is based on our internal pricing models, or the pricing models of third parties with whom we may enter into potential hedging transactions, which take into account a number of variables and are based on a number of subjective assumptions, which may or may not materialize. These variables and assumptions are not evaluated or verified on an independent basis. Further, our pricing models, or the pricing models of third parties, may be different from other financial institutions' pricing models and the methodologies used by us to estimate the value of the Notes may not be consistent with those of other financial institutions that may be purchasers or sellers of Notes in the secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price of your Notes may be materially different from the estimated value of the Notes determined by reference to our internal pricing models or the pricing models of third parties with whom we may enter into potential hedging transactions.

The Estimated Value of Your Notes Is Not a Prediction of the Prices at Which You May Sell Your Notes in the Secondary Market, if any, and Such Secondary Market Prices, if Any, Will Likely be Lower Than the Public Offering Price of Your Notes and May be Lower Than the Estimated Value of Your Notes.

The estimated value of the Notes is not a prediction of the prices at which the Agent, other affiliates of ours or third parties may be willing to purchase the Notes from you in secondary market transactions (if they are willing to purchase, which they are not obligated to do). The price at which you may be able to sell your Notes in the secondary market at any time will be influenced by many factors that cannot be predicted, such as market conditions, and any bid and ask spread for similar sized trades, and may be substantially less than our estimated value of the Notes. Further, as secondary market prices of your Notes take into account the levels at which our debt securities trade in the secondary market, and do not take into account our various costs related to the Notes such as fees, commissions, discounts, and the costs of hedging our obligations under the Notes, secondary market prices of your Notes will likely be lower than the public offering price of your Notes. As a result, the price, at which the Agent, other affiliates of ours or third parties may be willing to purchase the Notes from you in secondary market transactions, if any, will likely be lower than the price you paid for your Notes, and any sale prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss to you.

The Temporary Price at Which We May Initially Buy The Notes in the Secondary Market May Not Be Indicative of Future Prices of Your Notes.

Assuming that all relevant factors remain constant after the Pricing Date, the price at which TDS may initially buy or sell the Notes in the secondary market (if TDS makes a market in the Notes, which it is not obligated to do) may exceed our estimated value of the Notes on the Pricing Date, as well as the secondary market value of the Notes, for a temporary period after the initial issue date of the Notes. The price at which TDS may initially buy or sell the Notes in the secondary market may not be indicative of future prices of your Notes.

Market Disruption Events and Adjustments.

The Maturity Date and the Valuation Date are subject to adjustment as described herein and in the product prospectus supplement. For a description of what constitutes a market disruption event as well as the consequences of that market disruption event, see “General Terms of the Notes—Market Disruption Events” in the product prospectus supplement.

Significant Aspects of the Tax Treatment of the Notes Are Uncertain.

The U.S. tax treatment of the Notes is uncertain. Please read carefully the section entitled “Tax Consequences—United States Taxation” in the prospectus, the section entitled “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the product prospectus supplement and the section entitled “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” below. You should consult your tax advisor about your own tax situation.

For a more complete discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in the Notes, please see the discussion in the product prospectus supplement under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Tax Consequences.” If you are not a Non-resident Holder (as that term is defined in the prospectus) or if you acquire the Notes in the secondary market, you should consult your tax advisors as to the consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Notes and receiving the payments that might be due under the Notes.

Hypothetical Returns

The examples and graph set out below are included for illustration purposes only. The **hypothetical** Percentage Changes of the Reference Asset used to illustrate the calculation of the Payment at Maturity (rounded to two decimal places) are not estimates or forecasts of the Final Level or the level of the Reference Asset on any trading day prior to the Maturity Date. All examples are based on the Barrier Percentage of 30% (the Barrier Level is 70% of the Initial Level), the Leverage Factor of 150%, and the Maximum Redemption Amount of \$1,375.00, and assume that a holder purchased Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$1,000 and that no market disruption event occurs on the Valuation Date.

Example 1—Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive.

Percentage Change: 10%

Payment at Maturity: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 10\% \times 150\%) = \$1,000 + \$150 = \$1,150.00$

On a \$1,000 investment, a 10% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$1,150.00, a 15.00% return on the Notes.

Example 2— Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive (and the Payment at Maturity is subject to the Maximum Redemption Amount).

Percentage Change: 50%

Payment at Maturity: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 50\% \times 150\%) = \$1,000 + \$750 = \$1,750.00$ however, the Maximum Redemption is \$1,375.00 and the Payment at Maturity would be \$1,375.00.

On a \$1,000 investment, a 50% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$1,375.00, a 37.50% return on the Notes.

In addition to limiting your return on the Notes, the Maximum Redemption Amount limits the positive effect of the Leverage Factor. If the Final Level is greater than the Initial Level, you will participate in the performance of the Reference Asset at a rate of 150% up to a certain point. However, the effect of the Leverage Factor will be progressively reduced for any Final Level that is greater than 25% of the Initial Level (based on the Maximum Redemption Amount of 137.50% or \$1,375.00 per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes) since your return on the Notes for any Final Level greater than 25% of the Initial Level will be limited to the Maximum Redemption Amount.

Example 3— Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is negative (but not by more than the Barrier Percentage).

Percentage Change: -8%

Payment at Maturity: At maturity, if the Percentage Change is negative BUT not by more than the Barrier Percentage, then the Payment at Maturity will equal the principal amount.

On a \$1,000 investment, a -8% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$1,000.00, a 0% return on the Notes.

Example 4— Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is negative (by more than the Barrier Percentage).

Percentage Change: -35%

Payment at Maturity: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -35\%) = \$1,000 - \$350 = \$650.00$

On a \$1,000 investment, a -35% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$650.00, a -35% return on the Notes.

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The following table shows the return profile for the Notes at the Maturity Date, assuming that the investor purchased the Notes on the Pricing Date and held the Notes until the Maturity Date. The returns and losses illustrated in the following table are not estimates or forecasts of the Percentage Change or the return or loss on the Notes. Neither TD nor the Agent is predicting or guaranteeing any gain or particular return on the Notes.

Hypothetical Percentage Change	Hypothetical Payment at Maturity	Hypothetical Return on Notes
100.00%	\$1,375.00	37.50%
75.00%	\$1,375.00	37.50%
50.00%	\$1,375.00	37.50%
40.00%	\$1,375.00	37.50%
30.00%	\$1,375.00	37.50%
25.00%	\$1,375.00	37.50%
20.00%	\$1,300.00	30.00%
10.00%	\$1,150.00	15.00%
5.00%	\$1,075.00	7.50%
0.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
-2.50%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
-5.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
-10.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
-20.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
-30.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
-40.00%	\$600.00	-40.00%
-50.00%	\$500.00	-50.00%
-75.00%	\$250.00	-75.00%
-100.00%	\$1.00	-99.90%

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Information Regarding the Reference Asset

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Reference Asset, including, without limitation, its make up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P”). S&P, which owns the copyright and all other rights to the Reference Asset, has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Reference Asset. The consequences of S&P discontinuing publication of the Reference Asset are discussed in the section of the product prospectus supplement entitled “General Terms of the Notes—Unavailability of the Level of the Reference Asset.” Neither we nor TDS accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the Reference Asset or any successor index.

The Reference Asset is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the Reference Asset is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943.

S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the Reference Asset with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of its Stock Guide Database of over 10,000 companies, which S&P uses as an assumed model for the composition of the total market. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the market price of that company’s common stock generally is responsive to changes in the affairs of the respective industry, and the market value and trading activity of the common stock of that company.

S&P calculates the Reference Asset by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the Reference Asset without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. As a result, the return on the Notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Reference Asset constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

Computation of the Reference Asset

While S&P currently employs the following methodology to calculate the Reference Asset, no assurance can be given that S&P will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Payment at Maturity.

Historically, the market value of any component stock of the Reference Asset was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of then outstanding shares of such component stock. In March 2005, S&P began shifting the Reference Asset halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the Reference Asset to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P’s criteria for selecting stocks

for the Reference Asset did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the Reference Asset.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the Reference Asset reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by control groups, other publicly traded companies or government agencies.

In September 2012, all shareholdings representing more than 5% of a stock's outstanding shares, other than holdings by "block owners," were removed from the float for purposes of calculating the Reference Asset. Generally, these "control holders" will include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, ESOPs, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. However, holdings by block owners, such as depository banks, pension funds, mutual funds and ETF providers, 401(k) plans of the company, government retirement/pension funds, investment funds of insurance companies, asset managers and investment funds, independent foundations and savings and investment plans, will ordinarily be considered part of the float.

Treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. Shares held in a trust to allow investors in countries outside the country of domicile, such as depository shares and Canadian exchangeable shares are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block. If a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class are treated as a control block.

For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares by the total shares outstanding. As of September 21, 2012, available float shares are defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. This calculation is subject to a 5% minimum threshold for control blocks. For example, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares, and no other control group holds 5% of the company's shares, S&P would assign that company an IWF of 1.00, as no control group meets the 5% threshold. However, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares and another control group holds 20% of the company's shares, S&P would assign an IWF of 0.77, reflecting the fact that 23% of the company's outstanding shares are considered to be held for control. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

The Reference Asset is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the Reference Asset reflects the total market value of all 500 component stocks relative to the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the level easier to use and track over time. The actual total market value of the component stocks during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943 has been set to an indexed level of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941-43 = 10. In practice, the daily calculation of the Reference Asset is computed by dividing the total market value of the component stocks by the “index divisor.” By itself, the index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the Reference Asset, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the Reference Asset. The index divisor keeps the Reference Asset comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the Reference Asset, which is index maintenance.

Index Maintenance

Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructuring or spinoffs. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the Reference Asset, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the Reference Asset from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the Reference Asset require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the Reference Asset remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the Reference Asset. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the Reference Asset closing level.

Changes in a company’s shares outstanding of 5.00% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions, or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of 5.00% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, private placements, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units, at the market offerings, or other recapitalizations) are made weekly and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. Changes of less than 5.00% due to a company’s acquisition of another company in the Reference Asset are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other changes of less than 5.00% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December, and are usually announced two to five days prior.

Changes in IWFs of more than five percentage points caused by corporate actions (such as merger and acquisition activity, restructurings, or spinoffs) will be made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes in IWFs will be made annually when IWFs are reviewed.

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Historical Information

The graph below sets forth the information relating to the historical performance of the Reference Asset. The dotted line represents the Barrier Level of 1,366.19, which is equal to 70% of the closing level of the Reference Asset on the Pricing Date.

We obtained the information regarding the historical performance of the Reference Asset in the chart below from Bloomberg Financial Markets.

We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets. The historical performance of the Reference Asset should not be taken as an indication of its future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Final Level of the Reference Asset. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Reference Asset will result in any positive return on your initial investment.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

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Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following disclosure supplements and to the extent inconsistent supersedes (and should be read in conjunction with) the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the product prospectus supplement under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Supplemental U.S. Tax Consequences—Non-U.S. Holders.”

Recently finalized U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that withholding on “dividend equivalent” payments, if any, will not apply to Notes issued before January 1, 2017.

The following disclosure supplements and to the extent inconsistent supersedes (and should be read in conjunction with) the discussion of U.S. federal income taxation in the prospectus under “Tax Consequences—United States Taxation—Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.”

The U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service have announced that withholding on foreign passthru payments will not be required with respect to payments made before the later of January 1, 2019, or the date of publication in the Federal Register of final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment.”

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

We have appointed TDS, an affiliate of TD, as the Agent for the sale of the Notes. Pursuant to the terms of a distribution agreement, TDS will purchase the Notes from TD at the public offering price less the underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement for distribution to other registered broker-dealers, or will offer the Notes directly to investors. TDS or other registered broker-dealers will offer the Notes at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. Certain dealers who purchase the Notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forego some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the Notes in these accounts may be as low as \$976.50 (97.65%) per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes. The underwriting discount represents the selling concessions for other dealers in connection with the distribution of the Notes. The other dealers may forego, in their sole discretion, some or all of their selling concessions. TD will reimburse TDS for certain expenses in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes, and TD will pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes.

Delivery of the Notes will be made against payment for the Notes on February 29, 2016, which is the second (2nd) Business Day following the Pricing Date (this settlement cycle being referred to as “T+2”). Under Rule 15c6-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers will be expected to pay for the Notes within two Business Days of the Pricing Date. See “Plan of Distribution” in the prospectus. For additional information as to the relationship between us and TDS, please see the section “Plan of Distribution—Conflicts of Interest” in the product prospectus supplement.

We may use this pricing supplement in the initial sale of the Notes. In addition, TDS or another of our affiliates may use this pricing supplement in a market-making transaction in the Notes after their initial sale. ***If a purchaser buys the Notes from us or TDS or another of our affiliates, this pricing supplement is being used in a market-making transaction unless we or TDS or another of our affiliates informs such purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale.***

Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of McCarthy Tétrault LLP, the issue and sale of the Notes has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of TD, and when this pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the Notes, the Notes will have been validly executed and issued and, to the extent validity of the Notes is a matter governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario, or the laws of Canada applicable therein, will be valid obligations of TD, subject to the following limitations: (i) the enforceability of the Indenture is subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, winding up, moratorium and other similar laws of general application limiting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally; (ii) the enforceability of the Indenture is subject to general equitable principles, including the fact that the availability of equitable remedies, such as injunctive relief and specific performance, is in the discretion of a court; (iii) courts in Canada are precluded from giving a judgment in any currency other than the lawful money of Canada; and (iv) the enforceability of the indenture will be subject to the limitations contained in the Limitations Act, 2002 (Ontario), and such counsel expresses no opinion as to whether a court may find any provision of the indenture to be unenforceable as an attempt to vary or exclude a limitation period under that Act. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the Provinces of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable thereto. In addition, this opinion is subject to: (i) the assumption that the indenture has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by, and constitutes a valid and legally binding obligation of, the trustee, enforceable against the trustee in accordance with its terms; and (ii) customary assumptions about the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated August 1, 2014, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.2 to TD's Form 6-K filed on August 1, 2014.

In the opinion of Morrison & Foerster LLP, when the pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the Notes, and the Notes have been issued and sold as contemplated by the product prospectus supplement and the prospectus, the Notes will be valid, binding and enforceable obligations of TD, entitled to the benefits of the indenture, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. This opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and the genuineness of signatures and to such counsel's reliance on TD and other sources as to certain factual matters, all as stated in the legal opinion of such counsel dated July 11, 2014, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.3 to TD's registration statement relating to the Notes.

Additional Information Regarding Our Estimated Value of the Notes

The final terms for the Notes were determined on the Pricing Date based on prevailing market conditions on the Pricing Date.

Our internal pricing models, or pricing models of any third parties with whom we enter into potential hedging transactions, take into account a number of variables and are based on a number of subjective assumptions, which may or may not materialize, typically including volatility, interest rates, and our internal funding rates. Our internal funding rates (which are our internally published borrowing rates based on variables such as market benchmarks, our appetite for borrowing, and our existing obligations coming to maturity) may vary from the levels at which our benchmark debt securities trade in the secondary market. Our estimated value on the Pricing Date was based on our internal funding rates. Our estimated value of the Notes might have been lower if such valuation had been based on the levels at which our benchmark debt securities trade in the secondary market.

Our estimated value of the Notes on the Pricing Date is less than the public offering price of the Notes. The difference between the public offering price of the Notes and our estimated value of the Notes resulted from several factors, including any sales commissions paid to TDS or another affiliate of ours, any selling concessions, discounts, commissions or fees allowed or paid to non-affiliated intermediaries, the estimated profit that we or any of our

affiliates expect to earn in connection with structuring the Notes, the estimated cost which we may incur in hedging our obligations under the Notes, and estimated development and other costs which we may incur in connection with the Notes.

Our estimated value as of the Pricing Date is not a prediction of the price at which the Notes may trade in the secondary market, nor will it be the price at which the Agent may buy or sell the Notes in the secondary market. Subject to normal market and funding conditions, the Agent or another affiliate of ours intends to offer to purchase the Notes in the secondary market but it is not obligated to do so.

Assuming that all relevant factors remain constant after the Pricing Date, the price at which the Agent may initially buy or sell the Notes in the secondary market, if any, may exceed our estimated value on the Pricing Date for a temporary period expected to be approximately 9 months after the Issue Date because, in our discretion, we may elect to effectively reimburse to investors a portion of the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the Notes and other costs in connection with the Notes which we will no longer expect to incur over the term of the Notes. We made such discretionary election and determined this temporary reimbursement period on the basis of a number of factors, including the tenor of the Notes and any agreement we may have with the distributors of the Notes. The amount of our estimated costs which we effectively reimburse to investors in this way may not be allocated ratably throughout the reimbursement period, and we may discontinue such reimbursement at any time or revise the duration of the reimbursement period after the initial issue date of the Notes based on changes in market conditions and other factors that cannot be predicted.

We urge you to read the “Additional Risk Factors” beginning on page P-5 of this pricing supplement.