

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Form 424B2

January 15, 2019

The information in this Preliminary Pricing Supplement is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these Securities until the Pricing Supplement is delivered in final form. We are not selling these Securities, nor are we soliciting offers to buy these Securities, in any State where such offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PRICING SUPPLEMENT **Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)**

Subject to Completion

Registration No. 333-228614

Dated January 15, 2019

Pricing Supplement dated January , 2019 to the

Prospectus dated December 26, 2018,

Prospectus Supplement dated December 26, 2018 and Product Prospectus Supplement (Equity Securities Linked Notes and Exchange Traded Fund Linked Notes, Series A) dated December 26, 2018

The Bank of Nova Scotia

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Market Linked Securities – Auto-Callable with Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside, Principal at Risk Securities

Linked to the Energy Select Sector SPDR® Fund Due February 5, 2021

The Market Linked Securities – Auto-Callable with Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside, Principal at Risk Securities, Linked to the Energy Select Sector SPDR® Fund Due February 5, 2021 (the "Securities") offered hereunder are senior unsecured obligations of The Bank of Nova Scotia (the "Bank") and are subject to investment risks including possible loss of the Principal Amount invested due to the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the credit risk of the Bank. As used in this pricing supplement, the "Bank," "we," "us" or "our" refers to The Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange or automated quotation system.

The Securities will not bear interest. If the Fund Closing Price of the Energy Select Sector SPDR® Fund (which we refer to as the "Reference Asset") on any Call Date (including the Final Calculation Day) is greater than or equal to the Starting Price, we will automatically call the Securities for the Principal Amount plus the Call Premium applicable to that Call Date. If the Securities are not automatically called on any Call Date, the amount that you will be paid on your Securities at maturity will be based on the performance of the Reference Asset as measured from the Pricing Date to and including the Final Calculation Day. If the Securities are not automatically called and the Percentage Change of the Reference Asset is below -10.00% (the Ending Price is less than the Starting Price by more than 10.00%), you will lose a portion of your investment in the Securities and may lose up to 90.00% of your investment depending on the performance of the Reference Asset. Additionally, any positive return on the Securities will be limited to the applicable Call Premium, even if the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on the applicable Call Date significantly exceeds the Starting Price. You will not participate in any appreciation of the Reference Asset beyond the applicable fixed Call Premium. In addition, any payment on your Securities is subject to the creditworthiness of The Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Call Dates and the Call Premium applicable to each Call Date are set forth in the table below:

| Call Date | Call Premium* |
|------------------|--|
| February 5, 2020 | [9.00 - 10.00]% of the Principal Amount |
| August 5, 2020 | [13.50 – 15.00]% of the Principal Amount |

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January 29, 2021 (which is also the Final Calculation Day) [18.00 – 20.00]% of the Principal Amount

*The actual Call Premium applicable to each Call Date will be determined on the Pricing Date.

If the Securities are not automatically called on any Call Date (including the Final Calculation Day), to determine your payment at maturity, we will first calculate the percentage decrease in the Ending Price (determined on the Final Calculation Day, subject to adjustment) from the Starting Price (which will be the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on the Pricing Date), which we refer to as the Percentage Change. If the Securities are not automatically called, the percentage change will reflect a negative return based on the decrease in the price of the Reference Asset over the term of the Securities. If the Securities are not automatically called, at maturity, for each \$1,000 Principal Amount of your Securities:

if the Ending Price is less than the Starting Price but not by more than 10.00% (the Percentage Change is negative but not below -10.00%), you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$1,000; or

if the Ending Price is less than the Starting Price by more than 10.00% (the Percentage Change is negative and below -10.00%), you will receive less than \$1,000 and have 1-to-1 downside exposure to the portion of such decrease in the Reference Asset that exceeds 10.00%. In this case, you will receive an amount in cash equal to the sum of: (1) \$1,000 plus (2) the product of (i) \$1,000 times (ii) the sum of the Percentage Change plus 10.00%.

You could lose up to 90.00% of your investment in the Securities. A percentage decrease of more than 10.00% between the Starting Price and the Ending Price will reduce the payment you will receive at maturity below the Principal Amount of your Securities.

The difference between the estimated value of your Securities and the Original Offering Price reflects costs that the Bank expects to incur and profits that the Bank expects to realize in connection with hedging activities related to the Securities. These costs and profits will likely reduce the secondary market price, if any, at which the Underwriters are willing to purchase the Securities. The Underwriters may, but are not obligated to, purchase any Securities. As a result, you may experience an immediate and substantial decline in the market value of your Securities on the Trade Date and you may lose a substantial portion of your initial investment. The Bank's profit in relation to the Securities will vary based on the difference between (i) the amounts received by the Bank in connection with the issuance and the reinvestment return received by the Bank in connection with such amounts and (ii) the costs incurred by the Bank in connection with the issuance of the Securities and the hedging transactions it effects. The Bank's affiliates or the Underwriters' affiliates may also realize a profit from a hedging transaction with our affiliate and/or an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC ("WFS") in connection with your Securities as described under "The Bank's Estimated Value of the Securities".

The return on your Securities will relate to the price return of the Reference Asset and will not include any dividends or other distributions paid on the Reference Asset. The Securities are derivative products based on the performance of the Reference Asset. The Securities do not constitute a direct investment in the Reference Asset or any of the shares, units or other securities represented by the Reference Asset. By acquiring Securities, you will not have any direct economic or other interest in, claim or entitlement to, or any legal or beneficial ownership of the Reference Asset or any such share, unit or security and will not have any rights as a shareholder, unitholder or other security holder of any of the issuer of the Reference Asset or any other such issuers including, without limitation, any voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions.

Neither the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the Securities or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this document, the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement or product prospectus supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Securities are not insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (the "CDIC Act") or the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency of Canada, the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Scotia Capital (USA) Inc., our affiliate, will purchase the Securities from us for distribution to other registered broker dealers including WFS or will offer the Securities directly to investors. Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or any of its affiliates or agents may use this pricing supplement in market-making transactions in Securities after their initial sale. If you are buying Securities from Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or another of its affiliates or agents, the final pricing supplement to which this pricing supplement relates may be used in a market-making transaction. See "Supplemental

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Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)" in this pricing supplement and on page PS-32 of the accompanying product prospectus supplement.

| | Per Security Total | |
|--|--------------------|----|
| Price to public ¹ | 100.00% | \$ |
| Underwriting commissions ² | 2.75% | \$ |
| Proceeds to The Bank of Nova Scotia ³ | 97.25% | \$ |

The Securities have complex features and investment in the Securities involves certain risks. You should refer to "Additional Risks" beginning on page P-18 in this pricing supplement and "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes" beginning on page PS-5 of the accompanying product prospectus supplement and "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-2 of the accompanying prospectus supplement and on page 6 of the accompanying prospectus.

We will deliver the Securities in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") on or about February 5, 2019 against payment in immediately available funds.

Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.

¹ If the Securities priced today, the estimated value of the Securities as determined by the Bank would be between \$912.48 (91.248%) and \$938.20 (93.820%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities. See "The Bank's Estimated Value of the Securities" in this pricing supplement for additional information.

² Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or one of our affiliates will purchase the aggregate Principal Amount of the Securities and as part of the distribution, will sell the Securities to WFS at a discount of up to \$27.50 (2.75%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities. WFS will provide selected dealers, which may include Wells Fargo Advisors ("WFA", the trade name of the retail brokerage business of Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC and Wells Fargo Advisors Financial Network, LLC), with a selling concession of up to \$15.00 (1.50%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities, and WFA will receive a distribution expense fee of \$0.75 (0.075%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities for Securities sold by WFA. See "Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)" in this pricing supplement.

³ Excludes profits from hedging. For additional considerations relating to hedging activities see "Additional Risks—The Inclusion of Dealer Spread and Projected Profit from Hedging in the Original Offering Price is Likely to Adversely Affect Secondary Market Prices" in this pricing supplement.

Summary

The information in this "Summary" section is qualified by the more detailed information set forth in this pricing supplement, and the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement, and product prospectus supplement. See "Additional Terms of the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

Issuer: The Bank of Nova Scotia (the "Bank")

Issue: Senior Note Program, Series A

CUSIP/ISIN: 064159NA0 / US064159NA08

Type of Securities: Market Linked Securities – Auto-Callable with Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside, Principal at Risk Securities

Reference Asset: The Energy Select Sector SPDR® Fund (Bloomberg Ticker: XLE)

Minimum Investment and Denominations: \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof

Principal Amount: \$1,000 per Security

Original Offering Price: 100.00% of the Principal Amount of each Security

Currency: U.S. Dollars.

Pricing Date: Expected to be January 31, 2019

Trade Date: Expected to be January 31, 2019

Original Issue Date: Expected to be February 5, 2019 (to be determined on the Trade Date and expected to be the 3rd scheduled Business Day after the Trade Date).

We expect that delivery of the Securities will be made against payment therefor on or about the 3rd Business Day following the Trade Date (this settlement cycle being referred to as "T+3"). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market

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generally are required to settle in 2 Business Days (T+2), unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the Securities on the Trade Date will be required, by virtue of the fact that each Security initially will settle in 3 Business Days (T+3), to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

Maturity Date: February 5, 2021. If the scheduled Final Calculation Day is not a Trading Day or if a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on the day that would otherwise be the Final Calculation Day so that the Final Calculation Day as postponed falls less than two Business Days prior to the scheduled Maturity Date, the Maturity Date will be postponed to the second Business Day following the Final Calculation Day as postponed.

Final Calculation Day: January 29, 2021 or, if such day is not a Trading Day, the next succeeding Trading Day. The Final Calculation Day is also subject to postponement due to the occurrence of a market disruption event. See “—Postponement of a Calculation Day” below.

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Trading Day: A “Trading Day” with respect to the Reference Asset means a day, as determined by the Calculation Agent, on which the relevant exchange and each related futures or options exchange with respect to the Reference Asset or any successor thereto, if applicable, are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions.

Principal at Risk: You may lose a substantial portion of your initial investment at maturity if the Securities are not automatically called and there is a percentage decrease from the Starting Price to the Ending Price of more than 10.00%.

If the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on any Call Date (including the Final Calculation Day) is greater than or equal to the Starting Price, the Securities will be automatically called, and on the related Call Settlement Date you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per Security in U.S. dollars equal to the Principal Amount per Security plus the Call Premium applicable to the relevant Call Date. The last Call Date is the Final Calculation Day, and payment upon an automatic call on the Final Calculation Day, if applicable, will be made on the Maturity Date.

Automatic Call Feature: Any positive return on the Securities will be limited to the applicable Call Premium, even if the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on the applicable Call Date significantly exceeds the Starting Price. You will not participate in any appreciation of the Reference Asset beyond the applicable fixed Call Premium.

If the Securities are automatically called, they will cease to be outstanding on the related Call Settlement Date and you will have no further rights under the Securities after such Call Settlement Date. You will not receive any notice from us if the Securities are automatically called.

| Call Dates and Call Premiums: | <u>Call Date</u> | <u>Call Premium</u> | <u>Payment per Security upon an Automatic Call</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| | February 5, 2020 | [9.00 – 10.00]% of the Principal Amount | [\$[1,090.00] – \$[1,100.00] |
| | August 5, 2020 | [13.50 - 15.00]% of the Principal Amount | [\$[1,135.00] – \$[1,150.00] |
| | January 29, 2021* | [18.00 - 20.00]% of the Principal Amount | [\$[1,180.00] – \$[1,200.00] |

The actual Call Premium and payment per Security upon an automatic call that is applicable to each Call Date will be determined on the Pricing Date and will be within the ranges specified in the foregoing table.

* January 29, 2021 is also the Final Calculation Day.

The Call Dates are subject to postponement for non-Trading Days and the occurrence of a market disruption event. See “—Postponement of a Calculation Day” below.

Call Settlement Date: Five business days after the applicable Call Date (as each such Call Date may be postponed pursuant to “—Postponement of a Calculation Day” below, if applicable); provided that the Call Settlement Date for the last Call Date is the Maturity Date.

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Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or one of our affiliates will purchase the aggregate Principal Amount of the Securities and as part of the distribution, will sell the Securities to WFS at a discount of up to \$27.50 (2.75%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities. WFS will provide selected dealers, which may include Wells Fargo Advisors (“WFA”), with a selling concession of up to \$15.00 (1.50%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities, and WFA will receive a distribution expense fee of \$0.75 (0.075%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities for Securities sold by WFA.

Fees and Expenses:

The price at which you purchase the Securities includes costs that the Bank, the Underwriters or their respective affiliates expect to incur and profits that the Bank, the Underwriters or their respective affiliates expect to realize in connection with hedging activities related to the Securities, as set forth above. These costs and profits will likely reduce the secondary market price, if any secondary market develops, for the Securities. As a result, you may experience an immediate and substantial decline in the market value of your Securities on the Pricing Date. See "Additional Risks—The Inclusion of Dealer Spread and Projected Profit from Hedging in the Original Offering Price is Likely to Adversely Affect Secondary Market Prices" in this pricing supplement.

If the Securities are not automatically called on any Call Date (including the Final Calculation Day), the Redemption Amount at Maturity will be based on the performance of the Reference Asset and will be calculated as follows:

- Redemption Amount at Maturity:
- If the Ending Price is less than the Starting Price and greater than or equal to the Threshold Price, the Redemption Amount at Maturity will equal: \$1,000; or
 - If the Ending Price is less than the Threshold Price, the Redemption Amount at Maturity will equal: Principal Amount + [Principal Amount × (Percentage Change + Threshold Percentage)]

In this case you will have 1-to-1 downside exposure to the portion of such decrease in the Reference Asset that exceeds 10.00%. Accordingly, you could lose up to 90.00% of your initial investment.

Starting Price: The Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on the Pricing Date.

Ending Price: The Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on the Final Calculation Day.

Fund Closing Price: The Fund Closing Price with respect to the Reference Asset on any Trading Day means the product of (i) the closing price of one share of the Reference Asset (or one unit of any other security for which a Fund Closing Price must be determined) on such Trading Day and (ii) the Adjustment Factor applicable to the Reference Asset on such Trading Day.

Closing Price: The Closing Price for one share of the Reference Asset (or one unit of any other security for which a closing price must be determined) on any trading day means the official closing price on such day published by the principal United States securities exchange registered under the Securities Exchange

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Act of 1934, as amended, on which the Reference Asset (or any such other security) is listed or admitted to trading. In certain special circumstances, the Closing Price will be determined by the Calculation Agent. See “—Market Disruption Events”, “—Postponement of a Calculation Day” below.

Adjustment Factor: The Adjustment Factor means, with respect to a share of the Reference Asset (or one unit of any other security for which a Fund Closing Price must be determined), 1.0, subject to adjustment in the event of certain events affecting the shares of the Reference Asset. See “—Anti-dilution Adjustments Relating to the Reference Asset” below.

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The Percentage Change, expressed as a percentage, with respect to the Redemption Amount at Maturity, is calculated as follows:

Percentage Change:
$$\frac{\text{Ending Price} - \text{Starting Price}}{\text{Starting Price}}$$

For the avoidance of doubt, because the Percentage Change will be calculated only if the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset is less than the Starting Price on each Call Date, including the Final Calculation Day, the Percentage Change will be a negative value.

Threshold Price: To be determined on the Pricing Date (equal to the Starting Price multiplied by the difference of 100.00% minus the Threshold Percentage).

Threshold Percentage: 10.00%

Market Disruption Event: For purposes of the Securities, the definition of “market disruption event” set forth in the product prospectus supplement is superseded. For purposes of the Securities, a “market disruption event” means any of the following events as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion:

(A) The occurrence or existence of a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant exchange or otherwise relating to the shares (or other applicable securities) of the Reference Asset or any successor fund on the relevant exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on such day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by such relevant exchange or otherwise.

(B) The occurrence or existence of a material suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by any related futures or options exchange or otherwise in futures or options contracts relating to the shares (or other applicable securities) of the Reference Asset or any successor fund on any related futures or options exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on that day, whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the related futures or options exchange or otherwise.

(C) The occurrence or existence of any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, shares (or other applicable securities) of the Reference Asset or any successor fund on the relevant exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on that day.

(D) The occurrence or existence of any event, other than an early closure, that materially disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to shares (or other applicable securities) of the Reference Asset or any successor fund on any related futures or options exchange at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the close of trading on that day.

(E) The closure of the relevant exchange or any related futures or options exchange with respect to the

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Reference Asset or any successor fund prior to its scheduled closing time unless the earlier closing time is announced by the relevant exchange or related futures or options exchange, as applicable, at least one hour prior to the earlier of (1) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such relevant exchange or related futures or options exchange, as applicable, and (2) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the relevant exchange or related futures or options exchange, as applicable, system for execution at the close of trading on that day.

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(F) The relevant exchange or any related futures or options exchange with respect to the Reference Asset or any successor fund fails to open for trading during its regular trading session.

For purposes of determining whether a market disruption event has occurred:

(1) “close of trading” means the scheduled closing time of the relevant exchange with respect to the Reference Asset or any successor fund; and

(2) the “scheduled closing time” of the relevant exchange or any related futures or options exchange on any trading day for the Reference Asset or any successor fund means the scheduled weekday closing time of such relevant exchange or related futures or options exchange on such trading day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside the regular trading session hours.

Anti-dilution Adjustments Relating to the Reference Asset: The Calculation Agent will adjust the adjustment factor as specified below if any of the events specified below occurs with respect to the Reference Asset and the effective date or ex-dividend date, as applicable, for such event is after the pricing date and on or prior to the final calculation day. The adjustments specified below do not cover all events that could affect the Reference Asset, and there may be other events that could affect the Reference Asset for which the Calculation Agent will not make any such adjustments, including, without limitation, an ordinary cash dividend.

Nevertheless, the Calculation Agent may, in its sole discretion, make additional adjustments to any terms of the securities upon the occurrence of other events that affect or could potentially affect the market price of, or shareholder rights in, the Reference Asset, with a view to offsetting, to the extent practical, any such change, and preserving the relative investment risks of the securities. In addition, the Calculation Agent may, in its sole discretion, make adjustments or a series of adjustments that differ from those described herein if the Calculation Agent determines that such adjustments do not properly reflect the economic consequences of the events specified in this pricing supplement or would not preserve the relative investment risks of the securities. All determinations made by the Calculation Agent in making any adjustments to the terms of the securities, including adjustments that are in addition to, or that differ from, those described in this pricing supplement, will be made in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner, with the aim of ensuring an equitable result. In determining whether to make any adjustment to the terms of the securities, the Calculation Agent may consider any adjustment made by the Options Clearing Corporation or any other equity derivatives clearing organization on options contracts on the Reference Asset.

For any event described below, the Calculation Agent will not be required to adjust the adjustment factor unless the adjustment would result in a change to the adjustment factor then in effect of at least 0.10%. The adjustment factor resulting from any adjustment will be rounded up or down, as appropriate, to the nearest one-hundred thousandth.

(A) Stock Splits and Reverse Stock Splits

If a stock split or reverse stock split has occurred, then once such split has become effective, the adjustment factor will be adjusted to equal the product of the prior adjustment factor and the number of securities which a holder of one share (or other applicable security) of the Reference Asset before the effective date of such stock split or reverse stock split would have owned or been entitled to receive immediately following the applicable effective date.

(B) Stock Dividends

If a dividend or distribution of shares (or other applicable securities) to which the securities are linked has been made by the Reference Asset ratably to all holders of record of such shares (or other applicable security), then the adjustment factor

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will be adjusted on the ex-dividend date to equal the prior adjustment factor plus the product of the prior adjustment factor and the number of shares (or other applicable security) of the Reference Asset which a holder of one share (or other applicable security) of the Reference Asset before the ex-dividend date would have owned or been entitled to receive immediately following that date; provided, however, that no adjustment will be made for a distribution for which the number of securities of the Reference Asset paid or distributed is based on a fixed cash equivalent value.

(C) Extraordinary Dividends

If an extraordinary dividend (as defined below) has occurred, then the adjustment factor will be adjusted on the ex-dividend date to equal the product of the prior adjustment factor and a fraction, the numerator of which is the closing price per share (or other applicable security) of the Reference Asset on the trading day preceding the ex-dividend date, and the denominator of which is the amount by which the closing price per share (or other applicable security) of the Reference Asset on the trading day preceding the ex-dividend date exceeds the extraordinary dividend amount (as defined below).

For purposes of determining whether an extraordinary dividend has occurred:

- (1) “extraordinary dividend” means any cash dividend or distribution (or portion thereof) that the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, is extraordinary or special; and
- (2) “extraordinary dividend amount” with respect to an extraordinary dividend for the securities of the Reference Asset will equal the amount per share (or other applicable security) of the Reference Asset of the applicable cash dividend or distribution that is attributable to the extraordinary dividend, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion.

A distribution on the securities of the Reference Asset described below under the section entitled “—Reorganization Events” below that also constitutes an extraordinary dividend will only cause an adjustment pursuant to that “—Reorganization Events” section.

(D) Other Distributions

If the Reference Asset declares or makes a distribution to all holders of the shares (or other applicable security) of the Reference Asset of any non-cash assets, excluding dividends or distributions described under the section entitled “—Stock Dividends” above, then the Calculation Agent may, in its sole discretion, make such adjustment (if any) to the adjustment factor as it deems appropriate in the circumstances. If the Calculation Agent determines to make an adjustment pursuant to this paragraph, it will do so with a view to offsetting, to the extent practical, any change in the economic position of a holder of the securities that results solely from the applicable event.

(E) Reorganization Events

If the Reference Asset, or any successor fund, is subject to a merger, combination, consolidation or statutory exchange of securities with another exchange traded fund, and the Reference Asset is not the surviving entity (a “reorganization event”), then, on or after the date of such event, the Calculation Agent shall, in its sole discretion, make an adjustment to the adjustment factor or the method of determining the payment at maturity, whether the securities are automatically called on any of the call dates or any other terms of the securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for the economic

effect on the securities of such event, and determine the effective date of that adjustment. If the Calculation Agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the Calculation Agent may deem such event a liquidation event (as defined below).

If the Reference Asset is de-listed, liquidated or otherwise terminated (a “liquidation event”), and a successor or substitute exchange traded fund exists that the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the Reference Asset, then, upon the Calculation Agent’s notification of that determination to the trustee and Wells Fargo, any subsequent Fund Closing Price for the Reference Asset will be determined by reference to the Fund Closing Price of such successor or substitute exchange traded fund (such exchange traded fund being referred to herein as a “successor fund”), with such adjustments as the Calculation Agent determines are appropriate to account for the economic effect of such substitution on holders of the securities.

Liquidation
Events:

If the Reference Asset undergoes a liquidation event prior to, and such liquidation event is continuing on, the date that any Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset is to be determined and the Calculation Agent determines that no successor fund is available at such time, then the Calculation Agent will, in its discretion, calculate the Fund Closing Price for the Reference Asset on such date by a computation methodology that the Calculation Agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Reference Asset, provided that if the Calculation Agent determines in its discretion that it is not practicable to replicate the Reference Asset (including but not limited to the instance in which the underlying index sponsor discontinues publication of the underlying index), then the Calculation Agent will calculate the Fund Closing Price for the Reference Asset in accordance with the formula last used to calculate such Fund Closing Price before such liquidation event, but using only those securities that were held by the Reference Asset immediately prior to such liquidation event without any rebalancing or substitution of such securities following such liquidation event.

If a successor fund is selected or the Calculation Agent calculates the Fund Closing Price as a substitute for the Reference Asset, such successor fund or Fund Closing Price will be used as a substitute for the Reference Asset for all purposes, including for purposes of determining whether a market disruption event exists. Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, a liquidation event with respect to the Reference Asset may adversely affect the value of the securities.

If any event is both a reorganization event and a liquidation event, such event will be treated as a reorganization event for purposes of the securities unless the Calculation Agent makes the determination referenced in the last sentence of the section entitled “—Anti-dilution Adjustments—Reorganization Events” above.

Alternate
Calculation:

If at any time the method of calculating the Reference Asset or a successor fund, or the underlying index, is changed in a material respect, or if the Reference Asset or a successor fund is in any other way modified so that the Reference Asset does not, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, fairly represent the price of the securities of the Reference Asset or such successor fund had such changes or modifications not been made, then the Calculation Agent may, at the close of business in New York City on the date that any Fund Closing Price is to be determined, make such calculations and adjustments as, in the good faith judgment of the Calculation Agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a closing

price of the Reference Asset comparable to the Reference Asset or such successor fund, as the case may be, as if such changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the Fund Closing Price and the payment at maturity and determine whether the securities are automatically called on any call date with reference to such adjusted closing price of the Reference Asset or such successor fund, as applicable.

Relevant Exchange: The “relevant exchange” for the Reference Asset means the primary exchange or quotation system on which shares (or other applicable securities) of the Reference Asset are traded, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

Related Futures or Options Exchange: The “related futures or options exchange” for the Reference Asset means each exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Calculation Agent) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Reference Asset.

The Call Dates (including the Final Calculation Day) are each referred to as a “calculation day” for purposes of postponement. If any calculation day is not a Trading Day, such calculation day will be postponed to the next succeeding Trading Day.

Postponement of a Calculation Day: If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on any calculation day, then such calculation day will be postponed to the first succeeding Trading Day on which a market disruption event has not occurred and is not continuing. If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on each Trading Day to and including the eighth Trading Day following the originally scheduled calculation day, then that eighth Trading Day will be deemed to be the applicable calculation day. If a calculation day has been postponed eight Trading Days after the originally scheduled calculation day, then the Calculation Agent will determine the closing price of the Fund on such eighth trading day based on its good faith estimate of the value of the shares (or other applicable securities) of the Fund as of the close of trading on such eighth trading day.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying product prospectus supplement, the Call Dates (including the Final Calculation Day) (each referred to in this section as a “calculation day”) will be postponed as set forth herein.

Form of Securities: Book-entry

Calculation Agent: Scotia Capital Inc., an affiliate of the Bank

Underwriters: Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC.
The Securities will constitute direct, senior, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Bank ranking pari passu with all other direct, senior, unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the

Status: Bank from time to time outstanding (except as otherwise prescribed by law). Holders will not have the benefit of any insurance under the provisions of the CIDC Act, the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Act or under any other deposit insurance regime.

Tax Redemption: The Bank (or its successor) may redeem the Securities, in whole but not in part, at a redemption price determined by the Calculation Agent in a manner reasonably calculated to preserve your and our relative economic position, if it is determined that changes in tax laws or their interpretation will result in the Bank (or its successor) becoming obligated to pay additional amounts with respect to the Securities. See "Tax Redemption" in the accompanying product prospectus supplement.

Listing: The Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange or automated quotation system.

Use of Proceeds: General corporate purposes

Clearance and Settlement: The Depository Trust Company

Business Day: New York and Toronto

Canadian Bail-in: The Securities are not bail-inable debt securities under the CDIC Act.

Investing in the Securities involves significant risks. You may lose up to 90.00% of your principal amount. The downside market exposure to the Reference Asset is buffered only at maturity. Any payment on the Securities, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of the Bank. If the Bank were to default on its payment obligations you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the Securities and you could lose your entire investment.

Additional Terms Of THE Securities

You should read this pricing supplement together with the accompanying prospectus dated December 26, 2018, as supplemented by the accompanying prospectus supplement dated December 26, 2018 and the product prospectus supplement (Equity Securities Linked Notes and Exchange Traded Fund Linked Notes, Series A) dated December 26, 2018, relating to our Senior Note Program, Series A, of which these Securities are a part. Certain terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement will have the meanings given to them in the accompanying product prospectus supplement. In the event of any conflict, this pricing supplement will control. The Securities may vary from the terms described in the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement, and product prospectus supplement in several important ways. You should read this pricing supplement, including the documents incorporated herein, carefully. This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the Securities 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 Specific to the Notes" in the accompanying product prospectus supplement, as the Securities 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 Securities. 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 at <http://www.sec.gov/cgi-bin/browse-edgar?action=getcompany&CIK=0000009631>):
Prospectus dated December 26, 2018:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000119312518357537/d677731d424b3.htm>

Prospectus Supplement dated December 26, 2018:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000091412118002473/bn50676984-424b3.htm>

Product Prospectus Supplement (Equity Securities Linked Notes and Exchange Traded Fund Linked Notes, Series A), dated December 26, 2018:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000091412118002481/bn50678220-424b2.htm>

The Bank of Nova Scotia has filed a registration statement (including a prospectus, a prospectus supplement, and a product prospectus supplement) with the SEC for the offering to which this pricing supplement relates. Before you invest, you should read those documents and the other documents relating to this offering that we have filed with the SEC for more complete information about us and this offering. You may obtain these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC Website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, The Bank of Nova Scotia, any agent or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you the accompanying prospectus, the prospectus supplement and the product prospectus supplement if you so request by calling 1-416-866-3672.

Investor Suitability

The Securities may be suitable for you if:

You fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Securities, including the risk of losing most of your initial investment.

You can tolerate a loss of up to 90.00% of your initial investment.

You believe that the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset will be greater than or equal to the Starting Price on one of the three Call Dates.

You seek the potential for a fixed return if the Reference Asset has appreciated at all as of any of the three Call Dates in lieu of full participation in any potential appreciation of the Reference Asset.

You understand that if the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset is less than the Starting Price on each of the three Call Dates (including the Final Calculation Day), you will not receive any positive return on your investment in the Securities, and that if the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on the Final Calculation Day (i.e., the Ending Price) is less than the Starting Price by more than 10.00%, you will receive less, and possibly 90.00% less, than the Principal Amount at maturity.

You can tolerate fluctuations in the price of the Securities prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the price of the Reference Asset.

You do not seek current income from your investment and are willing to forgo dividends paid on the shares of the Reference Asset.

You understand that the term of the Securities may be as short as approximately 12 months and that you will not receive a higher Call Premium payable with respect to a later Call Date if the Securities are called on an earlier Call Date.

You are willing to hold the Securities to maturity, a term of approximately 24 months, and accept that there may be little or no secondary market for the Securities.

You are willing to accept the risk of exposure to companies in the energy sector.

You are willing to assume the credit risk of the Bank for all payments under the Securities, and understand that if the Bank defaults on its obligations you may not receive any amounts due to you, including any repayment of principal.

The Securities may not be suitable for you if:

You do not fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Securities, including the risk of losing most of your initial investment.

You seek a security with a fixed term.

You require an investment designed to guarantee a full return of principal at maturity.

You cannot tolerate a loss of up to 90.00% of your initial investment.

You are unwilling to accept the risk that, if the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset is less than the Starting Price on each of the three Call Dates (including the Final Calculation Day), you will not receive any positive return on your investment in the Securities.

You are unwilling to purchase Securities with an estimated value as of the Pricing Date that is lower than the Principal Amount and that may be as low as the lower estimated value set forth on the cover page.

You cannot tolerate fluctuations in the price of the Securities prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the price of the Reference Asset.

You seek current income from your investment or prefer to receive dividends paid on the shares of the Reference Asset.

You are unwilling to hold the Securities to maturity, a term of approximately 24 months, or you seek an investment for which there will be a secondary market.

You are not willing to assume the credit risk of the Bank for all payments under the Securities.

You seek exposure to the upside performance of the Reference Asset beyond the applicable Call Premiums.

· You are not willing to accept the risk of exposure to companies in the energy sector.

· You prefer the lower risk of fixed income investments with comparable maturities issued by companies with comparable credit ratings.

The investor suitability considerations identified above are not exhaustive. Whether or not the Securities are a suitable investment for you will depend on your individual circumstances and you should reach an investment decision only after you and your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors have carefully considered the suitability of an investment in the Securities in light of your particular circumstances. You should also review “Additional Risks” of this preliminary pricing supplement and the “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” of the accompanying product prospectus supplement for risks related to an investment in the Securities.

Hypothetical PayOUT ProFILE

The following graph illustrates the potential payment on the Securities for a range of hypothetical percentage changes in the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset from the Pricing Date to the applicable Call Date (including the Final Calculation Day). The profile is based on a hypothetical Call Premium of 9.50% for the first Call Date, 14.25% for the second Call Date and 19.00% for the final Call Date (based on the midpoint of the ranges specified for the Call Premiums) and a Threshold Price equal to 90.00% of the Starting Price. This profile has been prepared for purposes of illustration only. Your actual return will depend on (i) whether the Securities are automatically called; (ii) if the Securities are automatically called, the actual Call Premium and the actual Call Date on which the Securities are called; (iii) if the Securities are not automatically called, the actual Ending Price of the Reference Asset; and (iv) whether you hold your Securities to maturity or earlier automatic call.

Hypothetical RETURNS

Hypothetical Returns if the Securities are Called

If the Securities are automatically called:

Assuming that the Securities are automatically called, the following table illustrates, for each hypothetical Call Date on which the Securities are automatically called:

• the hypothetical payment per Security on the related Call Settlement Date, assuming that the Call Premiums are equal to the midpoints of their specified ranges;

• the hypothetical pre-tax total rate of return; and

• the hypothetical pre-tax annualized rate of return.

| Hypothetical Call Date on which Securities are automatically called | Hypothetical payment per Security on related Call Settlement Date | Hypothetical pre-tax total rate of return | Hypothetical pre-tax annualized rate of return ⁽¹⁾ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Call Date | \$1,095.00 | 9.50% | 9.11% |
| 2nd Call Date | \$1,142.50 | 14.25% | 8.97% |
| 3rd Call Date | \$1,190.00 | 19.00% | 8.88% |

(1) The annualized rates of return are calculated with compounding on a semi-annual basis.

If the Securities are not automatically called:

Assuming that the Securities are not automatically called, the following table illustrates, for a range of hypothetical Ending Prices of the Reference Asset:

• the hypothetical percentage change from the hypothetical Starting Price to the hypothetical Ending Price, assuming a hypothetical Starting Price of \$61.86;

• the hypothetical Redemption Amount at Maturity per Security;

• the hypothetical pre-tax total rate of return; and

• the hypothetical pre-tax annualized rate of return.

| Hypothetical Ending Price | Hypothetical percentage change from the hypothetical Starting Price to the hypothetical Ending Price | Hypothetical Redemption Amount at Maturity per Security | Hypothetical pre-tax total rate of return | Hypothetical pre-tax annualized rate of return ⁽¹⁾ |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| \$58.77 | -5.00% | \$1,000.00 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| \$55.67 | -10.00% | \$1,000.00 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| \$55.06 | -11.00% | \$990.00 | -1.00% | -0.50% |
| \$49.49 | -20.00% | \$900.00 | -10.00% | -5.19% |
| \$46.40 | -25.00% | \$850.00 | -15.00% | -7.95% |
| \$30.93 | -50.00% | \$600.00 | -40.00% | -23.95% |

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| | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| \$15.47 | -75.00% | \$350.00 | -65.00% | -46.11% |
| \$0.00 | -100.00% | \$100.00 | -90.00% | -87.44% |

(1)The annualized rates of return are calculated with compounding on a semi-annual basis.

The above figures are for purposes of illustration only and may have been rounded for ease of analysis. The actual amount you will receive upon an automatic call or at maturity and the resulting pre-tax rate of return will depend on (i) whether the Securities are automatically called; (ii) if the Securities are automatically called, the actual Call Premium and the actual Call Date on which the Securities are called; (iii) if the Securities are not automatically called, the actual Ending Price of the Reference Asset; and (iv) whether you hold your Securities to maturity or earlier automatic call.

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Hypothetical Payments AT MATURITY On the Securities

If the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset is less than the Starting Price on each of the first two Call Dates, the Securities will not be automatically called prior to the Final Calculation Day, and you will receive a Redemption Amount at Maturity that will be greater than, equal to or less than the Principal Amount per Security, depending on the Ending Price (i.e., the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on the Final Calculation Day). The examples set out below are included for illustration purposes only and are used to illustrate the calculation of the Redemption Amount at Maturity (rounded to two decimal places). These examples are not estimates or forecasts of the Starting Price, the Ending Price or the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on any Call Date, on the Final Calculation Day or on any Trading Day prior to the Maturity Date. All examples assume that a holder purchased Securities with a Principal Amount of \$1,000.00, a Threshold Percentage of 10.00% (the Threshold Price is 90.00% of the Starting Price), a hypothetical Call Premium applicable to the Final Calculation Day of 19.00% (the midpoint of the specified range for the Call Premium applicable to the Final Calculation Day), the Securities have not been automatically called on either of the first two Call Dates and that no market disruption event occurs on the Final Calculation Day. Amounts below may have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Example 1. Ending Price is greater than the Starting Price, the Securities are automatically called on the Final Calculation Day and the Redemption Amount at Maturity is equal to the Principal Amount plus the applicable Call Premium:

Hypothetical Starting Price: \$61.86

Hypothetical Ending Price: \$92.79

Since the hypothetical Ending Price is greater than the hypothetical Starting Price, the Securities are automatically called on the Final Calculation Day and you will receive the Principal Amount of your Securities plus a Call Premium of 19.00% of the Principal Amount per Security. Even though the Reference Asset appreciated by 50.00% from its Starting Price to its Ending Price in this example, your return is limited to the Call Premium of 19.00% that is applicable to the Final Calculation Day.

On the Maturity Date, you would receive \$1,190.00 per Security.

Example 2. Ending Price is less than the Starting Price but greater than the Threshold Price and the Redemption Amount at Maturity is equal to the Principal Amount:

Hypothetical Starting Price: \$61.86

Hypothetical Ending Price: \$56.33

Hypothetical Threshold Price: \$55.674, which is 90.00% of the hypothetical Starting Price

Since the hypothetical Ending Price is less than the hypothetical Starting Price, but not by more than 10.00%, you would not lose any of the Principal Amount of your Securities.

On the Maturity Date, you would receive \$1,000.00 per Security.

Example 3. Ending Price is less than the Threshold Price and the Redemption Amount at Maturity is less than the Principal Amount:

Hypothetical Starting Price: \$61.86

Hypothetical Ending Price: \$30.93

Hypothetical Threshold Price: \$55.674, which is 90.00% of the hypothetical Starting Price

Since the hypothetical Ending Price is less than the hypothetical Starting Price by more than 10.00%, you would lose a

portion of the Principal Amount of your Securities and receive a Redemption Amount at Maturity equal to:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (-50.00\% + 10.00\%)] = \$600.00$$

On the Maturity Date, you would receive \$600.00 per Security, resulting in a loss of 40.00%.

To the extent that the Starting Price, Threshold Price and Ending Price differ from the values assumed above, the results indicated above would be different.

Accordingly, if the Securities are not automatically called on any Call Date and the Percentage Change is negative by more than -10.00%, meaning the percentage decline from the Starting Price to the Ending Price is greater than 10.00%, the Bank will pay you less than the full Principal Amount, resulting in a loss on your investment that is equal to the Percentage Change in excess of the Threshold Percentage. You may lose up to 90.00% of your initial investment.

Any payment on the Securities, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of the Bank. If the Bank were to default on its payment obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the Securities and you could lose your entire investment.

Additional risks

An investment in the Securities involves significant risks. In addition to the following risks included in this pricing supplement, we urge you to read "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes" in the accompanying product prospectus supplement and "Risk Factors" in the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

You should understand the risks of investing in the Securities and should reach an investment decision only after careful consideration, with your advisors, of the suitability of the Securities in light of your particular financial circumstances and the information set forth in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement and product prospectus supplement.

The Inclusion of Dealer Spread and Projected Profit from Hedging in the Original Offering Price is Likely to Adversely Affect Secondary Market Prices

Assuming no change in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or any other party is willing to purchase the Securities at any time in secondary market transactions will likely be significantly lower than the Original Offering Price, since secondary market prices are likely to exclude discounts and underwriting commissions paid with respect to the Securities and the cost of hedging our obligations under the Securities that are included in the Original Offering Price. The cost of hedging includes the projected profit that we or our hedge provider may realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in managing the hedging transactions. These secondary market prices are also likely to be reduced by the costs of unwinding the related hedging transactions. The profits also include an estimate of the difference between the amounts we or our hedge provider pay and receive in a hedging transaction with our affiliate and/or an affiliate of WFS in connection with your Securities. In addition, any secondary market prices may differ from values determined by pricing models used by Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or WFS as a result of dealer discounts, mark-ups or other transaction costs.

WFS has advised us that if it or any of its affiliates makes a secondary market in the Securities at any time up to the Original Issue Date or during the 3-month period following the Original Issue Date, the secondary market price offered by WFS or any of its affiliates will be increased by an amount reflecting a portion of the costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the Securities that are included in the Original Offering Price. Because this portion of the costs is not fully deducted upon issuance, WFS has advised us that any secondary market price it or any of its affiliates offers during this period will be higher than it otherwise would be outside of this period, as any secondary market price offered outside of this period will reflect the full deduction of the costs as described above. WFS has advised us that the amount of this increase in the secondary market price will decline steadily to zero over this 3-month period. If you hold the Securities through an account at WFS or any of its affiliates, WFS has advised us that it expects that this increase will also be reflected in the value indicated for the Securities on your brokerage account statement.

Risk of Loss at Maturity

Any payment on the Securities at maturity depends on the Percentage Change of the Reference Asset. If the Securities are not automatically called, the Bank will only repay you the full Principal Amount of your Securities if the Percentage Change does not reflect a decrease in the Reference Asset of more than 10.00%. If the Percentage Change is negative by more than 10.00%, meaning the Ending Price is less than the Threshold Price, you will lose a significant portion of your initial investment in an amount equal to the Percentage Change in excess of the Threshold Percentage. Accordingly, if the Securities are not automatically called, you may lose up to 90.00% of your investment

in the Securities if the percentage decline from the Starting Price to the Ending Price is greater than 10.00%.

The Downside Market Exposure to the Reference Asset is Buffered Only at Maturity

You should be willing to hold your Securities to maturity. If you are able to sell your Securities prior to maturity in the secondary market, you may have to sell them at a loss relative to your initial investment even if the price of the Reference Asset at such time is greater than or equal to the Threshold Price.

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The Potential Return On The Securities Is Limited To The Call Premium

The potential return on the Securities is limited to the applicable Call Premium, regardless of the performance of the Reference Asset. The Reference Asset may appreciate by significantly more than the percentage represented by the applicable Call Premium from the Pricing Date through the applicable Call Date, in which case an investment in the Securities will underperform a hypothetical alternative investment providing a 1-to-1 return based on the performance of the Reference Asset. In addition, you will not receive the value of dividends or other distributions paid with respect to the Reference Asset. Furthermore, if the Securities are called on an earlier Call Date, you will receive a lower Call Premium than if the Securities were called on a later Call Date, and accordingly, if the Securities are called on one of the two earlier Call Dates, you will not receive the highest potential Call Premium.

You Will Be Subject To Reinvestment Risk

If your Securities are automatically called prior to the Calculation Date, the term of the Securities may be reduced to as short as approximately 12 months. There is no guarantee that you would be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the Securities at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the Securities are automatically called prior to maturity.

The Bank's Estimated Value of the Securities Will be Lower than the Original Offering Price of the Securities

The Bank's estimated value is only an estimate using several factors. The Original Offering Price of the Securities will exceed the Bank's estimated value because costs associated with selling and structuring the Securities, as well as hedging the Securities, are included in the Original Offering Price of the Securities. These costs include the selling commissions and the estimated cost of using a third party hedge provider to hedge our obligations under the Securities. See "The Bank's Estimated Value of the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

The Bank's Estimated Value Does Not Represent Future Values of the Securities and may Differ from Others' Estimates

The Bank's estimated value of the Securities is determined by reference to the Bank's internal pricing models when the terms of the Securities are set. This estimated value is based on market conditions and other relevant factors existing at that time and the Bank's assumptions about market parameters, which can include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors as well as an estimate of the difference between the amounts we or our hedge provider pay and receive in a hedging transaction with our affiliate and/or an affiliate of WFS in connection with your Securities.

Different pricing models and assumptions could provide valuations for Securities that are greater than or less than the Bank's estimated value. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change, and any assumptions may prove to be incorrect. On future dates, the value of the Securities could change significantly based on, among other things, changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness, interest rate movements and other relevant factors, which may impact the price, if any, at which the Bank would be willing to buy Securities from you in secondary market transactions. See "The Bank's Estimated Value of the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

The Bank's Estimated Value is not Determined by Reference to Credit Spreads for our Conventional Fixed-Rate Debt

The internal funding rate used in the determination of the Bank's estimated value generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. If the Bank were to use the interest rate implied by our conventional fixed-rate credit spreads, we would expect the economic terms of the Securities to be more favorable to you. Consequently, our use of an internal funding rate would have an adverse effect on the terms of the Securities and any secondary market prices of the Securities. See "The Bank's Estimated Value of the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

The Securities Differ from Conventional Debt Instruments

The Securities are not conventional notes or debt instruments. The Securities do not provide you with interest

payments prior to maturity as a conventional fixed-rate or floating-rate debt security with the same maturity would. The return that you will receive on the Securities, which could be negative, may be less than the return you could earn on other investments. If the Securities are not automatically called, your return on the securities will be zero or negative, and therefore will be less than the return you would earn if you bought a conventional senior interest bearing debt security of the Bank.

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No Interest.

The Securities will not bear interest and, accordingly, you will not receive any interest payments on the Securities. Your Investment is Subject to the Credit Risk of The Bank of Nova Scotia

The Securities are senior unsecured debt obligations of the Bank, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. As further described in the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement and product prospectus supplement, the Securities will rank on a parity with all of the other unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Bank, except such obligations as may be preferred by operation of law. Any payment to be made on the Securities, including the Redemption Amount at Maturity, depends on the ability of the Bank to satisfy its obligations as they come due. As a result, the actual and perceived creditworthiness of the Bank may affect the market value of the Securities and, in the event the Bank were to default on its obligations, you may not receive the amounts owed to you under the terms of the Securities. If you sell the Securities prior to maturity, you may receive substantially less than the Principal Amount of your Securities.

The Securities are Subject to Market Risk

The return on the Securities is directly linked to the performance of the Reference Asset and indirectly linked to the value of the stocks (the "Reference Asset Constituent Stocks") and other assets comprising the Reference Asset (collectively, the "Reference Asset Constituents"). The return on the Securities will depend on whether the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on any Call Date is greater than or equal to the Starting Price which will result in an automatic call of the Securities and a return equal to the applicable Call Premium, and if not automatically called, the extent to which the Percentage Change is negative. The price of the Reference Asset can rise or fall sharply due to factors specific to the Reference Asset Constituents, as well as general market factors, such as general market volatility and levels, interest rates and economic and political conditions.

The Securities are Subject to Risks Associated with the Energy Sector

The Reference Asset seeks to track the performance of the Energy Select Sector Index (its "Target Index"), which is comprised of the stocks of companies representing the energy sector of the S&P 500[®] Index. All or substantially all of the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks are issued by companies whose primary lines of business are directly associated with the energy sector. The Reference Asset Constituents are concentrated in the energy sector, which means the Reference Asset will be more affected by the performance of the energy sector than a fund that is more diversified. Energy companies typically develop and produce crude oil and natural gas and provide drilling and other energy resources production and distribution related services. Securities prices for these types of companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for energy products in general. The price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events, exchange rates and economic conditions will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Correspondingly, securities of companies in the energy field are subject to swift price and supply fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Weak demand for energy companies' products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these other areas, could adversely impact performance of energy sector companies. Oil and gas exploration and production can be significantly affected by natural disasters as well as changes in exchange rates, interest rates, government regulation, world events and economic conditions. These companies may be at risk for environmental damage claims.

The Bank Cannot Control Actions by the Investment Advisor of the Reference Asset that May Adjust the Reference Asset in a Way that Could Adversely Affect the Payments on the Securities and Their Market Value, and the

Investment Advisor Has No Obligation to Consider Your Interests

The investment advisor of the Reference Asset, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (“SSGA” or the “Investment Advisor”), may from time to time be called upon to make certain policy decisions or judgments with respect to the implementation of policies of the Investment Advisor concerning the calculation of the net asset value (“NAV”) of the Reference Asset, additions, deletions or substitutions of securities in the Target Index for the Reference Asset and the manner in which changes affecting the Target Index are reflected in the Reference Asset that could affect the market price of the shares of the Reference Asset, and therefore, the amount payable on your Securities. The amount payable on your Securities and their market value could also be affected if the Investment Advisor changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the NAV of the Reference Asset, or if the Investment Advisor discontinues or suspends calculation or publication of the NAV of the Reference Asset. If events such as these occur, the Calculation Agent may be required to make discretionary judgments that affect the return you receive on the Securities. For example, as described herein, if the Reference Asset undergoes a liquidation event, selecting a successor fund or, if no successor fund is available, determining the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on

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the applicable calculation day; and determining whether to adjust the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on a calculation day in the event of certain changes in or modifications to the Fund or the Target Index.

There Are Risks Associated with The Reference Asset

Although the Reference Asset's shares are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca") and a number of similar products have been traded on the NYSE Arca or other securities exchanges for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of the Reference Asset or that there will be liquidity in the trading market. In addition, the Reference Asset is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the Investment Advisor's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. For example, the Investment Advisor may elect to invest certain of the Reference Asset's assets in shares of equity securities that are not included in the Target Index. The Reference Asset is also not actively managed and may be affected by a general decline in market segments relating to the Target Index. The Investment Advisor invests in securities included in, or representative of, the Target Index regardless of their investment merits. The Investment Advisor does not attempt to take defensive positions in declining markets. In addition, the Reference Asset is subject to custody risk, which refers to the risks in the process of clearing and settling trades and to the holding of securities by local banks, agent and depositories. Low trading volumes and volatile prices in less developed markets make trades harder to complete and settle, and governments or trade groups may compel local agents to hold securities in designated depositories that are not subject to independent evaluation. The less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the likelihood of custody problems.

The Reference Asset Utilizes a Passive Indexing Approach

The Reference Asset is not managed according to traditional methods of "active" investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based on economic, financial and market analysis and investment judgment. Instead, the Reference Asset, utilizing a "passive" or indexing investment approach, attempts to approximate the investment performance of the Target Index by investing in a portfolio of stocks that generally replicate such Target Index. Therefore, unless a specific Reference Asset Constituent Stock is removed from the Target Index, the Reference Asset generally would not sell such Reference Asset Constituent Stock just because the stock's issuer was in financial trouble. In addition, the Reference Asset is subject to the risk that the investment strategy of the Reference Asset Investment Advisor may not produce the intended results.

The Value of the Reference Asset May Fluctuate Relative to its NAV

The NAV of the Reference Asset may fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Reference Asset Constituents. The market prices of the Reference Asset may fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV and supply and demand on the applicable stock exchanges. In addition, the market price of the Reference Asset may differ from its NAV per share; the Reference Asset may trade at, above or below its NAV per share.

The Reference Asset and The Target Index are Different and the Performance of the Reference Asset May Not Correlate with the Performance of the Target Index

The Reference Asset uses a representative sampling strategy (more fully described under "Information Regarding the Reference Asset") to attempt to track the performance of the Target Index. The Reference Asset may not hold all or substantially all of the equity securities included in the Target Index and may hold securities or assets not included in the Target Index. Therefore, while the performance of the Reference Asset is generally linked to the performance of the Target Index, the performance of the Reference Asset is also linked in part to shares of equity securities not included in the Target Index and to the performance of other assets, such as futures contracts, options and swaps, as well as cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds affiliated with the Investment Advisor.

Imperfect correlation between the Reference Asset's portfolio securities and those in the Target Index, rounding of prices, changes to the Target Index and regulatory requirements may cause tracking error, the divergence of the Reference Asset's performance from that of the Target Index.

In addition, the performance of the Reference Asset will reflect additional transaction costs and fees that are not included in the calculation of the Target Index and this may increase the tracking error of the Reference Asset. Also, corporate actions with respect to the sample of equity securities (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the performance differential between the Reference Asset and the Target Index.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of the Reference Asset may not correlate with the performance of the Target Index. Consequently, the return on the Securities will not be the same as investing directly in the Reference Asset or in the Target Index or in the Reference Asset Constituents, and will not be the same as investing in a debt security with payments linked to the performance of the Target Index.

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If the Prices of the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks Change, the Market Value of Your Securities May Not Change in the Same Manner

Your Securities may trade quite differently from the performance of the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks. Changes in the prices of the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks may not result in a comparable change in the market value of your Securities. We discuss some of the reasons for this disparity under "—The Price at Which the Securities May Be Sold Prior to Maturity will Depend on a Number of Factors and May Be Substantially Less Than the Amount for Which They Were Originally Purchased" below.

Holding the Securities is Not the Same as Holding the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks

Holding the Securities is not the same as holding the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks. As a holder of the Securities, you will not be entitled to the voting rights or rights to receive dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks would enjoy.

No Assurance that the Investment View Implicit in the Securities Will Be Successful

It is impossible to predict with certainty whether and the extent to which the price of the Reference Asset will rise or fall. There can be no assurance that the price of the Reference Asset will rise above the Starting Price as of any Call Date or that the percentage decline from the Starting Price to the Ending Price will not be greater than the Threshold Percentage. The Fund Closing Prices of the Reference Asset and the Ending Price may be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors that affect the Reference Asset and the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks. You should be willing to accept the risks of the price performance of equity securities in general and the Reference Asset in particular, and the risk of losing some or most of your initial investment.

Furthermore, we cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of the Reference Asset will result in your receiving an amount greater than or equal to the Principal Amount of your Securities. Certain periods of historical performance of the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks would have resulted in you receiving less than the Principal Amount of your Securities if you had owned Securities with terms similar to these Securities in the past. See "Information Regarding The Reference Asset" in this pricing supplement for further information regarding the historical performance of the Reference Asset.

Past Performance is Not Indicative of Future Performance

The actual performance of the Reference Asset over the life of the Securities, as well as the amount payable at maturity, may bear little relation to the historical performance of the Reference Asset or to the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this pricing supplement. We cannot predict the future performance of the Reference Asset.

We May Sell an Additional Aggregate Principal Amount of the Securities at a Different Issue Price

We may decide to sell an additional aggregate Principal Amount of the Securities subsequent to the date of the final pricing supplement. The issue price of the Securities in the subsequent sale may differ substantially (higher or lower) from the Original Offering Price as provided on the cover of this pricing supplement.

Changes Affecting the Reference Asset Could Have an Adverse Effect on the Value of the Securities

The policies of the Investment Advisor concerning additions, deletions and substitutions of the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks and the manner in which the Investment Advisor takes account of certain changes affecting those Reference Asset Constituent Stocks or the Target Index may adversely affect the price of the Reference Asset. The policies of the Investment Advisor with respect to the composition or calculation of the Reference Asset could also adversely affect the price of the Reference Asset. The Investment Advisor may discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Reference Asset. Any such actions could have a material adverse effect on the value of, and any

amounts payable on, the Securities.

The Bank Cannot Control Actions by the Investment Advisor and the Investment Advisor Has No Obligation to Consider Your Interests

The Bank and its affiliates are not affiliated with the Investment Advisor and have no ability to control or predict its actions, including any errors in or discontinuation of public disclosure regarding methods or policies relating to the composition or calculation of the Reference Asset. The Investment Advisor is not involved in the Securities offering in any way and has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of the Securities in taking any actions that might negatively affect the market value of your Securities.

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The Price at Which the Securities May Be Sold Prior to Maturity will Depend on a Number of Factors and May Be Substantially Less Than the Amount for Which They Were Originally Purchased

The price at which the Securities may be sold prior to maturity will depend on a number of factors. Some of these factors include, but are not limited to: (i) actual or anticipated changes in the price of the Reference Asset over the full term of the Security, (ii) volatility of the price of the Reference Asset and the market's perception of future volatility of the price of the Reference Asset, (iii) changes in interest rates generally, (iv) any actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings or credit spreads, (v) dividend yields on the securities included in the Reference Asset and (vi) time remaining to maturity. In particular, because the provisions of the Security relating to the Redemption Amount at Maturity and the Call Premium behave like options, the value of the Security will vary in ways which are non-linear and may not be intuitive.

Depending on the actual or anticipated price of the Reference Asset and other relevant factors, the market value of the Securities may decrease and you may receive substantially less than 100.00% of the Original Offering Price if you sell your Securities prior to maturity. We anticipate that the value of the Securities will always be at a discount to the Principal Amount plus the relevant Call Premium.

The Securities Lack Liquidity

The Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange or automated quotation system. Therefore, there may be little or no secondary market for the Securities. Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. may, but is not obligated to, make a market in the Securities. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the Securities easily. Because we do not expect that other broker-dealers will participate significantly in the secondary market for the Securities, the price at which you may be able to trade your Securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. is willing to purchase the Securities from you. If at any time Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. was not to make a market in the Securities, it is likely that there would be no secondary market for the Securities. Accordingly, you should be willing to hold your Securities to maturity.

Hedging Activities by the Bank and/or the Underwriters May Negatively Impact Investors in the Securities and Cause Our Respective Interests and Those of Our Clients and Counterparties to Be Contrary to Those of Investors in the Securities

The Bank or one or more of our respective affiliates and/or the Underwriters has hedged or expects to hedge the obligations under the Securities by purchasing futures and/or other instruments linked to the Reference Asset. The Bank or one or more of our respective affiliates and/or the Underwriters also expects to adjust the hedge by, among other things, purchasing or selling any of the foregoing, and perhaps other instruments linked to the Reference Asset or one or more of the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks, at any time and from time to time, and to unwind the hedge by selling any of the foregoing on or before a Call Date (including the Final Calculation Day).

The Bank or one or more of our respective affiliates and/or the Underwriters may also enter into, adjust and unwind hedging transactions relating to other basket- or equity-linked securities whose returns are linked to changes in the price of the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks. Any of these hedging activities may adversely affect the price of the Reference Asset—directly or indirectly by affecting the price of the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks—and therefore the market value of the Securities and the amount you will receive, if any, on the Securities. In addition, you should expect that these transactions will cause the Bank, our respective affiliates and/or the Underwriters, or our respective clients or counterparties, to have economic interests and incentives that do not align with, and that may be directly contrary to, those of an investor in the Securities. The Bank, our respective affiliates

and/or the Underwriters will have no obligation to take, refrain from taking or cease taking any action with respect to these transactions based on the potential effect on an investor in the Securities, and may receive substantial returns with respect to these hedging activities while the value of the Securities may decline.

Market Activities by the Bank or the Underwriters for Their Own Respective Accounts or for Their Respective Clients Could Negatively Impact Investors in the Securities

The Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates provide a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base. As such, each of the Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may act as an investor, investment banker, research provider, investment manager, investment advisor, market maker, trader, prime broker or lender. In those and other capacities, we and/or our affiliates and the Underwriters and/or their respective affiliates purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments, actively trade securities (including the Securities or other securities that we have issued), the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks, derivatives, loans, credit default swaps, indices, baskets and other financial instruments and products for our own accounts or for the accounts of our customers, and we and the Underwriters will have

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other direct or indirect interests in those securities and in other markets that may not be consistent with your interests and may adversely affect the price of the Reference Asset and/or the value of the Securities. Any of these financial market activities may, individually or in the aggregate, have an adverse effect on the price of the Reference Asset and the market for your Securities, and you should expect that our interests and those of our affiliates and those of the Underwriters and/or of their respective affiliates, or our or their clients or counterparties, will at times be adverse to those of investors in the Securities.

The Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates regularly offer a wide array of securities, financial instruments and other products into the marketplace, including existing or new products that are similar to the Securities or other securities that we may issue, the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks or other securities or instruments similar to or linked to the foregoing. Investors in the Securities should expect that the Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates will offer securities, financial instruments, and other products that may compete with the Securities for liquidity or otherwise.

In addition, our and their affiliates or any dealer participating in the offering of the Securities or its affiliates may, at present or in the future, publish research reports on the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may, at present or in the future, express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Securities. Any research reports on the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks could adversely affect the price of the Reference Asset and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the Securities. You are encouraged to derive information concerning the Reference Asset from multiple sources and should not rely on the views expressed by us, the Underwriters or our or their affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates.

The Bank, the Underwriters and Their Respective Affiliates Regularly Provide Services to, or Otherwise Have Business Relationships with, a Broad Client Base, Which Has Included and May Include the Investment Advisor and/or Reference Asset Constituent Stock Issuers

The Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates regularly provide financial advisory, investment advisory and transactional services to a substantial and diversified client base. You should assume that the Bank or the Underwriters will, at present or in the future, provide such services or otherwise engage in transactions with, among others, the Investment Advisor and/or Reference Asset Constituent Stock Issuers or transact in securities or instruments or with parties that are directly or indirectly related to these entities. These services could include making loans to or equity investments in those companies, providing financial advisory or other investment banking services, or issuing research reports. You should expect that the Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates, in providing these services, engaging in such transactions, or acting for their own accounts, may take actions that have direct or indirect effects on the Securities or other securities that the Bank may issue, the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks or other securities or instruments similar to or linked to the foregoing, and that such actions could be adverse to the interests of investors in the Securities. In addition, in connection with these activities, certain personnel within the Bank or the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may have access to confidential material non-public information about these parties that would not be disclosed to investors in the Securities.

Other Investors in the Securities May Not Have the Same Interests as You

The interests of other investors may, in some circumstances, be adverse to your interests. Other investors may make requests or recommendations to us regarding the establishment of transactions on terms that are adverse to your interests, and investors in the Securities are not required to take into account the interests of any other investor in

exercising remedies, voting or other rights in their capacity as noteholders. Further, other investors may enter into market transactions with respect to the Securities, assets that are the same or similar to the Securities, assets referenced by the Securities (such as stocks or stock indices) or other similar assets or securities which may adversely impact the market for or value of your Securities. For example, an investor could take a short position (directly or indirectly through derivative transactions) in respect of securities similar to your Securities or in respect of the Reference Asset.

The Calculation Agent Can Postpone any Call Date (including the Final Calculation Day) for the Securities if a Market Disruption Event with Respect to the Reference Asset Occurs

If the Calculation Agent determines, in its sole discretion, that, on a day that would otherwise be a Call Date, a market disruption event with respect to the Reference Asset has occurred or is continuing for the Reference Asset, such Call Date will be postponed until the first following Trading Day on which no market disruption event occurs or is continuing, although such Call Date will not be postponed by more than eight scheduled Trading Days. Moreover, if such Call Date is postponed to the last possible day, but a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on that day, that day will nevertheless be the Call Date or the Final Calculation Day, as applicable, and the Calculation Agent will determine the applicable Fund Closing Price or Ending Price that must be used to determine whether the Securities are subject to an automatic call or the Redemption Amount at

Maturity, as applicable. See “Summary—Market Disruption Events” and “—Postponement of a Calculation Day” in this pricing supplement.

Anti-dilution Adjustments Relating To The Shares Of The Reference Asset Do Not Address Every Event That Could Affect Such Shares

An adjustment factor, as described herein, will be used to determine the Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset. The Adjustment Factor will be adjusted by the Calculation Agent for certain events affecting the shares of the Reference Asset. However, the Calculation Agent will not make an adjustment for every event that could affect such shares. If an event occurs that does not require the Calculation Agent to adjust the Adjustment Factor, the value of the Securities may be adversely affected.

There Is No Affiliation Between Any Reference Asset Constituent Stock Issuers or the Investment Advisor and Us and We Are Not Responsible for Any Disclosure by Any of the Other Reference Asset Constituent Stock Issuers or the Investment Advisor

The Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may currently, or from time to time in the future, engage in business with the Reference Asset Constituent Stock Issuers. The Bank, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates are not affiliated with any of the companies included in the Reference Asset. None of us, the Underwriters or our or their affiliates assumes any responsibility for the accuracy or the completeness of any information about the Reference Asset or any of the Reference Asset Constituent Stocks. Before investing in the Securities you should make your own investigation into the Reference Asset and the Reference Asset Constituent Stock Issuers. See the section below entitled "Information Regarding the Reference Asset" in this pricing supplement for additional information about the Reference Asset.

A Participating Dealer or its Affiliates May Realize Hedging Profits Projected by its Proprietary Pricing Models in Addition to any Selling Concession, Creating a Further Incentive for the Participating Dealer to Sell the Securities to You

If any dealer participating in the distribution of the Securities (referred to as a "participating dealer") or any of its affiliates conducts hedging activities for us in connection with the Securities, that participating dealer or its affiliate will expect to realize a projected profit from such hedging activities. If a participating dealer receives a concession for the sale of the Securities to you, this projected profit will be in addition to the concession, creating a further incentive for the participating dealer to sell the Securities to you.

Uncertain Tax Treatment

Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the Securities are uncertain. You should consult your tax advisor about your tax situation. See "Canadian Income Tax Consequences" and "U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" in this pricing supplement.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE REFERENCE ASSET

Energy Select Sector SPDR[®] Fund

The following is a summary description of the Energy Select Sector SPDR[®] Fund (referred to in this section as the “Fund”) based on information obtained from the website of the Investment Advisor. All information regarding the Fund contained herein, including its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, has been derived from publicly available sources and its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the Investment Advisor. Information from outside sources is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered part of, this pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus, the prospectus supplement, or product prospectus supplement.

General Description

We have derived all information contained herein regarding the Fund from publicly available information. Such information reflects the policies of, and is subject to changes by The Select Sector SPDR[®] Trust (the “Trust”) and SSgA, the investment adviser of the Fund. We have not undertaken an independent review or due diligence of any publicly available information regarding the Fund.

The Fund is one of the separate investment portfolios (each, a “Select Sector SPDR Fund”) that constitute the Trust. Each Select Sector SPDR Fund is an “index fund” that invests in a particular sector or group of industries represented by a specified Select Sector Index. The companies included in each Select Sector Index are selected on the basis of general industry classification from a universe of companies defined by the S&P 500[®] Index (“S&P 500”). The Select Sector Indices upon which the Select Sector Funds are based together comprise all of the companies in the S&P 500. The Fund seeks to provide investment results that, before expenses, correspond generally to the price and yield performance of publicly traded equity securities of companies in the Energy Select Sector Index (the “target index”). For more information on the target index, see “The Energy Select Sector Index” below.

In seeking to track the performance of the target index, the Fund employs a replication strategy, which means that the Fund typically invests in substantially all of the securities represented in the target index in approximately the same proportions as the target index. Under normal market conditions, the Fund generally invests substantially all, but at least 95%, of its total assets in the securities comprising the target index.

The target index includes companies from the following industries: oil, gas & consumable fuels; and energy equipment & services. The target index is one of the Select Sector Indices developed and maintained in accordance with the following criteria: (1) each of the component securities in a Select Sector Index is a constituent company of the S&P 500 Index and (2) each Select Sector Index is calculated by Standard & Poor’s using a modified “market capitalization” methodology, which means that modifications may be made to the market capitalization weights of single stock concentrations in order to conform to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

As of September 30, 2018, ordinary operating expenses of the Fund are expected accrue at an annual rate of 0.13% of the Fund’s average daily net asset value. Expenses of the Fund reduce the net value of the assets held by the Fund and, therefore, reduce the value of each share of the Fund.

As of September 30, 2018, the Fund’s five largest company holdings include: Exxon Mobil Corporation (22.99%), Chevron Corporation (16.22%), ConocoPhillips (6.23%), EOG Resources Inc. (4.75%) and Occidental Petroleum

Corporation (4.53%).

Information filed by the Trust with the SEC can be found by reference to its SEC file numbers: 333-57791 and 811-08837.

In addition, information about the Fund may be obtained from other sources, including, but not limited to, the fund sponsor's website. We are not incorporating by reference into this pricing supplement the website or any material it includes. Neither we nor the agent makes any representation that such publicly available information regarding the Fund is accurate or complete.

The Energy Select Sector Index

We obtained all information contained herein regarding the Energy Select Sector Index including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("S&P Dow Jones"), the index sponsor or BofA Merrill Lynch Research, as index compilation Agent (the "Index Compilation Agent"). S&P Dow Jones has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Energy Select Sector Index at any time. Neither we nor the agent has independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any information with respect to the Energy Select Sector Index in connection with the offer and sale of Securities.

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The Energy Select Sector Index is a modified market capitalization-based index, intended to provide investors with a way to track the movements of certain public companies that represent the energy sector of the S&P 500® Index. The Energy Select Sector Index includes companies in the following industries: energy equipment and services; and oil, gas and consumable fuels. The Energy Select Sector Index is one of the Select Sector sub-indices of the S&P 500® Index, each of which we refer to as a “Select Sector Index.”

Construction and Maintenance of the Select Sector Indices

The Select Sector Indices are developed, maintained and calculated in accordance with the following criteria:

Constituents. Each of the component stocks in the Select Sector Indices (the “Component Stocks”) is a constituent company of the S&P 500® Index. Each stock in the S&P 500® Index is allocated to one and only one of the Select Sector Indices. For a description of the selection criteria for the S&P 500® Index, see “—The S&P 500 Index” below. **Sector Classification.** S&P Dow Jones, in consultation with the Index Compilation Agent, assigns index constituents of the S&P 500® Index to a Select Sector Index based on that constituent’s classification under the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). The sectors are defined as follows: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financial, Health Care, Industrials, Materials, Real Estate, Technology (combination of Information Technology & Telecommunication Services sectors) and Utilities.

Calculation. The Select Sector Indices are calculated by S&P Dow Jones using a modified “market capitalization” methodology subject to a capping methodology that implements Internal Revenue Code diversification requirements that are applicable to exchange-traded funds, as described below. Other than this capping methodology, the Select Sector Indices are calculated and maintained on the same basis as the S&P 500® Index, which is described under “—The S&P 500® Index” below.

Capping Methodology. For reweighting purposes, the Select Sector Indices are rebalanced quarterly after the close of business on the second to last calculation day of March, June, September and December using the following procedures:

The rebalancing reference date is two business days prior to the last business day of March, June, September and (1) December.

With prices reflected on the rebalancing reference date, and membership, shares outstanding, and other metrics as of the rebalancing effective date, each company is weighted using the modified market capitalization methodology. (2) Modifications are made as described below.

The Select Sector Indices are first evaluated based on their companies’ modified market capitalization weights to ensure none of the Select Sector Indices breach the maximum allowable limits defined in paragraphs 4 and 7 (3) below. If a Select Sector Index breaches any of the allowable limits, the companies are reweighted based on their float-adjusted market capitalization weights calculated using the prices as of the rebalancing reference date, and membership, shares outstanding and other metrics as of the rebalancing effective date.

If any company has a weight greater than 24%, that company has its float-adjusted market capitalization weight capped at 23%. The cap is set to 23% to allow for a 2% buffer. This buffer is needed to ensure that no company (4) exceeds 25% as of the quarter end diversification requirement date.

All excess weight is equally redistributed to all uncapped companies within the relevant Select Sector Capped
(5)Index.

After this redistribution, if the float-adjusted market capitalization weight of any other company then breaches
(6)23%, the process is repeated iteratively until no company breaches the 23% weight cap.

(7)The sum of the companies with weight greater than 4.8% cannot exceed 50% of the total index weight. These caps
are set to allow for a buffer below the 5% limit.

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(8) If the rule in paragraph 7 is breached, all the companies are ranked in descending order of their float-adjusted market capitalization weights and the first stock that causes the 50% limit to be breached is identified. The weight of this company is, then, reduced to 4.6%.

(9) This excess weight is equally redistributed to all companies with weights below 4.6%. This process is repeated iteratively until paragraph 7 is satisfied.

(10) Index share amounts are assigned to each constituent to arrive at the weights calculated above. Since index shares are assigned based on prices one business day prior to rebalancing, the actual weight of each constituent at the rebalancing differs somewhat from these weights due to market movements.

If necessary, the reweighting process may take place more than once prior to the close on the last business day of March, June, September or December to ensure the Select Sector Indices conform to all diversification requirements.

The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is published by S&P Dow Jones and is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement in the large capitalization segment of the United States equity market. The S&P 500® Index covers approximately 80% of the United States equity market. As of the date hereof, to be added to the S&P 500® Index, a company must have a market capitalization of \$6.1 billion or more.

Composition of the S&P 500® Index

Changes to the S&P 500® Index are made on as needed basis, with no annual or semi-annual reconstitution.

Constituent changes are typically announced one to five days before they are scheduled to be implemented.

Additions to the S&P 500® Index

Additions to the S&P 500® Index are evaluated based on the following eligibility criteria. These criteria are for additions to the S&P 500® Index, not for continued membership. A stock may be removed from the S&P 500® Index if it violates the addition criteria and if ongoing conditions warrant its removal as described below under “—Removal from the S&P 500® Index.”

Market Capitalization. The unadjusted company market capitalization should be within the specified range applicable to the S&P 500® Index, as noted above. This range is reviewed from time to time to assure consistency with market conditions. For spin-offs, membership eligibility is determined using when-issued prices, if available.

Liquidity. Using composite pricing and volume, the ratio of annual dollar value traded (defined as average closing price over the period multiplied by historical volume) to float-adjusted market capitalization should be at least 1.00, and the stock should trade a minimum of 250,000 shares in each of the six months leading up to the evaluation date.

Domicile. The company should be a U.S. company, meaning a company that has the following characteristics:

o the company should file 10-K annual reports;

o the U.S. portion of fixed assets and revenues should constitute a plurality of the total, but need not exceed 50%.

When these factors are in conflict, assets determine plurality. Revenue determines plurality when there is incomplete asset information. If this criteria is not met or is ambiguous, S&P Dow Jones may still deem the company to be a U.S. company for purposes of inclusion in the S&P 500® Index if its primary listing, headquarters

and incorporation are all in the United States and/or “a domicile of convenience” (Bermuda, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, islands in the Caribbean, Isle of Man, Luxembourg, Liberia or Panama); and

othe primary listing must be on an eligible U.S. exchange as described under “Eligible Securities” below.

In situations where the only factor suggesting that a company is not a U.S. company is its tax registration in a “domicile of convenience” or another location chosen for tax-related reasons, S&P Dow Jones normally determines that the company is still a U.S. company. The final determination of domicile eligibility is made by the S&P Dow Jones’s U.S. index committee.

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Public Float. There should be a public float of at least 50% of the company's stock.

Sector Classification. The company is evaluated for its contribution to sector balance maintenance, as measured by a comparison of each GICS[®] sector's weight in the S&P 500[®] Index with its weight in the S&P Total Market Index, in the relevant market capitalization range. The S&P Total Market Index is a float-adjusted, market-capitalization weighted index designed to track the broad equity market, including large-, mid-, small- and micro-cap stocks.

Financial Viability. The sum of the most recent four consecutive quarters' Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") earnings (net income excluding discontinued operations) should be positive as should the most recent quarter. For equity real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), financial viability is based on GAAP earnings and/or Funds From Operations ("FFO"), if reported.

Treatment of IPOs. Initial public offerings should be traded on an eligible exchange for at least 12 months before being considered for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index. Spin-offs or in-specie distributions from existing constituents do not need to be seasoned for 12 months prior to their inclusion in the S&P 500[®] Index.

Eligible Securities. Eligible securities are the common stock of U.S. companies with a primary listing on NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American, Nasdaq Global Select Market, Nasdaq Select Market, Nasdaq Capital Market, Bats BZX, Bats BYX, Bats EDGA, Bats EDGX or IEX exchanges. Ineligible exchanges include the OTC Bulletin Board and Pink Sheets. Eligible organizational structures and share types are corporations (including equity and mortgage REITS) and common stock (i.e., shares). Ineligible organizational structures and share types include business development companies, limited partnerships, master limited partnerships, limited liability companies, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes, royalty trusts, tracking stocks, preferred and convertible preferred stock, unit trusts, equity warrants, convertible bonds, investment trusts, rights and American Depositary Receipts. In addition, as of July 31, 2017, the securities of companies with multiple share class structures (including companies with listed and unlisted share classes) are no longer eligible to be added to the S&P 500[®] Index, but securities already included in the S&P 500[®] Index have been grandfathered and are not affected by this change.

Removal from the S&P 500[®] Index

Removals from the S&P 500[®] Index are evaluated based as follows:

Companies that are involved in mergers, acquisitions or significant restructuring such that they no longer meet inclusion criteria:

Companies delisted as a result of merger, acquisition or other corporate action are removed at a time announced by S&P Dow Jones, normally at the close of the last day of trading or expiration of a tender offer. Constituents that are halted from trading may be kept in the S&P 500[®] Index until trading resumes, at the discretion of S&P Dow Jones. If a stock is moved to the pink sheets or the bulletin board, the stock is removed.

Any company that is removed from the S&P 500[®] Index (including discretionary and bankruptcy/exchange delistings) must wait a minimum of one year from its removal date before being reconsidered as a replacement candidate.

Companies that substantially violate one or more of the addition criteria.

S&P Dow Jones believes turnover in membership of the S&P 500[®] Index should be avoided when possible. At times a stock included in the S&P 500[®] Index may appear to temporarily violate one or more of the addition criteria. However, the addition criteria are for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index, not for continued membership. As a result, the S&P 500[®] Index constituent that appears to violate criteria for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index is not removed unless ongoing conditions warrant its removal. When a stock is removed from the S&P 500[®] Index, S&P Dow Jones explains the basis for the removal.

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Migration

Current constituents of a S&P Composite 1500[®] component index (which includes the S&P 500[®] Index and other S&P indices) can be migrated from one S&P Composite 1500[®] component index to another without meeting the financial viability, public float and/or liquidity eligibility criteria if the S&P Dow Jones's U.S. index committee decides that such a move will enhance the representativeness of the relevant index as a market benchmark.

Companies that are spun-off from current index constituents do not need to meet the outside addition criteria, but they should have a total market cap representative of the index to which they are being added.

Calculation of the S&P 500[®] Index

The S&P 500[®] Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index. On any given day, the value of the S&P 500[®] Index is the total float-adjusted market capitalization of the S&P 500[®] Index's constituents divided by the S&P 500[®] Index's divisor. The float-adjusted market capitalization reflects the price of each stock in the S&P 500[®] Index multiplied by the number of shares used in the S&P 500[®] Index's value calculation.

Float Adjustment. Float adjustment means that the number of shares outstanding is reduced to exclude closely held shares from the calculation of the index value because such shares are not available to investors. The goal of float adjustment is to distinguish between strategic (control) shareholders, whose holdings depend on concerns such as maintaining control rather than the economic fortunes of the company, and those holders whose investments depend on the stock's price and their evaluation of a company's future prospects. Generally, these "control holders" 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, employee stock ownership plans, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock or 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. Shares that are not considered outstanding are also not included in the available float. These generally include treasury stock, stock options, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock and rights.

For each component, S&P Dow Jones calculates an Investable Weight Factor ("IWF"), which represents the portion of the total shares outstanding that are considered part of the public float for purposes of the S&P 500[®] Index.

Divisor. Continuity in index values of the S&P 500[®] Index is maintained by adjusting its divisor for all changes in its constituents' share capital after its base date. This includes additions and deletions to the S&P 500[®] Index, rights issues, share buybacks and issuances and non-zero price spin-offs. The value of the S&P 500[®] Index's divisor over time is, in effect, a chronological summary of all changes affecting the base capital of the S&P 500[®] Index. The divisor of the S&P 500[®] Index is adjusted such that the index value of the S&P 500[®] Index at an instant just prior to a change in base capital equals the index value of the S&P 500[®] Index at an instant immediately following that change.

Maintenance of the S&P 500[®] Index

Changes in response to corporate actions and market developments can be made at any time. Constituent changes are typically announced one to five days before they are scheduled to be implemented.

Share Updates. Changes in a company's shares outstanding and IWF due to its acquisition of another public company are made as soon as reasonably possible. At S&P Dow Jones' discretion, de minimis merger and acquisition share changes are accumulated and implemented with the quarterly share rebalancing. All other changes of less than 5% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September and December.

5% Rule. Changes in a company's total shares outstanding of 5% or more due to public offerings are made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more (for example, due to tender offers, Dutch auctions, voluntary exchange offers, company stock repurchases, private placements, acquisitions of private companies or non-index

companies that do not trade on a major exchange, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participations, at-the-market stock offerings or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading the following Friday (one week later). If an exchange holiday/closure falls on a Friday, the weekly share change announcement will be made the day before the exchange holiday/closure, and the implementation date will remain after the close of trading the following Friday (i.e., one week later).

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If a 5% or more share change causes a company's IWF to change by five percentage points or more (for example from 0.80 to 0.85), the IWF is updated at the same time as the share change. IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers are considered on a case-by-case basis.

For weekly share reviews involving companies with multiple share classes, the 5% share change threshold is based on each individual share class rather than total company shares.

Share/IWF Freeze. A share/IWF freeze period is implemented during each quarterly rebalancing. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Tuesday preceding the second Friday of each rebalancing month (i.e., March, June, September, and December) and ends after the market close on the third Friday of a rebalancing month.

Pro-forma files are normally released after the market close on the second Friday, one week prior to the rebalancing effective date. In September, preliminary share and float data are released on the first Friday of the month, but the share freeze period for September will follow the same schedule as the other three quarterly share freeze periods. For illustration purposes, if rebalancing pro-forma files are scheduled to be released on Friday, March 13, the share/IWF freeze period will begin after the close of trading on Tuesday, March 10 and will end after the close of trading the following Friday, March 20 (i.e., the third Friday of the rebalancing month).

During the share/IWF freeze period, shares and IWFs are not changed except for certain corporate action events (such as merger activity, stock splits, rights offerings). Share/IWF changes for index constituents resulting from secondary public offerings that would otherwise be eligible for next day implementation are instead collected during the freeze period and added to the weekly share change announcement on the third Friday of the rebalancing month for implementation the following Friday night. There is no weekly share change announcement on the second Friday of a rebalancing month.

Corporate Actions. Corporate actions (such as stock splits, stock dividends, non-zero price spin-offs and rights offerings) are applied after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date.

Other Adjustments. In cases where there is no achievable market price for a stock being deleted, it can be removed at a zero or minimal price at the S&P Dow Jones's U.S. index committee's discretion.

The table below summarizes types of index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not a divisor adjustment is required.

| Type of Corporate Action | Comments | Divisor Adjustment? |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Company added/deleted | Net change in market value determines divisor adjustment. | Yes |
| Change in shares outstanding | Any combination of secondary issuance, share repurchase or buy back – share counts revised to reflect change. | Yes |
| Stock split | Share count revised to reflect new count. Divisor adjustment is not required since the share count and price changes are offsetting. | No |
| Spin off | The spin-off is added to the S&P 500® Index on the ex-date at a price of zero. | No |
| Change in IWF | Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the total market value of the | Yes |

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S&P 500[®] Index. The divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF.

Special dividend When a company pays a special dividend, the share price is assumed to drop by the amount of the dividend; the divisor adjustment reflects this drop in index market value. Yes

Rights offering Each shareholder receives the right to buy a proportional number of additional shares at a set (often discounted) price. The calculation assumes that the offering is fully subscribed. Divisor adjustment reflects increase in market capitalization measured as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid. Yes

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Stock splits and stock dividends do not affect the divisor, because following a split or dividend, both the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P Dow Jones so that there is no change in the market value of the relevant component. All stock split and dividend adjustments are made after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date.

Governance of the S&P 500[®] Index

The S&P 500[®] Index is maintained by S&P Dow Jones's U.S. index committee. All index committee members are full-time professional members of S&P Dow Jones' staff. The index committee meets monthly. At each meeting, the index committee reviews pending corporate actions that may affect constituents of the S&P 500[®] Index, statistics comparing the composition of the S&P 500[®] Index to the market, companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to the S&P 500[®] Index, and any significant market events. In addition, the index committee may revise the S&P 500[®] Index's policy covering rules for selecting companies, treatment of dividends, share counts or other matters.

Historical Information

The graph below illustrates the performance of the Reference Asset from January 1, 2013 through January 14, 2019. The dotted line represents a hypothetical Threshold Price of \$55.674, which is equal to 90.00% of \$61.86, which was the Closing Price of the Reference Asset on January 14, 2019. Past performance of the Reference Asset is not indicative of the future performance of the Reference Asset.

We obtained the information regarding the historical performance of the Reference Asset in the graph above from Bloomberg.

We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg and have not undertaken an independent review or due diligence. 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 Fund Closing Price of the Reference Asset on any Call Date or Ending Price. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Reference Asset will result in any positive return on your initial investment.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

Pursuant to the terms of a distribution agreement, Scotia Capital (USA) Inc., an affiliate of The Bank of Nova Scotia, will purchase the Securities from The Bank of Nova Scotia for distribution to other registered broker-dealers or will offer the Securities directly to investors.

Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or one of our affiliates will purchase the aggregate Principal Amount of the Securities and as part of the distribution, will sell the Securities to WFS at a discount of up to \$27.50 (2.75%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities. WFS will provide selected dealers, which may include WFA, with a selling concession of up to \$15.00 (1.50%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities, and WFA will receive a distribution expense fee of \$0.75 (0.075%) per \$1,000 Principal Amount of the Securities for Securities sold by WFA.

In addition, Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. or another of its affiliates or agents may use this pricing supplement in market-making transactions after the initial sale of the Securities. While the Underwriters may make markets in the Securities, they are under no obligation to do so and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice. See the sections titled "Supplemental Plan of Distribution" in the accompanying prospectus supplement and product prospectus supplement.

The price at which you purchase the Securities includes costs that the Bank, the Underwriters or their affiliates expect to incur and profits that the Bank, the Underwriters or their affiliates expect to realize in connection with hedging activities related to the Securities, as set forth above. These costs and profits will likely reduce the secondary market price, if any secondary market develops, for the Securities. As a result, you may experience an immediate and substantial decline in the market value of your Securities on the Original Issue Date.

Conflicts of Interest

Each of Scotia Capital (USA) Inc., and Scotia Capital Inc. is an affiliate of the Bank and, as such, has a "conflict of interest" in this offering within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. In addition, the Bank will receive the gross proceeds from the initial public offering of the Securities, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of Rule 5121. Consequently, the offering is being conducted in compliance with the provisions of Rule 5121. Neither Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. nor Scotia Capital Inc. is permitted to sell Securities in this offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The Underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for the Bank, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Bank. The Underwriters and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

THE BANK'S ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE SECURITIES

The Bank's estimated value of the Securities set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement is equal to the sum of the values of the following hypothetical components: (1) a fixed-income debt component with the same maturity as the Securities, valued using our internal funding rate for structured debt described below, and (2) the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the Securities. The Bank's estimated value does not represent a minimum price at which the Bank would be willing to buy your Securities in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the Bank's estimated value generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. The discount is based on, among other things, our view of the funding value of the Securities as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the Securities in comparison to those costs for our conventional fixed-rate debt. For additional information, see "Additional Risk Factors—The Bank's Estimated Value Is Not Determined by Reference to Credit Spreads for Our Conventional Fixed-Rate Debt." The value of the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the Securities is derived from the Bank's internal pricing model. This model is dependent on inputs such as the traded market prices of comparable derivative instruments and on various other inputs, some of which are market-observable, and which can include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors, as well as assumptions about future market events and/or environments. Accordingly, the Bank's estimated value of the Securities is determined when the terms of the Securities are set based on market conditions and other relevant factors and assumptions existing at that time. See "Additional Risk Factors—The Bank's Estimated Value Does Not Represent Future Values of the Securities and May Differ from Others' Estimates."

The Bank's estimated value of the Securities will be lower than the Original Offering Price of the Securities because costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the Securities are included in the Original Offering Price of the Securities. These costs include the selling commissions paid to the Underwriters and other affiliated or unaffiliated dealers, the projected profits that we or our hedge provider expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the Securities and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the Securities. The profits also include an estimate of the difference between the amounts we or our hedge provider pay and receive in a hedging transaction with our affiliate and/or an affiliate of WFS in connection with your Securities. We pay to such hedge provider amounts based on, but at a discount to, what we would pay to holders of a non-structured note with a similar maturity. In return for such payment, such hedge provider pays to us the amount we owe under the Securities. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our control, this hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or it may result in a loss. We or one or more of our affiliates will retain any profits realized in hedging our obligations under the Securities. See "Additional Risk Factors—The Bank's Estimated Value of the Securities Will Be Lower Than the Original Offering Price of the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SECURITIES

Please read this information in conjunction with the summary terms on the front cover of this document. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying product prospectus supplement for this Security, the amount you will receive at maturity will be the Redemption Amount at Maturity, defined and calculated as provided in this pricing supplement.

Additional Information About the Terminology Used in this Pricing Supplement

This pricing supplement uses certain terminology that differs from that used in the accompanying product prospectus supplement. For the avoidance of doubt, the provisions in this pricing supplement regarding any payment on the Securities (whether upon automatic call or at maturity) will control. Please read this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus, prospectus supplement, and product prospectus supplement with the following mapping in mind.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| "Security" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to a Security as a "note" |
| "Original Offering Price" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to the Original Offering Price as the "original issue price" |
| "Final Calculation Day" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to a Final Calculation Day as a "valuation date" |
| "Call Date" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to a Call Date as a "valuation date" |
| "Starting Price" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to the Starting Price as the "Initial Price" |
| "Ending Price" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to the Ending Price as the "Final Price" |
| "Redemption Amount at Maturity" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to the Redemption Amount at Maturity as the "payment at maturity" |
| "Threshold Price" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to the Threshold Price as the "Buffer Level" |
| "Threshold Percentage" | The accompanying product prospectus supplement refers to the Threshold Percentage the a "Buffer Percentage" |

CANADIAN INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

An investor should read carefully the description of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under “Canadian Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus relevant to a holder (as defined on page 20 of the accompanying prospectus) owning debt securities, and the description of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement.”

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Securities are uncertain. There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of securities with terms that are substantially the same as the Securities. Some of these tax consequences are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed discussion under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement and discuss the tax consequences of your particular situation with your tax advisor. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury Department (the “Treasury”) regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Except as provided above under “Canadian Income Tax Consequences”, tax consequences under state, local and non-U.S. laws are not addressed herein. No ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has been sought as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Securities, and the following discussion is not binding on the IRS.

U.S. Tax Treatment. Pursuant to the terms of the Securities, the Bank and you agree, in the absence of a statutory or regulatory change or an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize your Securities as prepaid derivative contracts with respect to the Reference Asset. If your Securities are so treated, you should generally recognize gain or loss upon the taxable disposition of your Securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time and the amount you paid for your Securities. Subject to the discussion below regarding Section 1260 of the Code, such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Securities for more than one year (otherwise such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Securities for one year or less). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. However, it is possible that the IRS could assert that your holding period in respect of your Securities should end on the date on which the amount you are entitled to receive upon maturity or automatic call of your Securities is determined, even though you will not receive any amounts from the Bank in respect of your Securities prior to the maturity or automatic call of your Securities. In such case, you may be treated as having a holding period in respect of your Securities prior to the maturity or automatic call of your Securities, and such holding period may be treated as less than one year even if you receive cash upon the maturity or automatic call of your Securities at a time that is more than one year after the beginning of your holding period.

Section 1260. Because the Reference Asset would be treated as a “pass-thru entity” for purposes of Section 1260 of the Code, it is possible that the Securities could be treated as a constructive ownership transaction under Section 1260 of the Code. If the Securities were treated as a constructive ownership transaction, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply (i.e., all or a portion of any long-term capital gain that you recognize upon the taxable disposition of your Securities could be recharacterized as ordinary income, and you could be subject to an interest charge on any deferred tax liability with respect to such recharacterized gain). We urge you to read the discussion concerning the possible treatment of the Securities as a constructive ownership transaction in the accompanying product supplement.

Based on certain factual representations received from us, our special U.S. tax counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, is of the opinion that it would be reasonable to treat your Securities in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the Securities, it is possible that your Securities could alternatively be treated for tax purposes as a single contingent payment debt instrument, or pursuant to some other characterization (including possible treatment as a “constructive ownership transaction” under Section 1260 of the Code), such that the timing and character of your income from the Securities could differ materially and adversely from the treatment described above.

Notice 2008-2. In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Securities. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury are actively considering whether a holder of an instrument such as the Securities should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, and they are seeking taxpayer comments on the subject. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the Securities will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments. Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates, and certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” or “undistributed net investment income” in the case of an estate or trust, which may include any income or gain with respect to the Securities, to the extent of their net investment income or undistributed net investment income (as the case may be) that, when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds \$200,000 for an unmarried individual, \$250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return or the dollar amount at which the highest tax bracket begins for an estate or trust. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the income tax. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of the 3.8% Medicare tax with respect to their investments in the Securities.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets. U.S. holders may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to their Securities if they do not hold their Securities in an account maintained by a financial institution and the aggregate value of their Securities and certain other “specified foreign financial assets” (applying certain attribution rules) exceeds an applicable threshold. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its Securities and fails to do so.

Non-U.S. Holders. This section applies only if you are a non-U.S. holder. For these purposes, you are a non-U.S. holder if you are the beneficial owner of the Securities and are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

· a non-resident alien individual;

· a non-U.S. corporation; or

· an estate or trust that, in either case, is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis on income or gain from the Securities.

If you are a non-U.S. holder, subject to Section 897 and Section 871(m) of the Code, discussed below, you should generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax with respect to payments on your Securities or to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your Securities if you comply with certain certification and identification requirements as to your non-U.S. status including providing us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) a properly executed and fully completed applicable IRS Form W-8. Subject to Section 871(m) of the Code, as discussed below, gain from the taxable disposition of the Securities generally will not be subject to U.S. tax unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by you in the U.S., (ii) you are a non-resident alien individual and are present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable

year of such taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied, (iii) you fail to provide the relevant correct, completed and executed IRS Form W-8 or (iv) you have certain other present or former connections with the U.S. Section 897. We will not attempt to ascertain whether the Reference Asset would be treated as a “United States real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. We also have not attempted to determine whether the Securities should be treated as “United States real property interests” (“USRPI”) as defined in Section 897 of the Code. If any such entity and the Securities were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply, including subjecting any gain to a non-U.S. holder in respect of a Security upon a taxable disposition of the Security to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition to a 15% withholding tax. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the potential treatment of any such entity as a USRPHC and the Notes as USRPI.

Section 871(m). A 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed under Section 871(m) of the Code on certain “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder with respect to a “specified equity-linked instrument” that references one or more dividend-paying U.S. equity securities or indices containing U.S. equity securities. The withholding tax can apply even if the instrument does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Treasury regulations provide that the withholding tax applies to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on specified equity-linked instruments that have a delta of one (“delta-one specified equity-linked instruments”) issued after 2016 and to all

dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on all other specified equity-linked instruments issued after 2018. However, the IRS has issued guidance that states that the Treasury and the IRS intend to amend the effective dates of the Treasury regulations to provide that withholding on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid will not apply to specified equity-linked instruments that are not delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and are issued before January 1, 2021.

Based on our determination that the Securities are not “delta-one” with respect to the Reference Asset, our counsel is of the opinion that the Securities should not be delta-one specified equity-linked instruments and thus should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Furthermore, the application of Section 871(m) of the Code will depend on our determinations made upon issuance of the Securities. If withholding is required, we will not make payments of any additional amounts.

Nevertheless, after issuance, it is possible that your Securities could be deemed to be reissued for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Reference Asset or your Securities, and following such occurrence your Securities could be treated as delta-one specified equity-linked instruments that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. It is also possible that withholding tax or other tax under Section 871(m) of the Code could apply to the Securities under these rules if a non-U.S. holder enters, or has entered, into certain other transactions in respect of the Reference Asset or the Securities. A non-U.S. holder that enters, or has entered, into other transactions in respect of the Reference Asset or the Securities should consult its tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) of the Code to its Securities in the context of its other transactions.

Because of the uncertainty regarding the application of the 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents to the Securities, non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the Securities.

FATCA. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) was enacted on March 18, 2010, and imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on “withholdable payments” (i.e., certain U.S.-source payments, including interest (and original issue discount), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and “passthru payments” (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account at the institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account. FATCA also requires withholding agents making withholdable payments to certain foreign entities that do not disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial U.S. owners (or do not certify that they do not have any substantial U.S. owners) to withhold tax at a rate of 30%. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Pursuant to final and temporary Treasury regulations and other IRS guidance, the withholding and reporting requirements under FATCA will generally apply to certain “withholdable payments”, will not apply to gross proceeds on a sale or disposition, and will apply to certain foreign passthru payments only to the extent that such payments are made after the date that is two years after final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are published. If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different

rules.

Investors should consult their tax advisors about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their Securities through a non-U.S. entity) under the FATCA rules.

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Proposed Legislation. In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if it had been enacted, would have required holders of Securities purchased after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of the Securities despite the fact that there will be no interest payments over the term of the Securities.

Furthermore, in 2013 the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments. If it had been enacted, the effect of this legislation generally would have been to require instruments such as the Securities to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions.

It is impossible to predict what any such legislation or administrative or regulatory guidance might provide, and whether the effective date of any legislation or guidance will affect securities that were issued before the date that such legislation or guidance is issued. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the possibility that any legislative or administrative action may adversely affect the tax treatment of your Securities.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Securities, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction (including that of the Bank and those of the Reference Asset Constituent Stock Issuers).