

TORONTO DOMINION BANK
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The information in this pricing supplement is not complete and may be changed. This pricing supplement is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated July 7, 2017.

Pricing
Supplement
dated July
, 2017 to
the

Product
Prospectus
Supplement
MLN-EI-1
dated June
30, 2016
and

Prospectus
Dated June
30, 2016

The Toronto-Dominion Bank

\$

Market Linked Securities – Leveraged Upside Participation to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due August 3, 2022

The Toronto-Dominion Bank (“TD” or “we”) is offering the Principal at Risk Securities (the “Securities”) linked to the S&P 500® Index (the “Reference Asset”) described below.

The Securities provide a 150% leveraged positive return if the level of the Reference Asset increases from the Initial Level to the Final Level, subject to the Maximum Redemption Amount. Investors will lose 1% of the Principal Amount for each 1% decrease from the Initial Level to the Final Level of more than 15% and may lose up to 85% of the Principal Amount. **Any payments on the Securities are subject to our credit risk.**

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

The Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.

The Payment at Maturity will be greater than the Principal Amount only if the Percentage Change is greater than zero. The Securities do not guarantee the return of the Principal Amount and investors may lose up to 85% of their investment in the Securities.

The Securities have complex features and investing in the Securities involves a number of risks. See “Additional Risk Factors” on page P-6 of this pricing supplement, “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” beginning on page PS-5 of the product prospectus supplement MLN-EI-1 dated June 30, 2016 (the “product prospectus supplement”) and “Risk Factors” on page 1 of the prospectus dated June 30, 2016 (the “prospectus”).

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

We will deliver the Securities in book-entry only form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on or about August 3, 2017, against payment in immediately available funds.

The estimated value of the Securities on the Pricing Date is expected to be between \$927.50 and \$947.50 per Security, as discussed further under “Additional Risk Factors — Estimated Value” beginning on page P-8 and “Additional Information Regarding Our Estimated Value of the Securities” beginning on P-22, respectively. The estimated value is expected to be less than the public offering price of the Securities.

	Public Offering Price ¹	Underwriting Discount ²	Proceeds to TD
Per Security	\$1,000.00	\$47.50	\$952.50
Total	\$	\$	\$

¹ Certain dealers who purchase the Securities for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forego some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The price for investors purchasing the Securities in these accounts may be as low as \$952.50 (95.25%) per Security.

² The Agents may receive a commission of up to \$47.50 (4.75%) per Security and may use a portion of that commission to allow selling concessions to other dealers in connection with the distribution of the Securities, or will offer the Securities directly to investors. The Agents may resell the Securities to other securities dealers at the Principal Amount less a concession not in excess of \$25.00 per Security. Such securities dealers 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)), an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (“Wells Fargo Securities”). The other dealers may forego, in their sole discretion, some or all of their selling concessions. In addition to the selling concession allowed to WFA, Wells Fargo Securities will pay \$1.20 per Security of the underwriting discount to WFA as a distribution expense fee for each Security sold by WFA. TD will reimburse TD Securities (USA) LLC (“TDS”) for certain expenses in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Securities, and TD will pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Securities. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest) –Selling Restrictions” on page P-21 of this pricing supplement.

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Summary

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

Issuer: The Toronto-Dominion Bank
Issue: Senior Debt Securities
Type of Security: Market Linked Securities – Leveraged Upside Participation to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside
Term: Approximately 5 years
Reference Asset: S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg Ticker: SPX)
CUSIP / ISIN: 89114QJL3 / US89114QJL32
Agents: TDS and Wells Fargo Securities. The Agents may receive a commission of up to \$47.50 and may resell the Securities to other securities dealers, including securities dealers acting as custodians, at the Principal Amount less a concession of not in excess of \$25.00 per Security. Such securities dealers may include WFA, an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities. In addition to the concession allowed to WFA, Wells Fargo Securities will pay \$1.20 per Security of the underwriting discount to WFA as a distribution expense fee for each Security sold by WFA.
Currency: U.S. Dollars
Minimum Investment: \$1,000 and minimum denominations of \$1,000 in excess thereof.
Principal Amount: \$1,000 per Security
Pricing Date: July 31, 2017
Issue Date: August 3, 2017
Valuation Date: July 27, 2022, subject to postponement for market disruption events and non-trading days, as described under “General Terms of the Notes – Market Disruption Events” in the product prospectus supplement.
Maturity Date: August 3, 2022, subject to postponement for market disruption events and non-trading days, as described under “General Terms of the Notes – Market Disruption Events” in the product prospectus supplement.
Payment at Maturity: If the Percentage Change is **positive**, then the investor will receive an amount per Security equal to the lesser of:

(i) Principal Amount + (Principal Amount x Percentage Change x Leverage Factor); and

(ii) the Maximum Redemption Amount.

If the Percentage Change is **less than or equal to 0% but greater than or equal to -15%**, then the investor will receive only the Principal Amount.

If the Percentage Change is **less than -15%**, then the investor will receive less than the Principal Amount, calculated using the following formula:

Principal Amount + [Principal Amount x (Percentage Change + Buffer Percentage)]

If the Final Level is less than Buffer Level, the investor will receive less, and possibly 85% less, than the Principal Amount at maturity.

All amounts used in or resulting from any calculation relating to the Securities, including the Payment at Maturity, will be rounded upward or downward as appropriate, to the nearest cent.

**Leverage
Factor:**

150%

**Maximum
Redemption
Amount:**

The Maximum Redemption Amount will be determined on the Pricing Date and will be within the range of 148% to 153% of the Principal Amount (or \$1,480 to \$1,530 per Security). As a result, the maximum return on the Securities will be 48% to 53% of the Principal Amount (assuming a public offering price of \$1,000 per Security).

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Buffer Percentage:	15%
Buffer Level:	85% of the Initial Level
Percentage Change:	(Final Level – Initial Level) / Initial Level, expressed as a percentage
Initial Level:	The closing level of the Reference Asset on the Pricing Date
Final Level:	The closing level of the Reference Asset on the Valuation Date
Closing Level of the Reference Asset:	The closing level of the Reference Asset will be the official closing level of the Reference Asset or any successor index (as defined in the accompanying product prospectus supplement) published by the Index Sponsor (as defined in the accompanying product prospectus supplement) on any trading day for the Reference Asset.
Business Day:	Any day that is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law to close in New York City or Toronto.
Trading Day:	For purposes of the Securities, the definition of “trading day” set forth in the product prospectus supplement is superseded. For purposes of the Securities, a “trading day” means a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which (i) the Index Sponsor is scheduled to the publish the level of the Reference Asset and (ii) each related futures or options exchange is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session. A “related futures or options exchange” means an 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.
U.S. Tax Treatment:	By purchasing a Security, each holder agrees, in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize the Securities, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as pre-paid derivative contracts with respect to the Reference Asset. Based on certain factual representations received from us, in the opinion of our special U.S. tax counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, it is reasonable to treat the 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 and the timing and character of your income from the Securities could differ materially from the treatment described above, as described further under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences”.
Canadian Tax Treatment:	Please see the discussion in the product prospectus supplement under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Tax Consequences,” which applies to the Securities.
Calculation Agent:	TD
Listing:	The Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange.
Clearance and Settlement:	DTC global (including through its indirect participants Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as described under “Forms of the Debt Securities” and “Book-Entry Procedures and Settlement” in the prospectus).

The Pricing Date, the Issue Date, the Valuation Date and the Maturity Date are subject to change. These dates will be set forth in the final pricing supplement that will be made available in connection with sales of the Securities.

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Investor Considerations

We have designed the Securities for investors who:

seek 150% exposure to the upside performance of the Reference Asset if the Final Level is greater than the Initial Level, subject to the Maximum Redemption Amount of 148% to 153% (to be determined on the Pricing Date) of the Principal Amount, assuming a public offering price of \$1,000 per Security;

desire to limit downside exposure to the Reference Asset through the Buffer Percentage;

understand that if the Final Level is less than the Initial Level by more than the Buffer Percentage, they will receive less, and possibly 85% less, than the Principal Amount at maturity;

are willing to forgo interest payments on the Securities and dividends on securities comprising the Reference Asset (the "Reference Asset Constituents");

are willing to accept the credit risk of TD to obtain exposure to the Reference Asset generally and the Reference Asset Constituents specifically;

are willing to hold the Securities until maturity.

The Securities are not designed for, and may not be a suitable investment for, investors who:

seek a liquid investment or are unable or unwilling to hold the Securities to maturity;

are unwilling to accept the risk that the Final Level of the Reference Asset may decrease by more than the Buffer Percentage from the Initial Level;

seek uncapped exposure to the upside performance of the Reference Asset;

seek full return of the Principal Amount at maturity;

are unwilling to purchase securities with an estimated value as of the Pricing Date that is lower than the public offering price and that may be as low as the lower estimated value set forth on the cover page;

seek current income;

seek exposure to the Reference Asset but are unwilling to accept the risk/return trade-offs inherent in the Payment at Maturity for the Securities;

are unwilling to accept the credit risk of TD to obtain exposure to the Reference Asset generally or the Reference Asset Constituents specifically; or

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

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Additional Terms of Your Securities

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

This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the 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” on page P-6 of this pricing supplement, “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” beginning on page PS-5 of the product prospectus supplement and “Risk Factors” on page 1 of the prospectus, 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 Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if that address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Prospectus dated June 30, 2016:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000119312516638441/d162493d424b3.htm>

Product Prospectus Supplement MLN-EI-1 dated June 30, 2016:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/947263/000089109216015847/e70323_424b2.htm

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

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Additional Risk Factors

The Securities involve risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. This section describes the most significant risks relating to the terms of the Securities. For additional information as to these risks, please see “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” in the product prospectus supplement and “Risk Factors” in the prospectus.

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

Principal at Risk.

Investors in the Securities could lose a substantial portion of their Principal Amount if there is a decline in the level of the Reference Asset by more than the Buffer Percentage. You will lose 1% of the Principal Amount of your Securities for each 1% that the Final Level is less than the Initial Level by more than the Buffer Percentage and you may lose up to 85% of your Principal Amount.

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

There will be no periodic interest payments on the Securities as there would be on a conventional fixed-rate or floating-rate debt security having the same term. 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. Even if your return is positive, your return may be less than the return you would earn if you bought a conventional senior interest bearing debt security of TD.

Your Potential Return on the Securities Will Be Limited by the Maximum Redemption Amount and May Be Less Than the Return on a Hypothetical Direct Investment In the Reference Asset.

The opportunity to participate in the possible increases in the Percentage Change of the Reference Asset through an investment in the Securities will be limited because the Payment at Maturity will not exceed the Maximum

Redemption Amount. Furthermore, the effect of the Leverage Factor will not be taken into account for any Percentage Change that, when multiplied by the Leverage Factor, exceeds the maximum return on the Securities (48% to 53% of the Principal Amount) regardless of how much the Reference Asset has appreciated. Accordingly, your return on the Securities may be less than your return would be if you made a hypothetical investment in a security directly linked to the performance of the Reference Asset or made a hypothetical investment in the Reference Asset, or the Reference Asset Constituents.

Investors Are Subject to TD's Credit Risk, and TD's Credit Ratings and Credit Spreads May Adversely Affect the Market Value of the Securities.

Although the return on the Securities will be based on the performance of the Reference Asset, the payment of any amount due on the Securities is subject to TD's credit risk. The Securities are TD's senior unsecured debt obligations. Investors are dependent on TD's ability to pay all amounts due on the Securities on the Maturity Date and, therefore, investors are subject to the credit risk of TD and to changes in the market's view of TD's creditworthiness. Any decrease in TD's credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking TD's credit risk is likely to adversely affect the market value of the Securities.

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

Assuming no changes in market conditions or any other relevant factors, the price, if any, at which you may be able to sell the Securities will likely be lower than the public offering price. The public offering price includes, and any price quoted to you is likely to exclude, the underwriting discount paid in connection with the initial distribution, offering expenses as well as the cost of hedging our obligations under the Securities. In addition, any such price is also likely to reflect dealer discounts, mark-ups and other transaction costs, such as a discount to account for costs associated with establishing or unwinding any related hedge transaction. In addition, because an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities is to conduct hedging activities for us in connection with the Securities, that affiliate may profit in connection with such hedging activities and such profit, if any, will be in addition to the compensation that the dealer receives for the sale of the Securities to you. You should be aware that the potential to earn fees in connection with hedging activities may create a further incentive for the dealer to sell the Securities to you in addition to the compensation they would receive for the sale of the Securities.

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

There may be little or no secondary market for the Securities. The Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. The Agents and their respective affiliates may make a market for the Securities; however, they are not required to do so. The Agents and their respective affiliates may stop any market-making activities at any time. Even if a secondary market for the Securities develops, it may not provide significant liquidity or trade at prices

advantageous to you. We expect that transaction costs in any secondary market would be high. As a result, the difference between bid and ask prices for your Securities in any secondary market could be substantial.

If you sell your Securities before the Maturity Date, you may have to do so at a substantial discount from the public offering price irrespective of the level of the Reference Asset, and as a result, you may suffer substantial losses.

If the Level of the Reference Asset Changes, 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. Changes in the level of the Reference Asset may not result in a comparable change in the market value of your Securities. Even if the level of the Reference Asset increases above

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its respective Initial Level during the life of the Securities, the market value of your Securities may not increase by the same amount and could decline.

The Payment at Maturity Is Not Linked to the Level of the Reference Asset at Any Time Other than the Valuation Date.

The Final Level will be based on the closing level of the Reference Asset on the Valuation Date (subject to adjustment as described elsewhere in this pricing supplement). Therefore, if the closing level of the Reference Asset dropped precipitously on the Valuation Date, the Payment at Maturity for your Securities may be significantly less than it would have been had the Payment at Maturity been linked to the closing level of the Reference Asset prior to such drop in the level of the Reference Asset. Although the actual level of the Reference Asset on the Maturity Date or at other times during the life of your Securities may be higher than their prices on the Valuation Date, you will not benefit from the closing level of the Reference Asset at any time other than the closing prices on the Valuation Date.

You Will Not Have Any Rights to the Reference Asset Constituents and the Reference Asset only Reflects Price Return.

As a holder of the Securities, you will not have voting rights or rights to receive cash dividends or other distributions or other rights that holders of the Reference Asset Constituents would have. The Reference Asset measures price return only and is not a total return index or strategy, meaning the Final Level will not reflect any dividends paid on the Reference Asset Constituents.

The Market Value of Your Securities May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors.

When we refer to the market value of your Securities, we mean the value that you could receive for your Securities if you choose to sell them in the open market before the Maturity Date. A number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the market value of your Securities, including:

the level of the Reference Asset

the volatility – i.e., the frequency and magnitude of changes – in the level of the Reference Asset;

the dividend rates, if applicable, of the Reference Asset Constituents

economic, financial, regulatory and political, military or other events that may affect the levels of the Reference Asset;

interest rates in the market;

the time remaining until your Securities mature;

our creditworthiness, whether actual or perceived, and including actual or anticipated upgrades or downgrades in our credit ratings or changes in other credit measures.

These factors will influence the price you will receive if you sell your Securities before maturity, including the price you may receive for your Securities in any market-making transaction.

Past Reference Asset Performance is No Guide to Future Performance.

The actual performance of the Reference Asset over the life of the Securities, as well as the Payment at Maturity, may bear little relation to the historical closing levels 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.

There Are Potential Conflicts of Interest Between You and the Calculation Agent.

The Calculation Agent will, among other things, determine the amount of your payment on the Securities. We will serve as the Calculation Agent and may appoint a different Calculation Agent after the Issue Date without notice to you. The Calculation Agent will exercise its judgment when performing its functions and may take into consideration our ability to unwind any related hedges. For example, the Calculation Agent may have to determine whether a market disruption event affecting the Reference Asset has occurred. This determination may, in turn, depend on the Calculation Agent's judgment whether the event has materially interfered with our ability or the ability of one of our affiliates to unwind our hedge positions. Since this determination by the Calculation Agent will affect the payment on the Securities, the Calculation Agent may have a conflict of interest if it needs to make a determination of this kind. For additional information as to the Calculation Agent's role, see "General Terms of the Notes—Role of Calculation Agent" in the product prospectus supplement.

We Have No Affiliation with the Index Sponsor and Will Not Be Responsible for Any Actions Taken by the Index Sponsor.

S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. (the “Index Sponsor”) is not an affiliate of ours and will not be involved in any offerings of the Securities in any way. Consequently, we have no control of any actions of the Index Sponsor, including any actions of the type that would require the Calculation Agent to adjust the payment to you at maturity. The Index Sponsor does not have any obligation of any sort with respect to the Securities. Thus, the Index Sponsor has no obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including in taking any actions that might affect the value of the Securities. None of our proceeds from any issuance of the Securities will be delivered to the Index Sponsor, except to the extent that we are required to pay the Index Sponsor licensing fees with respect to the Reference Asset.

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The Business Activities of the Issuer or its Affiliates May Create Conflicts of Interest.

We and our affiliates expect to engage in trading activities related to the Reference Asset or any Reference Asset Constituents that are not for the account of holders of the Securities or on their behalf. These trading activities may present a conflict between the holders' interests in the Securities and the interests we and our affiliates will have in their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including options and other derivatives transactions, for their customers and in accounts under their management. These trading activities, if they influence the level of the Reference Asset, could be adverse to the interests of the holders of the Securities. We and one or more of our affiliates may, at present or in the future, engage in business with the issuers of the Reference Asset Constituents, including making loans to or providing advisory services. These services could include investment banking and merger and acquisition advisory services. These activities may present a conflict between our or one or more of our affiliates' obligations and your interests as a holder of the Securities. Moreover, we, and our affiliates may have published, and in the future expect to publish, research reports with respect to the Reference Asset and/or any Reference Asset Constituents. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Securities. Any of these activities by us or one or more of our affiliates may affect the level of the Reference Asset, and, therefore, the market value of the Securities.

Hedging Activities May Adversely Affect the Market Value of the Securities.

We and any third party with whom we may enter into hedging arrangements with respect to the Securities may hedge by purchasing securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the price of the Reference Asset, and may adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments at any time. It is possible that we or one or more of our affiliates could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the market value of the Securities declines. We or these third parties may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the price of the Reference Asset.

These trading activities may present a conflict between the holders' interest in the Securities and the interests we and our affiliates will have in our or their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including options and other derivatives transactions, for our or their customers' accounts and in accounts under our or their management. These trading activities could be adverse to the interests of the holders of the Securities.

Estimated Value

The Estimated Value of Your Securities Is Expected to Be Lower Than the Public Offering Price of Your Securities.

The estimated value of your Securities on the Pricing Date is expected to be lower, and may be significantly lower, than the public offering price of your Securities. The difference between the public offering price of your Securities and the estimated value of the Securities reflects costs and expected profits associated with selling and structuring the Securities, as well as hedging our obligations under the Securities. Because hedging our obligations entails risks 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 a loss.

The Estimated Value of Your Securities Is Based on Our Internal Funding Rate.

The estimated value of your Securities on the Pricing Date is determined by reference to our internal funding rate. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the estimated value of the Securities generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities and the borrowing rate we would pay for its conventional fixed-rate debt securities. This 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, as well as estimated financing costs of any hedge positions, taking into account regulatory and internal requirements. If the interest rate implied by the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities were to be used, we would expect the economic terms of the Securities to be more favorable to you. Additionally, assuming all other economic terms are held constant, the use of an internal funding rate for the Securities is expected to increase the estimated value of the Securities at any time.

The Estimated Value of the Securities Is Based on Our Internal Pricing Models; These May Prove to Be Inaccurate and May Be Different from the Pricing Models of Other Financial Institutions.

The estimated value of your Securities on the Pricing Date is based on our internal pricing models. Our pricing models take into account a number of variables, such as our internal funding rate on the Pricing Date, and are based on a number of subjective assumptions, which are not evaluated or verified on an independent basis and may or may not materialize. Further, our pricing models may be different from other financial institutions' pricing models and the methodologies used by us to estimate the value of the Securities may not be consistent with those of other financial institutions that may be purchasers or sellers of the Securities in the secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price of your Securities may be materially lower than the estimated value of the Securities determined by reference to our internal pricing models. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change, and any assumptions may prove to be incorrect.

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

The estimated value of the Securities will not be a prediction of the prices at which the Agents, other affiliates of ours or third parties may be willing to purchase the Securities from you in secondary market transactions (if they are willing to purchase, which they are not obligated to do). The price at which you may be able to sell your Securities in the secondary market at any time may

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be based on pricing models that differ from our pricing models and will be influenced by many factors that cannot be predicted, such as market conditions and any bid and ask spread for similar sized trades, and may be substantially less than our estimated value of the Securities. Further, as secondary market prices of your Securities take into account the levels at which our debt securities trade in the secondary market and do not take into account our various costs and expected profits associated with selling and structuring the Securities, as well as hedging our obligations under the Securities, secondary market prices of your Securities will likely be lower than the public offering price of your Securities. As a result, the price at which the Agents, other affiliates of ours or third parties may be willing to purchase the Securities from you in secondary market transactions, if any, will likely be lower than the price you paid for your Securities, and any sale prior to the Maturity Date could result in a substantial loss to you.

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

Assuming that all relevant factors remain constant after the Pricing Date, the price at which the Agents may initially buy or sell the Securities in the secondary market (if the Agents make a market in the Securities, which they are not obligated to do) may exceed our estimated value of the Securities on the Pricing Date, as well as the secondary market value of the Securities, for a temporary period after the issue date of the Securities, as discussed further under “Additional Information Regarding Our Estimated Value of the Securities”. The price at which the Agents may initially buy or sell the Securities in the secondary market may not be indicative of future prices of your Securities.

The Valuation Date and Therefore the Maturity Date May be Postponed In the Case of a Market Disruption Event.

The Valuation Date and therefore the Maturity Date may be postponed in the case of a Market Disruption Event as described herein and in the product prospectus supplement. For a description of what constitutes a market disruption event as well as the consequences of that market disruption event, see “General Terms of the Notes – Market Disruption Events” in the product prospectus supplement and “Summary” above.

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

Significant aspects of the U.S. tax treatment of the Securities are uncertain. You should consult your tax advisor about your tax situation and should read carefully the section entitled “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” below.

For a more complete discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in the Securities, please see the discussion in the product prospectus supplement under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Tax Consequences.”

If you are not a Non-resident Holder (as that term is defined in the prospectus) for Canadian federal income tax purposes or if you acquire the Securities in the secondary market, you should consult your tax advisors as to the consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Securities and receiving the payments that might be due under the Securities.

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Hypothetical Returns

The examples, table and graph set out below are included for illustration purposes only. The **hypothetical** Percentage Changes of the Reference Asset used to illustrate the calculation of the Payment at Maturity (rounded to two decimal places) are not estimates or forecasts of the Final Level or the level of the Reference Asset on any trading day prior to the Maturity Date throughout the term of the Securities. All examples, the table and the graph are based on a hypothetical Initial Level of 2,400, assume a Buffer Percentage of 15% (the Buffer Level is 85% of the Initial Level), a Leverage Factor of 150%, a Maximum Redemption Amount of 150.50% of the Principal Amount (the midpoint of the Maximum Redemption Amount range of 148% to 153%), that a holder purchased Securities with an aggregate Principal Amount and public offering price of \$1,000 and that no market disruption event occurs on the Valuation Date.

Example 1— Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive and the Payment at Maturity is less than the Maximum Redemption Amount.

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

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

Example 2— Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive and the Payment at Maturity equals the Maximum Redemption Amount.

Percentage Change:	40%
Payment at Maturity:	$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 40\% \times 150\%) = \$1,000 + \$600.00 = \$1,600.00$ however, the Maximum Payment Amount is \$1,505.00, and the Payment at Maturity would be \$1,505.00.

On a \$1,000 investment, a 40% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity equal to the Maximum Redemption Amount, a 50.50% return on the Securities, because that amount is the lesser of the Maximum Redemption amount and \$1,600.00.

In addition to limiting your return on the Securities, the Maximum Redemption Amount limits the positive effect of the Leverage Factor. If the Final Level is greater than the Initial Level, you will participate in the performance of the Reference Asset at a rate of 150% up to a certain point. However, the effect of the Leverage Factor will be progressively reduced for Final Levels that are greater than 33.67% of the Initial Level (assuming a Maximum Redemption Amount of 150.50% or \$1,505.00 per Security, the midpoint of

the specified range for the Maximum Redemption Amount) since your return on the Securities for any Final Level greater than approximately 33.67% of the Initial Level will be limited to the Maximum Redemption Amount.

Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is negative (but greater than or equal to -15%).

Example 3—

Percentage Change: -13%

Payment at Maturity: At maturity, if the Percentage Change is negative BUT greater than or equal to -15%, then the Payment at Maturity will equal the Principal Amount.

On a \$1,000 investment, a -13% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$1,000.00, a 0.00% return on the Securities.

Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is less than -15%.

Example 4—

Percentage Change: -35%

Payment at Maturity: $\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (-35\% + 15\%)] = \$1,000 - \$200 = \800.00

On a \$1,000 investment, a -35% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$800.00, a -20.00% return on the Securities.

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

Hypothetical Final Hypothetical Level	Hypothetical Percentage Change	Hypothetical Payment at Maturity (\$)	Hypothetical Return on Securities² (%)
4,800	100.00%	\$1,505.00	50.50%
4,200	75.00%	\$1,505.00	50.50%
3,600	50.00%	\$1,505.00	50.50%
3,360	40.00%	\$1,505.00	50.50%
3,208	33.67%	\$1,505.00	50.50%
3,120	30.00%	\$1,450.00	45.00%
2,880	20.00%	\$1,300.00	30.00%
2,640	10.00%	\$1,150.00	15.00%
2,520	5.00%	\$1,075.00	7.50%
2,460	2.50%	\$1,037.50	3.75%
2,400 ¹	0.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
2,280	-5.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
2,160	-10.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
2,040	-15.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
1,920	-20.00%	\$950.00	-5.00%
1,680	-30.00%	\$850.00	-15.00%
1,440	-40.00%	\$750.00	-25.00%
1,200	-50.00%	\$650.00	-35.00%
600	-75.00%	\$400.00	-60.00%
0	-100.00%	\$150.00	-85.00%

¹ This is the hypothetical Initial Level; the actual Initial Level will be set on the Pricing Date.

² The “return” as used in this pricing supplement is the number, expressed as a percentage, that results from comparing the difference between the Payment at Maturity per Security and the Principal Amount.

* These calculations are hypothetical and should not be taken as an indication of the future performance of the Reference Asset as measured from the actual Pricing Date. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Reference Asset will result in any positive return on your initial investment.

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* The graph above represents a hypothetical payout profile for the Securities. The 45 degree dotted line represents the hypothetical Percentage Change of the Reference Asset and the solid line represents the hypothetical return on the Securities for a given Percentage Change in the Reference Asset.

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Determining the Payment at Maturity

On the Maturity Date, you will receive a cash payment per Security (the Payment at Maturity) calculated as follows:

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Information Regarding the Reference Asset

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

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

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

Effective March 10, 2017, company additions to the Reference Asset should have an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$6.1 billion or more (an increase from the previous requirement of an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$5.3 billion or more).

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

Computation of the Reference Asset

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

Historically, the market value of any Reference Asset Constituent was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of then outstanding shares of such component stock. In March 2005, S&P began shifting the Reference Asset halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the Reference Asset to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P's criteria for selecting the Reference Asset Constituents did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the Reference Asset.

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

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

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

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

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

Index Maintenance

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

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

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

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

The S&P 500[®] Index is published by S&P Dow Jones Indices. The S&P 500[®] Index is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the value of the S&P 500[®] Index is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stock of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. As of May 31, 2017, eleven main groups of companies comprise the S&P 500[®] Index, with the following percentage weight of each group in the index as a whole: Information Technology (23.2%), Health Care (13.9%), Financials (13.7%), Consumer Discretionary (12.5%), Industrials (10.2%), Consumer Staples (9.4%), Energy (6.0%), Utilities (3.3%), Real Estate (2.9%), Materials (2.8%) and Telecommunication Services (2.2%). Note, certain companies may be listed on one sector while operating on a number of sectors. Accordingly, sector weightings between different indices with different index sponsors reflect differences in methodology.

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The Securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or any of their respective affiliates (collectively, "S&P Dow Jones Indices"). S&P Dow Jones Indices make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the holders of the Securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Securities particularly or the ability of the Reference Asset to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices' only relationship to us with respect to the Reference Asset is the licensing of the Reference Asset and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices and/or its third party licensors. The Reference Asset is determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices without regard to us or the Securities. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation to take our needs or the needs of holders of the Securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Reference Asset. S&P Dow Jones Indices are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the Securities or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Securities or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Securities are to be converted into cash. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Securities. There is no assurance that investment products based on the Reference Asset will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and its subsidiaries are not investment advisors. Inclusion of a security or futures contract within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security or futures contract, nor is it considered to be investment advice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the Securities currently being issued by us, but which may be similar to and competitive with the Securities. In addition, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may trade financial products which are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. It is possible that this trading activity will affect the value of the Securities.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE REFERENCE ASSET OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY US, HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE REFERENCE ASSET OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS

OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND US, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

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Historical Information

We obtained the information regarding the historical performance of the Reference Asset in the table below from Bloomberg Financial Markets and have not conducted any independent review or due diligence. The table below sets forth the quarterly high, low, and period-end Closing Levels of the Reference Asset for each quarter in the period from January 2, 2008 through July 6, 2017. On July 6, 2017, the Closing Level of the Reference asset was 2,409.75. 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 market price of the Reference Asset on any Valuation Date (including the Final Valuation Date).

Quarter Ending	Quarter High	Quarter Low	Quarter Close
March 31, 2008	1,447.16	1,273.37	1,322.70
June 30, 2008	1,426.63	1,278.38	1,280.00
September 30, 2008	1,305.32	1,106.39	1,166.36
December 31, 2008	1,161.06	752.44	903.25
March 31, 2009	934.70	676.53	797.87
June 30, 2009	946.21	811.08	919.32
September 30, 2009	1,071.66	879.13	1,057.08
December 31, 2009	1,127.78	1,025.21	1,115.10
March 31, 2010	1,174.17	1,056.74	1,169.43
June 30, 2010	1,217.28	1,030.71	1,030.71
September 30, 2010	1,148.67	1,022.58	1,141.20
December 31, 2010	1,259.78	1,137.03	1,257.64
March 31, 2011	1,343.01	1,256.88	1,325.83
June 30, 2011	1,363.61	1,265.42	1,320.64
September 30, 2011	1,353.22	1,119.46	1,131.42
December 30, 2011	1,285.09	1,099.23	1,257.60
March 30, 2012	1,416.51	1,277.06	1,408.47
June 29, 2012	1,419.04	1,278.04	1,362.16
September 28, 2012	1,465.77	1,334.76	1,440.67
December 31, 2012	1,461.40	1,353.33	1,426.19

Quarter Ending	Quarter High	Quarter Low	Quarter Close
March 28, 2013	1,569.19	1,457.15	1,569.19
June 28, 2013	1,669.16	1,541.61	1,606.28
September 30, 2013	1,725.52	1,614.08	1,681.55
December 31, 2013	1,848.36	1,655.45	1,848.36
March 31, 2014	1,878.04	1,741.89	1,872.34
June 30, 2014	1,962.87	1,815.69	1,960.23
September 30, 2014	2,011.36	1,909.57	1,972.29
December 31, 2014	2,090.57	1,862.49	2,058.90
March 31, 2015	2,117.39	1,992.67	2,067.89
June 30, 2015	2,130.82	2,057.64	2,063.11

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September 30, 2015	2,128.28	1,867.61	1,920.03
December 31, 2015	2,109.79	1,923.82	2,043.94
March 31, 2016	2,063.95	1,829.08	2,059.74
June 30, 2016	2,119.12	2,000.54	2,098.86
September 30, 2016	2,190.15	2,088.55	2,168.27
December 30, 2017	2,271.72	2,085.18	2,238.83
March 31, 2017	2,395.96	2,257.83	2,362.72
June 30, 2017	2,453.46	2,328.95	2,423.41
July 6, 2017*	2,432.54	2,409.75	2,409.75

* This pricing supplement includes available information for the third calendar quarter of 2017 for the period from July 3, 2017 through July 6, 2017. Accordingly, the “Quarter High,” “Quarter Low” and “Quarter Close” data indicated are for this shortened period only and do not reflect complete data for the third calendar quarter of 2017.

The graph below sets forth the information relating to the historical performance of the Reference Asset.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

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Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

General. The following is a general description of certain U.S. federal tax considerations relating to the Securities. Prospective purchasers of the Securities should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are a resident for tax purposes and the tax laws of the U.S. of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Securities and receiving payments under the Securities. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this pricing supplement and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date. We urge you to read the more detailed discussion in the product prospectus supplement under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences”.

No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how the Securities should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Securities are uncertain. Accordingly, we urge you to consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of your investment in the Securities (and of having agreed to the required tax treatment of your Securities described below) and as to the application of state, local or other tax laws to your investment in your Securities and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

Pursuant to the terms of the Securities, the Bank and you agree, in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize your Securities as pre-paid derivative contracts with respect to the Reference Asset. If your Securities are so treated, you should generally recognize gain or loss upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity 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. 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). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

In the opinion of our counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, 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, such that the timing and character of your income from the Securities could differ materially from the treatment described above.

Possible Change in Law. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Securities. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury Department 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 Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be

treated as ordinary or capital, whether foreign 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 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) should be applied to such instruments.

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. It is not possible to predict whether a similar or identical bill will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your Securities.

Additionally, in 2013, the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments. If enacted, the effect of this legislation generally would be 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.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals or 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 (which, in 2017, is \$12,500). The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the regular income tax. U.S. holders should consult their advisors with respect to the 3.8% Medicare tax.

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 \$50,000. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its Securities and fails to do so.

Treasury Regulations Requiring Disclosure of Reportable Transactions. Treasury regulations require U.S. taxpayers to report certain transactions (“Reportable Transactions”) on IRS Form 8886. An investment in the Securities or a sale of the Securities should generally

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not be treated as a Reportable Transaction under current law, but it is possible that future legislation, regulations or administrative rulings could cause your investment in the Securities or a sale of the Securities to be treated as a Reportable Transaction. You should consult with your tax advisor regarding any tax filing and reporting obligations that may apply in connection with acquiring, owning and disposing of Securities.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. The proceeds received from a sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the Securities will be subject to information reporting unless you are an “exempt recipient” and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code if you fail to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer number, if you are a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

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 871(m) and FATCA, as discussed, 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 897 and Section 871(m), as discussed below, gain from the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the Securities generally will not be subject to U.S. tax unless such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by you in the U.S. or unless 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 sale, exchange, redemption or maturity and certain other conditions are satisfied.

Section 897. We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any Reference Asset Constituent would be treated as a United States real property holding corporation (a “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,” 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 Note upon a sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the Note to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition to a 15% withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential treatment of the issuer of a Reference Asset Constituent as a USRPHC and the Securities as United States real property interests.

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. 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 2017.

Based on our determination that the Securities are not “delta-one” with respect to the Reference Asset or any Reference Asset Constituents, 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 the Reference Asset Constituents 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 Reference Asset Constituents or the Securities. A non-U.S. holder that enters, or has entered, into other transactions in respect of the Reference Asset or the Reference Asset Constituents 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, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the Securities.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. 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 income, and the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type that can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and

“passthru payments” (i.e., certain payments attributable to

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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” made on or after July 1, 2014, certain gross proceeds on a sale or disposition occurring after December 31, 2018, and certain foreign passthru payments made after December 31, 2018 (or, if later, the date that final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are published). If withholding is required, we (and/or the applicable withholding agent) will