

# JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

## Structured Investments

\$492,000

Buffered Notes Linked to the S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return due July 13, 2012

### General

- The notes are designed for investors who seek an unleveraged return equal to the appreciation of the S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return **without upside return enhancement**, up to a maximum total return on the notes of 26.65% at maturity. Investors should be willing to forgo interest payments and, if the Index declines by more than 15%, be willing to lose up to 85% of their principal. **Any payment on the notes is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.**
- Senior unsecured obligations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. maturing July 13, 2012<sup>†</sup>
- Minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof
- The notes priced on July 9, 2010 and are expected to settle on or about July 14, 2010.

### Key Terms

Index:	S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return (Bloomberg ticker: “SPGCPMP”) (the “Index”). For more information on the Index, please see “Selected Purchase Considerations — Return Linked to the S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return” in this pricing supplement.
Upside Leverage Factor:	One (1). <b>There is no upside return enhancement.</b>
Payment at Maturity:	If the Ending Index Level is greater than the Initial Index Level, at maturity you will receive a cash payment that provides you with a return per \$1,000 principal amount note equal to the Index Return, subject to a Maximum Total Return on the notes of 26.65%. For example, if the Index Return is equal to or greater than 26.65%, you will receive the Maximum Total Return on the notes of 26.65%, which entitles you to a maximum payment at maturity of \$1,266.50 for every \$1,000 principal amount note that you hold. Accordingly, if the Index Return is positive, your payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows, subject to the Maximum Total Return: $\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{Index Return})$ If the Ending Index Level is less than or equal to the Initial Index Level by up to 15%, you will receive the principal amount of your notes at maturity. If the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than 15%, you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your notes for every 1% that the Index declines beyond 15% and your payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note will be calculated as follows: $\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (\text{Index Return} + 15\%)]$ <i>You will lose up to \$850 per \$1,000 principal amount note at maturity if the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than 15%.</i>
Buffer Amount:	15%
Index Return:	$\frac{\text{Ending Index Level} - \text{Initial Index Level}}{\text{Initial Index Level}}$
Initial Index Level:	The Index closing level on the pricing date, which was 174.5950
Ending Index Level:	The Index closing level on the Observation Date
Observation Date:	July 10, 2012 <sup>†</sup>
Maturity Date:	July 13, 2012 <sup>†</sup>
CUSIP:	48124AUY1

<sup>†</sup> Subject to postponement in the event of a market disruption event and as described under “Description of Notes — Payment at Maturity” in the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II or early acceleration in the event of a commodity hedging disruption event as described under “General Terms of Notes — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event” in the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II and in “Supplemental Terms of the Notes” and “Selected Risk Considerations — Commodity Futures Contracts Are Subject to Uncertain Legal and Regulatory Regimes” in this pricing supplement

**Investing in the Buffered Notes involves a number of risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-8 of the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II and “Selected Risk Considerations” beginning on page PS-2 of this pricing supplement.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the notes or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to Public (1)	Fees and Commissions (2)	Proceeds to Us
Per note	\$1,000	\$17.50	\$982.50
Total	\$492,000	\$8,610	\$483,390

(1) The price to the public includes the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes through one or more of our affiliates.

(2) J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., which we refer to as JPMSI, acting as agent for JPMorgan Chase & Co., will receive a commission of \$17.50 per \$1,000 principal amount note. This commission includes the projected profits that our affiliates expect to realize, some of which have been allowed to other unaffiliated dealers, for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the notes. See “Plan of Distribution” beginning on page PS-55 of the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II.

The agent for this offering, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., which we refer to as JPMSI, is an affiliate of ours. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” on the last page of this pricing supplement.

*The notes are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency, nor are they obligations of, or guaranteed by, a bank.*

J.P.Morgan

July 9, 2010

## ADDITIONAL TERMS SPECIFIC TO THE NOTES

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus dated November 21, 2008, as supplemented by the prospectus supplement dated November 21, 2008 relating to our Series E medium-term notes of which these notes are a part, and the more detailed information contained in product supplement no. 60-A-II dated February 5, 2009. **This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes, supplements the term sheet related hereto dated June 18, 2010 and supersedes all other 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, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours.** You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Risk Factors” in the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

You may access these documents on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

- Product supplement no. 60-A-II dated February 5, 2009:  
[http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109209000529/e34416\\_424b2.pdf](http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109209000529/e34416_424b2.pdf)
- Prospectus supplement dated November 21, 2008:  
[http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109208005661/e33600\\_424b2.pdf](http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109208005661/e33600_424b2.pdf)
- Prospectus dated November 21, 2008:  
[http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109208005658/e33655\\_424b2.pdf](http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/19617/000089109208005658/e33655_424b2.pdf)

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 19617. As used in this pricing supplement, the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” refers to JPMorgan Chase & Co.

### Supplemental Terms of the Notes

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II, for purposes of these notes, the definition of “commodity hedging disruption event” shall mean:

- (a) due to (i) the adoption of, or any change in, any applicable law, regulation, rule or order (including, without limitation, any tax law); or (ii) the promulgation of, or any change in, the interpretation, application, exercise or operation by any court, tribunal, regulatory authority, exchange or trading facility or any other relevant entity with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination (including, without limitation, as implemented by the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission or any exchange or trading facility), in each case occurring on or after the pricing date, the calculation agent determines in good faith that it is contrary (or upon adoption, it will be contrary) to such law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination for us to purchase, sell, enter into, maintain, hold, acquire or dispose of our or our affiliates’ (A) positions or contracts in securities, options, futures, derivatives or foreign exchange or (B) other instruments or arrangements, in each case, in order to hedge our obligations under the notes (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) (“hedge positions”), including (without limitation) if such hedge positions (in whole or in part) are (or, but for the consequent disposal thereof, would otherwise be) in excess of any allowable position limit(s) in relation to any commodity traded on any exchange(s) or other trading facility (it being within the sole and absolute discretion of the calculation agent to determine which of the hedge positions are counted towards such limit); or
- (b) for any reason, we or our affiliates are unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) the calculation agent deems necessary to hedge the risk of entering into and performing our commodity-related obligations with respect to the notes, or (ii) realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

### Selected Purchase Considerations

- **UNLEVERAGED APPRECIATION POTENTIAL** — The notes provide the opportunity to earn an unleveraged return at maturity equal to the appreciation of the Index Return, without upside return enhancement, up to the Maximum Total Return on the notes of 26.65%, for a maximum payment at maturity of \$1,266.50 per \$1,000 principal amount note. Because the notes are our senior unsecured obligations, payment of any amount at maturity is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.
- **LIMITED PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS** — We will pay you your principal back at maturity if the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level by up to 15%. If the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than 15%, for every 1% decline of the Index beyond 15%, you will lose an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of your notes. Accordingly, at maturity you will receive a payment equal to at least \$150 per \$1,000 principal amount note.
- **RETURN LINKED TO THE S&P GSCI™ PRECIOUS METALS INDEX EXCESS RETURN** — The return on the notes is linked solely to S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return, a sub-index of the S&P GSCI™, a composite index of commodity sector returns, calculated, maintained and published daily by Standard & Poor’s, a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies. The S&P GSCI™ is a world production-weighted index that is designed to reflect the relative significance of principal non-financial commodities (*i.e.*, physical commodities) in the world economy. The S&P GSCI™ represents the return of a portfolio of the futures contracts for the underlying commodities. The S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return represents the precious metals commodity components of the S&P GSCI™, which are Gold and Silver.

The S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return is an excess return index and not a total return index. An excess return index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the contracts composing the index. By contrast, a “total return” index, in addition to reflecting those returns, also reflects interest that could be earned on funds committed to the trading of the underlying futures contracts. See “The GSCI Indices” in the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II.

- **CAPITAL GAINS TAX TREATMENT** — You should review carefully the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II. Based on the opinion of our special tax counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, provided in the accompanying product supplement, we believe that it is reasonable to treat, and we and you agree to treat, the notes as “open transactions” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming this characterization is respected, the gain or loss on your notes should be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you hold your notes for more than a year, whether or not you are an initial purchaser of notes at the issue price. However, the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) or a court may not respect this characterization or treatment of the notes, in which case the timing and character of any income or loss on the notes could be significantly and adversely affected. In addition, in 2007 Treasury and the IRS released a notice requesting comments on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar instruments, such as the notes. The notice focuses in particular on whether to require holders of these instruments to accrue income over the term of their investment. It also asks for comments on a number of related topics, including the character of income or loss with respect to these instruments; the relevance of factors such as the nature of the underlying property to which the instruments are linked; the degree, if any, to which income (including any mandated accruals) realized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax; and whether these instruments are or should be subject to the “constructive ownership” regime, which very generally can operate to recharacterize certain long-term capital gain as ordinary income and impose an interest charge. While the notice requests comments on appropriate transition rules and effective dates, any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. Both U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by this notice. Non-U.S. Holders should also note that they may be withheld upon at a rate of up to 30% unless they have submitted a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise satisfied the applicable documentation requirements.

### Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the notes involves significant risks. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Index or in any futures contracts or exchange-traded or over-the-counter instruments based on, or other instruments linked to, the Index. These risks are explained in more detail in the “Risk Factors” section of the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II.

- **YOUR INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES MAY RESULT IN A LOSS** — The notes do not guarantee any return of principal in excess of \$150 per \$1,000 principal amount note, which is subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co. The return on the notes at maturity is linked to the performance of the Index and will depend on whether, and the extent to which, the Index Return is positive or negative. If the Ending Index Level is less than the Initial Index Level by more than 15%, your investment will be fully exposed to any decline of the Index beyond the 15% buffer. Accordingly, you could lose up to \$850 for each \$1,000 principal amount note that you invest in.
- **YOUR MAXIMUM GAIN ON THE NOTES IS LIMITED TO THE MAXIMUM TOTAL RETURN** — If the Ending Index Level is greater than the Initial Index Level, for each \$1,000 principal amount note, you will receive at maturity \$1,000 plus an additional amount that will not exceed the Maximum Total Return on the notes of 26.65%, regardless of the appreciation in the Index, which may be significant.
- **CREDIT RISK OF JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.** — The notes are subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes. Investors are dependent on JPMorgan Chase & Co.’s ability to pay all amounts due on the notes at maturity, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of our creditworthiness. Any decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to affect adversely the value of the notes.
- **POTENTIAL CONFLICTS** — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent and hedging our obligations under the notes. In performing these duties, the economic interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes.
- **CERTAIN BUILT-IN COSTS ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT ADVERSELY THE VALUE OF THE NOTES PRIOR TO MATURITY** — While the payment at maturity described in this pricing supplement is based on the full principal amount of your notes, the original issue price of the notes includes the agent’s commission and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes. As a result, and as a general matter, the price, if any, at which JPMSI will be willing to purchase notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price and any sale prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss to you. This secondary market price will also be affected by a number of factors aside from the agent’s commission and hedging costs, including those set forth under “Many Economic and Market Factors Will Affect the Value of the Notes” below.

The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. Accordingly, you should be able and willing to hold your notes to maturity.



- **COMMODITY PRICES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH AND UNPREDICTABLE VOLATILITY, WHICH COULD LEAD TO HIGH AND UNPREDICTABLE VOLATILITY IN THE INDEX** — The value of the Index is subject to variables that may be less significant to the values of traditional securities such as stocks and bonds, and where the return on the securities is not related to commodities or commodities futures contracts. Market prices of the commodity futures contracts underlying the Index tend to be highly volatile and may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including changes in supply and demand relationships, governmental programs and policies, national and international monetary, trade, political and economic events, changes in interest and exchange rates, speculation and trading activities in commodities and related contracts, trade, fiscal and exchange control policies. Many commodities are also highly cyclical. These factors may affect the level of the Index in varying ways, and different factors may cause the value of different commodities included in the Index, and the commodity futures contracts of their prices, to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. This, in turn, will affect the value of the notes linked to the Index. The high volatility and cyclical nature of commodity markets may render such an investment inappropriate as the focus of an investment portfolio. These factors may also have a larger impact on commodity prices and commodity-linked indices than on traditional securities. These factors may create additional investment risks that cause the value of the notes to be more volatile than the values of traditional securities and may cause the levels of the Index to move in unpredictable and unanticipated directions and at unpredictable or unanticipated rates.

- **THERE ARE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT LINKED TO THE PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER** — The price of gold is primarily affected by the global demand for and supply of gold. The market for gold bullion is global, and gold prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time and are affected by numerous factors, including macroeconomic factors such as the structure of and confidence in the global monetary system, expectations regarding the future rate of inflation, the relative strength of, and confidence in, the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of gold is usually quoted), interest rates, gold borrowing and lending rates, and global or regional economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events. Gold prices may be affected by industry factors such as industrial and jewelry demand as well as lending, sales and purchases of gold by the official sector, including central banks and other governmental agencies and multilateral institutions which hold gold. Additionally, gold prices may be affected by levels of gold production, production costs and short-term changes in supply and demand due to trading activities in the gold market. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

The price of silver is primarily affected by global demand for and supply of silver. Silver prices can fluctuate widely and may be affected by numerous factors. These include general economic trends, technical developments, substitution issues and regulation, as well as specific factors including industrial and jewelry demand, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the relative strength of the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of silver is generally quoted) and other currencies, interest rates, central bank sales, forward sales by producers, global or regional political or economic events, and production costs and disruptions in major silver producing countries such as the United Mexican States, the Republic of Peru and the People's Republic of China. The demand for and supply of silver affect silver prices, but not necessarily in the same manner as supply and demand affect the prices of other commodities. The supply of silver consists of a combination of new mine production and existing stocks of bullion and fabricated silver held by governments, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals. In addition, the price of silver has on occasion been subject to very rapid short-term changes due to speculative activities. From time-to-time, above-ground inventories of silver may also influence the market. The major end uses for silver include industrial applications, photography and jewelry and silverware.

It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

- **COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS ARE SUBJECT TO UNCERTAIN LEGAL AND REGULATORY REGIMES** — The commodity futures contracts that underlie the Index are subject to legal and regulatory regimes in the United States and, in some cases, in other countries that may change in ways that could adversely affect our ability to hedge our obligations under the notes and affect the value of the Index. The United States Congress has considered legislation that might, if enacted, subject us to position limits on positions in commodity futures contracts. Such restrictions may have a negative effect on the level of the Index and your payment, if any, at maturity. In addition, we or our affiliates may be unable as a result of such restrictions to effect transactions necessary to hedge our obligations under the notes, in which case we may, in our sole and absolute discretion, accelerate the payment on your notes. If the payment on your notes is accelerated, your investment may result in a loss and you may not be able to reinvest your money in a comparable investment. Please see “General Terms of Notes — Consequences of a Commodity Hedging Disruption Event” in the accompanying product supplement no. 60-A-II for more information.

- **OWNING THE NOTES IS NOT THE SAME AS OWNING ANY COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS** — The return on your notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually held the commodity contracts replicating the Index. The Index synthetic portfolio is a hypothetical construct that does not hold any underlying assets of any kind. As a result, a holder of the notes will not have any direct or indirect rights to any commodity contracts.

- **SUSPENSION OR DISRUPTIONS OF MARKET TRADING IN THE COMMODITY AND RELATED OPTIONS FUTURES MARKETS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE LEVEL OF THE INDEX, AND THEREFORE THE VALUE OF THE NOTES** — The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in options futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a “limit price.” Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could adversely affect the level of the Index and, therefore, the value of your notes.
- **HIGHER FUTURES PRICES OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACTS UNDERLYING THE INDEX RELATIVE TO THE CURRENT PRICES OF SUCH CONTRACTS MAY AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE INDEX AND THE VALUE OF THE NOTES** — The Index is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying physical commodity. As the exchange-traded futures contracts that compose the Index approach expiration, they are replaced by contracts that have a later expiration. Thus, for example, a contract purchased and held in August may specify an October expiration. As time passes, the contract expiring in October is replaced with a contract for delivery in November. This process is referred to as “rolling.” If the market for these contracts is (putting aside other considerations) in “backwardation,” where the prices are lower in the distant delivery months than in the nearer delivery months, the sale of the October contract would take place at a price that is higher than the price of the November contract, thereby creating a positive “roll yield.” While many of the contracts included in the Index have historically exhibited consistent periods of backwardation, backwardation will most likely not exist at all times and there can be no assurance that backwardation will exist at times that are advantageous, with respect to your interests as a holder of the notes, to the valuation of the Index. The presence of contango in the commodity markets could result in negative “roll yields,” which could adversely affect the value of the Index and thus the value of notes linked to the Index.
- **THE INDEX MAY BE MORE VOLATILE AND SUSCEPTIBLE TO PRICE FLUCTUATIONS OF COMMODITIES THAN A BROADER COMMODITIES INDEX** — The Index may be more volatile and susceptible to price fluctuations than a broader commodities index, such as the S&P GSCI™. In contrast to the S&P GSCI™, which includes contracts on a variety of commodities, the Index is comprised of contracts on only gold and silver. As a result, price volatility in the contracts included in the Index will likely have a greater impact on the Index than it would on the broader S&P GSCI™. In addition, because the Index omits principal market sectors comprising the S&P GSCI™, it will be less representative of the economy and commodity markets as a whole and will therefore not serve as a reliable benchmark for commodity market performance generally.
- **THE NOTES ARE LINKED TO AN EXCESS RETURN INDEX, AND NOT A TOTAL RETURN INDEX** — The notes are linked to an excess return index and not a total return index. An excess return index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the contracts comprising such index. By contrast, a “total return” index, in addition to reflecting those returns, also reflect interest that could be earned on funds committed to the trading of the underlying futures contracts.
- **NO INTEREST PAYMENTS** — As a holder of the notes, you will not receive any interest payments.
- **LACK OF LIQUIDITY** — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. JPMSI intends to offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade your notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which JPMSI is willing to buy the notes.
- **MANY ECONOMIC AND MARKET FACTORS WILL AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE NOTES** — In addition to the level of the Index on any day, the value of the notes will be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including:
  - the volatility of the Index and the underlying futures contracts;
  - the time to maturity of the notes;
  - the market price of the physical commodities upon which the futures contracts underlying the Index are based;
  - interest and yield rates in the market generally;
  - a variety of economic, financial, political, regulatory, geographical, agricultural, meteorological and judicial events; and
  - our creditworthiness, including actual or anticipated downgrades in our credit ratings.

## What Is the Total Return on the Notes at Maturity, Assuming a Range of Performances for the S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return?

The following table and examples illustrate the hypothetical total return at maturity on the notes. The “total return” as used in this pricing supplement is the number, expressed as a percentage, that results from comparing the payment at maturity per \$1,000 principal amount note to \$1,000. The hypothetical total returns set forth below assume an Initial Index Level of 175 and reflect the Maximum Total Return on the notes of 26.65% and the Buffer Amount of 15%. The hypothetical total returns set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual total return applicable to a purchaser of the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Index Closing Level	Index Return	Total Return
315.0000	80.00%	26.65%
288.7500	65.00%	26.65%
262.5000	50.00%	26.65%
245.0000	40.00%	26.65%
227.5000	30.00%	26.65%
221.6375	26.65%	26.65%
210.0000	20.00%	20.00%
201.2500	15.00%	15.00%
192.5000	10.00%	10.00%
183.7500	5.00%	5.00%
176.7500	1.00%	1.00%
175.0000	0.00%	0.00%
166.2500	-5.00%	0.00%
157.5000	-10.00%	0.00%
148.7500	-15.00%	0.00%
140.0000	-20.00%	-5.00%
122.5000	-30.00%	-15.00%
105.0000	-40.00%	-25.00%
87.5000	-50.00%	-35.00%
70.0000	-60.00%	-45.00%
52.5000	-70.00%	-55.00%
35.0000	-80.00%	-65.00%
17.5000	-90.00%	-75.00%
0.0000	-100.00%	-85.00%

### Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the total returns set forth in the table above are calculated.

**Example 1: The level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 175 to an Ending Index Level of 183.75.**

Because the Ending Index Level of 183.75 is greater than the Initial Index Level of 175, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,050 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 5\%) = \$1,050$$

**Example 2: The level of the Index decreases from the Initial Index Level of 175 to an Ending Index Level of 148.75.**

Although the Index Return is negative, because the Ending Index Level of 148.75 is less than the Initial Index Level of 175 by not more than the Buffer Amount of 15%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,000 per \$1,000 principal amount note.

**Example 3: The level of the Index increases from the Initial Index Level of 175 to an Ending Index Level of 245.**

Because the Ending Index Level of 245 is greater than the Initial Index Level of 175 and the Index Return of 40% exceeds the Maximum Total Return of 26.65%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,266.50 per \$1,000 principal amount note, the maximum payment on the notes.

**Example 4: The level of the Index decreases from the Initial Index Level of 175 to an Ending Index Level of 122.50.**

Because the Index Return is negative and the Ending Index Level of 122.50 is less than the Initial Index Level of 175 by more than the Buffer Amount of 15%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$850 per \$1,000 principal amount note, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (-30\% + 15\%)] = \$850$$

**Example 5: The level of the Index decreases from the Initial Index Level of 175 to an Ending Index Level of 0.**

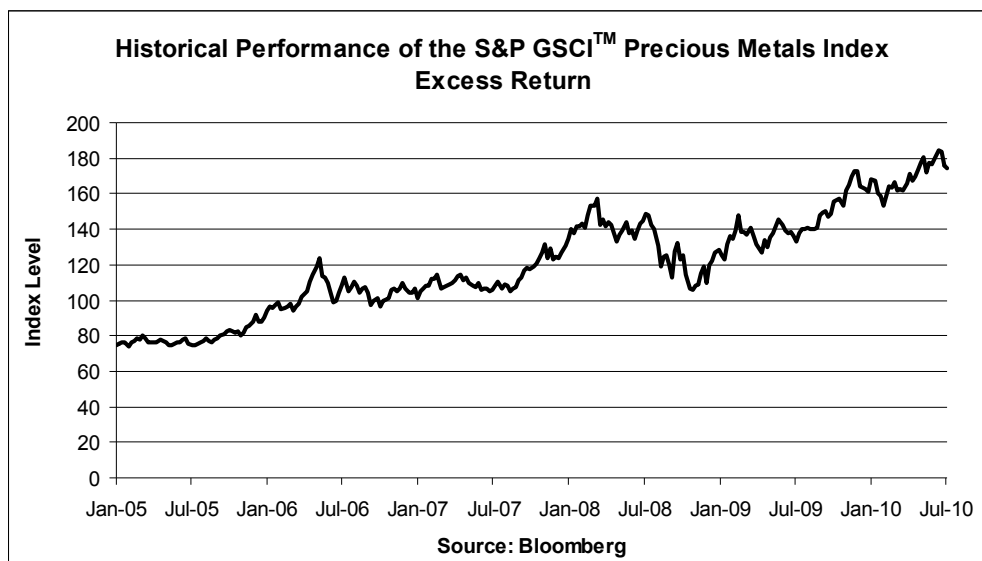
Because the Index Return is negative and the Ending Index Level of 0 is less than the Initial Index Level of 175 by more than the Buffer Amount of 15%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$150 per \$1,000 principal amount note, which reflects the protection provided by the Buffer Amount of 15%, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (-100\% + 15\%)] = \$150$$

## Historical Information

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index Excess Return based on the weekly closing levels of the Index from January 7, 2005 through July 9, 2010. The closing level of the Index on July 9, 2010 was 174.5950. We obtained the closing levels of the Index below from Bloomberg Financial Markets. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets.

The historical levels of the Index should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the Index on the Observation Date. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Index will result in the return of any of your initial investment in excess of \$150 per \$1,000 principal amount note, subject to the credit risk of JPMorgan Chase & Co.



## Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of JPMSI, the agent for this offering. The net proceeds received from the sale of the notes will be used, in part, by JPMSI or one of its affiliates in connection with hedging our obligation under the notes. In accordance with NASD Rule 2720, JPMSI may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.