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

Subject to Completion, Dated July 5, 2016.

Pricing Supplement dated July , 2016 to the
Product Prospectus Supplement MLN-EI-1 dated June 30, 2016 and
Prospectus Dated June 30, 2016

The Toronto-Dominion Bank

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S&P 500® Index-Linked Capped Buffered Accelerator Notes
Due July 9, 2018

The Toronto-Dominion Bank ("TD" or "we") is offering the Capped Buffered Accelerator Notes (the "Notes") linked to the performance of the S&P 500® Index (the "Reference Asset") described below.

The Notes provide 300% leveraged participation in the positive return of the Reference Asset if the level of the Reference Asset increases from the Initial Level to the Final Level, subject to the Maximum Redemption Amount of $1,122.52. Investors will receive their Principal Amount at maturity if the Final Level is below the Initial Level by up to 15%. If the Final Level is below the Initial Level by more than 15%, investors will lose 1% of the principal amount of the Notes 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 of the Notes. Any payments on the Notes are subject to our credit risk.

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

The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.

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

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

We will deliver the Notes in book-entry only form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on or about July 8, 2016, against payment in immediately available funds.

You should read the disclosure herein to better understand the terms and risks of your investment. See "Additional Risk Factors" on page P-5 of this pricing supplement.

The estimated value of the Notes on the Pricing Date is expected to be between $975.00 and $979.00 per Note, as discussed further under "Additional Risk Factors — Estimated Value" beginning on page P-6 and "Additional Information Regarding The Estimated Value of the Notes" on page P-17 of this pricing supplement. The estimated value is expected to be less than the public offering price of the Notes.

	Public Offering Price[1]	Underwriting Discount[2]	Proceeds to TD
Per Note	$1,000.00	$4.50	$995.50
Total	$	$	$

[1] Certain dealers who purchase the Notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forego some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the Notes in these accounts may be as low as $997.50 (99.75%) per Principal Amount of the Notes.

[2] TD Securities (USA) LLC ("TDS") and BNP Paribas Securities Corp. ("BNP", and together with TDS, the "Agents") may receive a commission of up to $4.50 (0.45%) per Note and may use a portion of that commission to allow selling concessions to other dealers in connection with the distribution of the Notes, or will offer the Notes directly to investors. The Agents may resell the Notes to other securities dealers at the Principal Amount less a concession not in excess of $4.50 per Note. The other dealers may forgo, in their sole discretion, some or all of their selling concessions. In addition to the selling concession allowed to BNP, BNP may pay up to $6.25 per Note to any such dealer as a distribution expense fee for each Note sold. TD will reimburse TD Securities (USA) LLC ("TDS") for certain expenses in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes, and TD will pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes. See "Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)" on page P-16 of this pricing supplement.

TD SECURITIES (USA) LLC **BNP Paribas Securities Corp.**

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:	TD
Issue:	Senior Debt Securities
Type of Note:	Capped Buffered Accelerator Notes
Term:	Approximately 2 years
Reference Asset:	S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg Ticker: SPX)
CUSIP / ISIN:	89114QVY1 / US89114QVY15
Agent:	TDS and BNP
Currency:	U.S. Dollars
Minimum Investment:	$1,000 and minimum denominations of $1,000 in excess thereof
Principal Amount:	$1,000 per Note
Pricing Date:	July 5, 2016
Issue Date:	July 8, 2016 (scheduled to be 3 Business Days following the Pricing Date)
Valuation Date:	July 3, 2018, subject to postponement for market and other disruptions, as described in the product prospectus supplement
Maturity Date:	July 9, 2018 (scheduled to be 3 Business Days following the Valuation Date), subject to postponement for market and other disruptions, as described in the product prospectus supplement
Payment at Maturity:	If, on the Valuation Date, the Percentage Change is **positive**, then the investor will receive an amount per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes equal to the lesser of : (i) Principal Amount + (Principal Amount x Percentage Change x Leverage Factor); and (ii) The Maximum Redemption Amount If, on the Valuation Date, the Percentage Change is **less than or equal to 0%, but not by more than the Buffer Percentage** (that is, the Percentage Change is between 0% and -15%), then the investor will receive only $1,000 per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes. If, on the Valuation Date, the Percentage Change is **negative by more than** the Buffer Percentage (that is, the Percentage Change is between -15% and -100%), then the investor will receive less than $1,000 per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes, calculated using the following formula: Principal Amount + [Principal Amount x (Percentage Change + Buffer Percentage)] **If the Final Level is less than Buffer Level, the investor will receive less than the principal amount of the Notes at maturity and may lose a substantial portion of their investment.**

Percentage Change:	The Percentage Change, expressed as a percentage, is calculated using the following formula: $$\frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Initial Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$$
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.
Leverage Factor:	300%
Buffer Percentage:	15%, which is equal to the amount, expressed in percentage terms, by which the Buffer Level is below the Initial Level
Buffer Level:	85% of the Initial Level (to be determined on the Pricing Date)
Monitoring Period:	Final Valuation Date Monitoring
Maximum Redemption Amount:	$1,122.52 per $1,000 principal amount of the Notes (112.252% of the principal amount of the Notes). As a result of the Maximum Redemption Amount, the maximum return at maturity of the Notes in excess of the principal amount will be 12.252% of the principal amount of the Notes (assuming a public offering price of $1,000).
Business Day:	Any day that is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or required by law to close in New York City or Toronto.
U.S. Tax Treatment:	By purchasing a Note, each holder agrees, in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize the Notes, 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 Notes in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the Notes, it is possible that your Notes 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 Notes 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 Notes.
Calculation Agent:	TD
Listing:	The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange
Clearance and Settlement:	DTC global (including through its indirect participants Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as described under “Forms of the Debt Securities” and “Book-Entry Procedures and Settlement” in the prospectus).

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 Notes.

Additional Terms of Your Notes

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

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

- Prospectus dated 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.

Additional Risk Factors

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

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

Principal at Risk.

Investors in the Notes could lose up to 85% of their principal amount if there is a decline in the level of the Reference Asset. Specifically, you will lose 1% of the Principal Amount of your Notes for each 1% that the Final Level is less than the Initial Level by more than the Buffer Percentage.

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

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

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

The opportunity to participate in the possible increases in the level of the Reference Asset through an investment in the Notes will be limited because the Payment at Maturity will not exceed the Maximum Redemption Amount. Furthermore, the effect of the Leverage Factor will not be taken into account for any Final Level of the Reference Asset exceeding the level at which the Maximum Redemption Amount is reached, regardless of how much the Reference Asset appreciates. Accordingly, your return on the Notes may be less than your return would be if you made an investment in a note directly linked to the performance of the Reference Asset or made a hypothetical investment in the Reference Asset, or the stocks comprising the Reference Asset (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 Notes.

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

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

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

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

There may be little or no secondary market for the Notes. The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. The Agents and their respective affiliates may make a market for the Notes; 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 Notes develops, it may not provide significant liquidity or trade at prices advantageous to you. We expect that transaction costs in any secondary market would be high. As a result, the difference between bid and ask prices for your Notes in any secondary market could be substantial.

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

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

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

Constituents and the Reference Asset is not a “total return” index or strategy, which, in addition to reflecting price returns, would also reflect dividends paid on the Reference Asset Constituents.

Estimated Value

The Estimated Value of Your Notes Is Expected To Be Lower Than the Public Offering Price of Your Notes.

The estimated value of your Notes on the Pricing Date is expected to be lower, and may be significantly lower, than the public offering price of your Notes. The difference between the public offering price of your Notes and the estimated value of the Notes is expected as a result of certain factors, such as any sales commissions expected to be paid to the Agents or their affiliates, any selling concessions, discounts, commissions or fees expected to be allowed or paid to non-affiliated intermediaries, the estimated profit that we or any of our affiliates expect to earn in connection with structuring the Notes, the estimated cost which we may incur in hedging our obligations under the Notes, and estimated development and other costs which we may incur in connection with the Notes. The profits include an estimate of the difference between the amounts we pay and receive in a hedging transaction with an affiliate of BNP in connection with the Notes, as discussed further under “Additional Information Regarding The Estimated Value of the Notes”. 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 Notes Might Be Lower if Such Estimated Value Were Based on the Levels at Which Our Debt Securities Trade in the Secondary Market.

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

The Estimated Value of the Notes Is Based on the Pricing Models of An Affiliate of BNP With Whom We Expect to Enter Into Hedging Transactions; These May Prove to Be Inaccurate and May Be Different from the Pricing Models of Other Financial Institutions.

The estimated value of your Notes on the Pricing Date is based on the pricing models of an affiliate of BNP with whom we expect to enter into hedging transactions. These pricing models take into account a number of variables 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, these pricing models may be different from our internal pricing models and from other financial institutions’ pricing models and the methodologies used to estimate the value of the Notes may not be consistent with those of other financial institutions that may be purchasers or sellers of Notes in the secondary market. As a result, the secondary market price of your Notes may be materially different from the estimated value of the Notes determined by reference to these pricing models.

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

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

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

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

Market Disruption Events.

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

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

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

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

Hypothetical Returns

The examples and graph set out below are included for illustration purposes only. The **hypothetical** Percentage Changes of the Reference Asset used to illustrate the calculation of the Payment at Maturity (rounded to two decimal places) are not estimates or forecasts of the Initial Level, the Final Level or the level of the Reference Asset on any trading day prior to the Maturity Date. All examples assume a hypothetical Buffer Percentage of 15% (the hypothetical Buffer Level is 85% of the Initial Level), the Leverage Factor of 300%, a Maximum Redemption Amount of $1,122.52, that a holder purchased Notes with an aggregate principal amount of $1,000 and that no market disruption event occurs on the Valuation Date. The actual Buffer Percentage and Buffer Level will be determined on the Pricing Date.

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

Percentage Change: 2%

Payment at Maturity: $1,000 + ($1,000 x 2% x 300%) = $1,000 + $60 = $1,060.00

On a $1,000 investment, a 2% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of $1,060.00, a 6.00% return on the Notes.

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

Percentage Change: 5%

Payment at Maturity: The lesser of (i) $1,000 + ($1,000 x 5% x 300%) or (ii) Maximum Redemption Amount

(i) = $1,000 + $150 = $1,150.00 or $1,122.52.

On a $1,000 investment, a 5% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity equal to the Maximum Redemption Amount of $1,122.52, a 12.252% return on the Notes.

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

Percentage Change: -8%

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

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

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

Percentage Change: -35%

Payment at Maturity: $1,000 + [($1,000 x (-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% return on the Notes.

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

Hypothetical Percentage Change	Hypothetical Payment at Maturity ($)	Hypothetical Return on Notes (%)
100.000%	$1,122.52	12.252%
75.000%	$1,122.52	12.252%
50.000%	$1,122.52	12.252%

15.000%	$1,122.52	12.252%
5.000%	$1,122.52	12.252%
4.084%	$1,122.52	12.252%
3.000%	$1,090.00	9.000%
2.000%	$1,060.00	6.000%
1.000%	$1,030.00	3.000%
0.000%	$1,000.00	0.000%
-5.000%	$1,000.00	0.000%
-10.000%	$1,000.00	0.000%
-15.000%	$1,000.00	0.000%
-20.000%	$950.00	-5.000%
-30.000%	$850.00	-15.000%
-40.000%	$750.00	-25.000%
-50.000%	$650.00	-35.000%
-75.000%	$400.00	-60.000%
-100.000%	$150.00	-85.000%

Information Regarding the Reference Asset

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

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

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

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

Computation of the Reference Asset

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

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

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

In September 2012, all shareholdings representing more than 5% of a stock's outstanding shares, other than holdings by "block owners," were removed from the float for purposes of calculating the Reference Asset. Generally, these "control holders" will include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, ESOPs, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. However, holdings by block owners, such as depositary 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 depositary shares and Canadian exchangeable shares are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block. If a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class are treated as a control block.

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

outstanding shares are considered to be held for control. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

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

Index Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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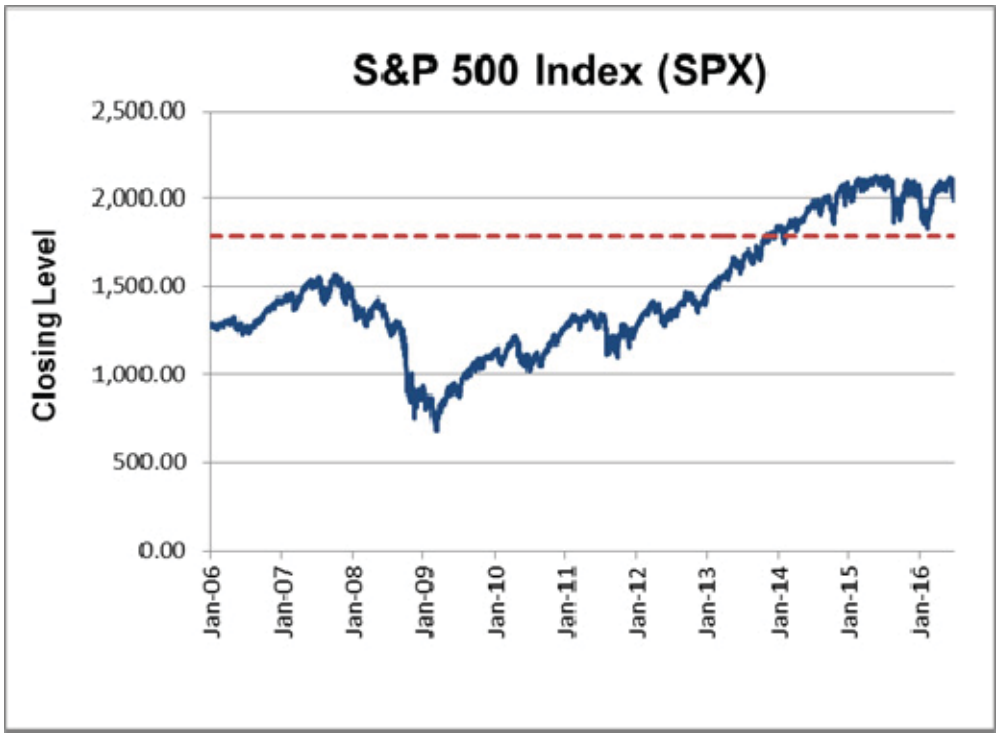
Historical Information

The graph below sets forth the information relating to the historical performance of the Reference Asset. The dotted line represents a hypothetical Buffer Level of 1,787.508, which is equal to 85% of the closing level of the Reference Asset on July 1, 2016. The actual Buffer Level will be determined on the Pricing Date.

We obtained the information regarding the historical performance of the Reference Asset in the chart below from Bloomberg Professional® ("Bloomberg").

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



PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes are uncertain. Some of these tax consequences are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed discussion in "Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" of the product prospectus supplement and discuss the tax consequences of your particular situation with your tax advisor.

There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of securities with terms that are substantially the same as the Notes. Pursuant to the terms of the Notes, the Bank and you agree, in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize your Notes as a pre-paid derivative contract with respect to the Reference Asset. If your Notes are so treated, you should generally recognize gain or loss upon the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of your Notes, which should be long-term if you hold your Notes for more than one year, in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time and the amount you paid for your Notes (otherwise such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss if held for one year or less). 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 Notes in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the Notes, it is possible that your Notes 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 Notes could differ materially from the treatment described above, as described further under "Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences — Alternative Treatments" of the product prospectus supplement. The risk that the Notes may be recharacterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes as instruments giving rise to current ordinary income (even before receipt of any cash) and short-term capital gain or loss (even if held for more than one year), is higher than with other equity-linked securities that do not guarantee full repayment of principal.

The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), for example, might assert that the Notes should be recharacterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes as instruments giving rise to current ordinary income (even before receipt of any cash), or that you should be required to recognize taxable gain on any rebalancing or rollover of the Reference Asset.

The IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Notes. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury Department are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument similar to the Notes 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 Notes 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 non-U.S. holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special "constructive ownership rules" of Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") should be applied to such instruments. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations. Except to the extent otherwise required by law, UBS intends to treat your Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above and under "Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences" of the product prospectus supplement, unless and until such time as the Treasury Department and the IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals, estates, and certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which may include any income or gain realized with respect to the Notes, to the extent of their net investment income 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), or $125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the income tax. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to their consequences with respect to the 3.8% Medicare tax.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets. Certain U.S. holders that own "specified foreign financial assets" may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to such assets with their tax returns, especially if such assets are held outside the custody of a U.S. financial institution. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the application of this legislation to your ownership of the Notes.

Non-U.S. Holders. Subject to Section 871(m) of the Code and "FATCA" (discussed below), if you are not a U.S. holder you should generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax with respect to payments on your Notes or to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your Notes if you comply with certain certification and identification requirements as to your foreign status (by providing us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) with a fully completed and duly executed applicable IRS Form W-8). Subject to Section 897 of the Code, discussed below, gain from the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of a Note or settlement at maturity generally should not be subject to U.S. tax unless such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder in the United States or unless the non-U.S. holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such sale, exchange or settlement and certain other conditions are satisfied, or has certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

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" ("USRPHC") within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. We also have not attempted to

determine whether the Notes should be treated as "United States real property interests" as defined in Section 897 of the Code. If any underlying equity issuer and the Notes 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, maturity or other taxable disposition of the Note to the 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 an underlying equity issuer as a USRPHC and the Notes as United States real property interests.

Section 871 (m). Section 871(m) of the Code requires withholding (up to 30%, depending on whether a treaty applies) on certain financial instruments to the extent that the payments or deemed payments on the financial instruments are contingent upon or determined by reference to U.S.-source dividends. Under U.S. Treasury Department regulations, certain payments or deemed payments to non-U.S. holders with respect to certain equity-linked instruments ("specified ELIs") that reference indices containing U.S. stocks may be treated as dividend equivalents ("dividend equivalents") that are subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate). Under these regulations, withholding may be required even in the absence of any actual dividend related payment or adjustment made pursuant to the terms of the instrument. Withholding under these regulations generally will not apply to specified ELIs entered into before January 1, 2017. Accordingly, non-U.S. holders of the Notes should not be subject to tax under Section 871(m). However, it is possible that such withholding tax could apply to the Notes under these rules if the non-U.S. holder enters into certain subsequent transactions in respect of the Reference Asset. If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold such taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. Non-U.S. holders should consult with their tax advisors regarding the application of Section 871(m) and the regulations thereunder in respect of their acquisition and ownership of the Notes.

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 gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and "passthru payments" (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account of 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). In addition, withholding tax under FATCA would not be imposed on withholdable payments solely because the relevant obligation is treated as giving rise to a dividend equivalent (pursuant to Section 871(m) and the regulations thereunder) where such obligation is executed on or before the date that is six months after the date on which obligations of its type are first treated as giving rise to dividend equivalents. If, however, withholding is required, we (and/or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different rules.

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

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

Furthermore, in 2013, the House Ways and Means Committee has 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 Notes to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the draft legislation and its possible impact on you.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of U.S. federal income tax laws to their particular situations, as well as any tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of the Notes arising under the laws of any state, local, non- U.S. or other taxing jurisdiction.

Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

We have appointed TDS, an affiliate of TD, and BNP, as the agents for the sale of the Notes. Pursuant to the terms of a distribution agreement, the Agents will purchase the Notes from TD at the public offering price less the underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement for distribution to other registered broker-dealers, including BNP, or will offer the Notes directly to investors. The Agents may resell the Notes to other registered broker-dealers at the public offering price less a concession not in excess of $4.50 (0.45%) per Note. In addition to the concession allowed to the Agents, BNP may pay up to $6.25 (0.625%) to any third-party dealer as a distribution expense fee for each Note sold. The Agents or other registered broker-dealers will offer the Notes at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. Certain dealers who purchase the Notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forego some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The price for investors purchasing the Notes in these accounts may be as low as $997.50 (99.75%) per Note. TD will reimburse TDS for certain expenses in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes, and TD will pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes.

We expect that delivery of the Notes will be made against payment for the Notes on or about July 8, 2016, which is the third (3rd) Business Day following the Pricing Date (this settlement cycle being referred to as “T+3”). Under Rule 15c6-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. See “Plan of Distribution” in the prospectus.

Conflicts of Interest. TDS is an affiliate of TD and, as such, has a ‘‘conflict of interest’’ in this offering within the meaning of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) Rule 5121. In addition, TD will receive the net proceeds from the initial public offering of the Notes, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. Consequently, the offering is being conducted in compliance with the provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. TDS is not permitted to sell Notes in this offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

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

Additional Information Regarding The Estimated Value of the Notes

The final terms for the Notes will be determined on the date the Notes are initially priced for sale to the public, which we refer to as the Pricing Date, based on prevailing market conditions on the Pricing Date, and will be communicated to investors in a final pricing supplement.

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

The estimated value of the Notes on the Pricing Date is expected to be less than the public offering price of the Notes. The difference between the public offering price of the Notes and the estimated value of the Notes is expected to result from several factors, including any sales commissions expected to be paid to TDS or another affiliate of ours, any selling concessions, discounts, commissions or fees expected to be allowed or paid to non-affiliated intermediaries, the estimated profit that we or any of our affiliates expect to earn in connection with structuring the Notes, the estimated cost which we may incur in hedging our obligations under the Notes, and estimated development and other costs which we may incur in connection with the Notes. The profits include an estimate of the difference between the amounts we pay and receive in a hedging transaction with an affiliate of BNP in connection with the Notes. We pay to an affiliate of BNP amounts based on what we would pay to holders of a non-structured note with a similar maturity. In return for such payment, an affiliate of BNP pays to us the amount we owe under the Notes.

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

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

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