$s'(24,k) = SPL'(24,k) - SPL'(23,k)$
$s'(25,k) = s'(24,k)$

(f) Step 6: For i, from 3 through 23, compute the arithmetic average of the three adjacent slopes as follows:

$\bar{s}(i,k) = \frac{1}{3}[s'(i,k) + s'(i+1,k) + s'(i+2,k)]$

(g) Step 7: Compute final one-third octave-band sound pressure levels, SPL′ (i,k), by beginning with band number 3 and proceeding to band number 24 as follows:

$SPL'(3,k) = SPL(3,k)$
$SPL'(4,k) = SPL'(3,k) + \bar{s}(3,k)$
•
•
$SPL'(i,k) = SPL'(i-1,k) + \bar{s}(i-1,k)$
•
•
$SPL'(24,k) = SPL'(23,k) + \bar{s}(23,k)$

(h) Setp 8: Calculate the differences, F (i,k), between the original sound pressure level and the final background sound pressure level as follows:

$F(i,k) = SPL(i,k)\text{-}SPL'(i,k)$

and note only values equal to or greater than 1.5.

(i) Step 9: For each of the relevant one-third octave bands (3 through 24), determine tone correction factors from the sound pressure level differences F (i, k) and Table A36–2.