



The Reality Behind The Clean Labels Systemic Fraudulence in Logistics



Tuesday 15 July 2025 I received an email from Beaver Global's procurement department. The email contained three purchase orders:

- PO 3001102654
- PO 3001242201
- PO 3001107179

Attached to the same email were three shipping labels. The instructions were to print the labels and affix them to the goods.

The email also included an expected collection date of **Friday 18 July 2025.**"

Because I have experience in logistics and warehouse operations, it was clear to me that these emails were instructing me to print the labels and attach them to the goods so they would be ready for collection on the specified date.

However, this instruction alone was not enough, and Beaver did not provide the additional information that should be required to ensure that it aligned and eliminated error.

For example, there was no clear indication of how Beaver Global's freight bookings were being handled.

There was uncertainty over whether a Sales Representative, a Storeperson, or the client was responsible for arranging the freight, and there was no consistent inclusion of packing list details or AR invoices."

A booking number was never provided, nor was there any notification of which courier would be collecting the goods.

Even when I asked for these details, a Sales Representative could not always supply them.

Beaver had no established process. As a result, critical steps were missing, and essential information was not provided.

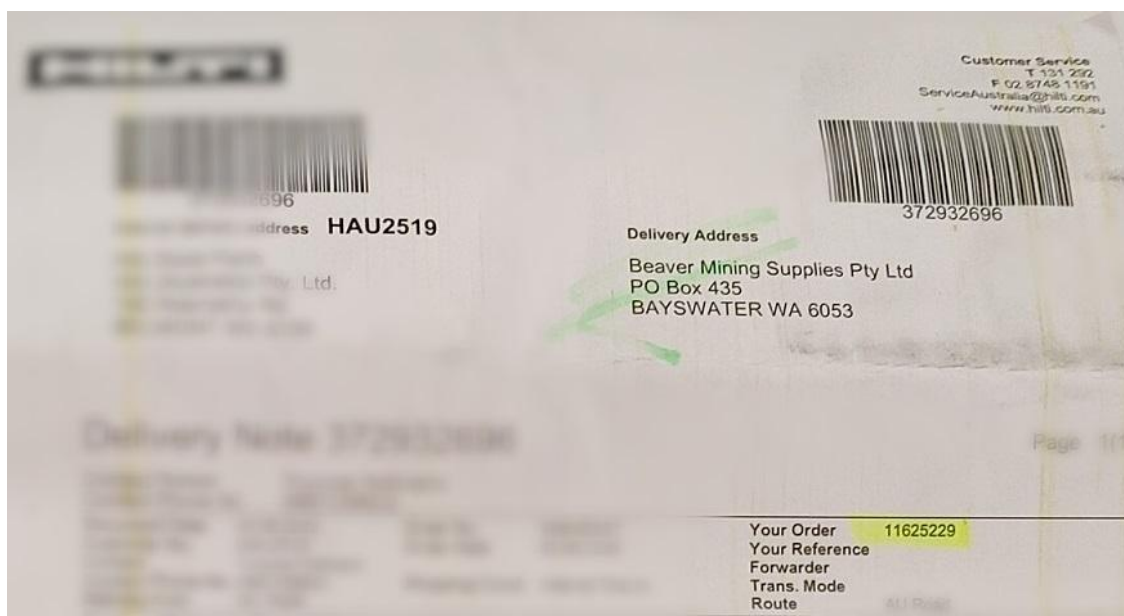
I came into the role with experience, but without a defined process or clear guidance, the responsibility and risk were shifted onto me.

This gap created avoidable errors and placed new employees, experienced or not, in an unsafe and unsupported position.

When there was no packing list attached, the email message might instead contain a short snippet of weights and dimensions.

There was no consistent process, and I could not reliably identify which company or client an order belonged to."

"For example, the goods receipt from the supplier was referred to as a purchase order for Beaver Global, with an eight-digit number starting with 116."



No one explained why the same term was being used across multiple stages.

In my previous Storeperson role, I was familiar with SAP Business One, where a PO (Purchase Order) would progress into an SO (Sales Order) or a TR (Transfer Order), rather than continuing to be called a PO at every stage.”

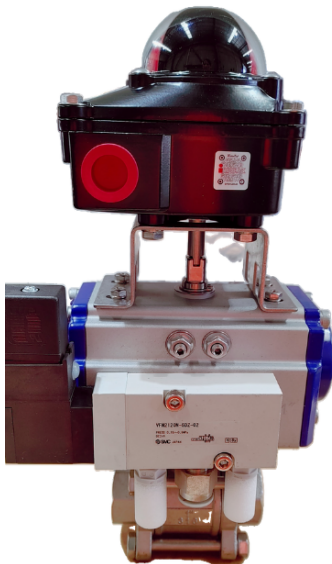
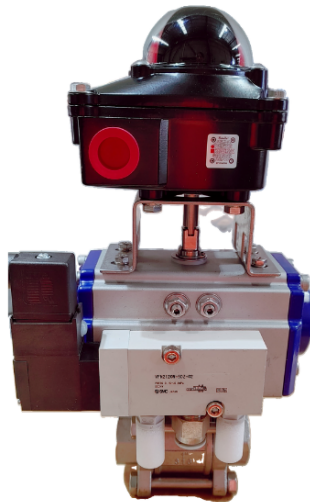
At Beaver, after goods were received, another number was generated. This number was not random; it was associated with the client or customer, but at that stage I still could not identify which company or client it belonged to.

The customer or client order only became identifiable once it was released to a picklist.”

“I used a colour-code system so I could identify a purchase number and link it to the correct client or customer. PO numbers starting with 3001 indicated that these numbers were for Pt Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara. This system was how I maintained efficiency in my work.”

Pt Amman Mineral Nusa Tenggara

	AMMAN MINERAL	
	3001107179	Carton 35 x 17 x 13 cm 6kg
	3001102654	Carton 32 x 26 x 16 cm 4kg
	3001242201	Skid 82 x 58 x 49 cm 96Kg
Connote: 105739321		2 Cartons + 1 Skid



- This is a pneumatic actuated ball valve assembly, commonly used for automated flow control in industrial applications.
- The assembly features a pneumatic rotary actuator (likely a double-acting or spring-return type) mounted on top of a ball valve.
- A solenoid valve, such as the SMC VFN series visible in the image, is attached to control the air supply to the actuator.
- The system includes a top-mounted position indicator (dome) for visual confirmation of the valve's open or closed status.



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