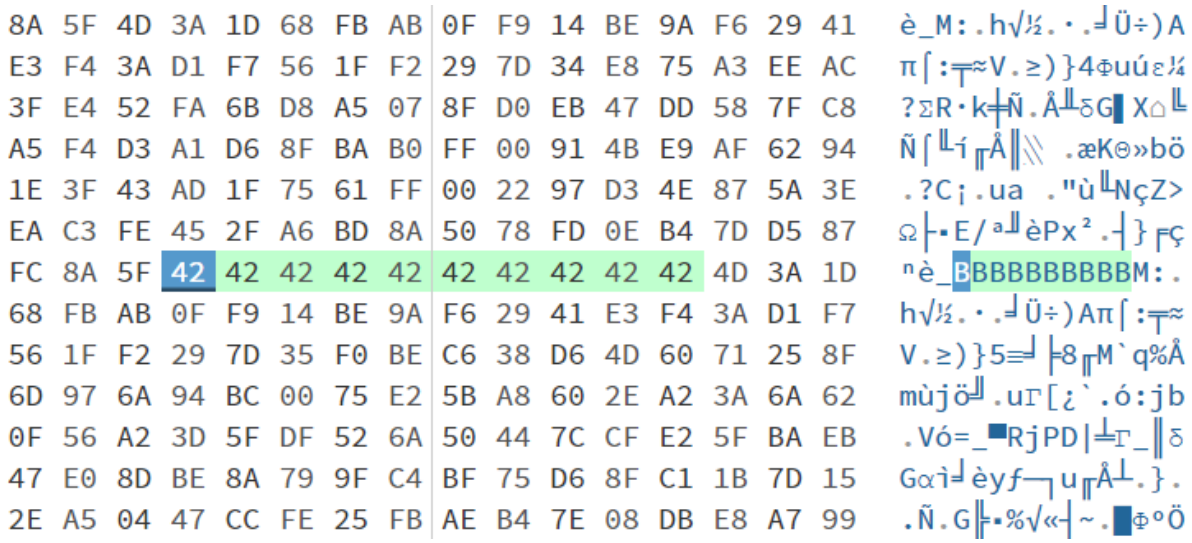
After unzipping, we notice we are left with chall.jpg, which can't be opened. After opening it with **hexed.it** we notice some weird repetitions of 10 B's:



The natural assumption is that these B's were added in the jpg to "corrupt" it, so we can make a simple python code to restore it:

```
with open('chall.jpg', 'rb') as f:
    image_data = f.read()
sequence_to_remove = b'B' * 10
modified_data = image_data.replace(sequence_to_remove, b'')
with open('result.jpg', 'wb') as f:
    f.write(modified_data)
```

After opening result.jpg, we get the flag.

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